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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-52
H. R. 6767

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 67671
Digest of Public Law 89-522

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 6767

Mar. 25, 1965 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 6767. H. Report No. 205. Print of bill and report.

Mar. 30, 1965 House passed H. R. 6767 with amendment.

Apr. 1, 1965 H. R. 6767 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Apr. 26, 1965 Senate subcommittee approved H. R. 6767.

Apr. 29, 1965 Senate committee reported H. R. 6767 with amendments. S. Report No. 172. Print of bill and report.

Apr. 30, 1965 Sen. Hayden submitted notice of intention to move to suspend rules for purpose of proposing amendments to H. R. 6767.

May 26, 1965 Senate passed H. R. 6767 with amendments.
Senate conferees were appointed.
Print of bill as passed by Senate.

June 10, 1965 House conferees were appointed.

June 14, 1965 House received conference report. H. Report No. 513. Print of report.

June 15, 1965 Both Houses agreed to the conference report.

June 28, 1965 Approved: Public Law 89-52.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-52

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1966

Provides funds for the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, etc.

FOREST SERVICE: Provides annual appropriation of \$296,972,000, an increase of \$18,783,000 over appropriations for fiscal year 1965 including the pay act supplemental, but excluding supplementals for Appalachia, fighting forest fires, and flood damage. Permanent appropriations are also available in the estimated amount of \$57,268,000. (At the end of this Digest is a table of appropriations including supplementals enacted to date for fiscal years 1964, 1965, and 1966).

Items of major significance for the Forest Service, including changes over 1965, are as follows: Forest protection and utilization -- \$216,520,000 appropriated, a net increase of \$11,723,000 as follows: \$8,819,000 increase for Forest land management, \$2,404,000 increase for Forest research, and \$500,000 increase for State and private forestry cooperation. The Act provides that of the \$162,318,000 appropriated for Forest land management, \$5,000,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations, and \$1,910,000 for use only to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act. It also provides that not more than \$680,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended. Forest roads and trails -- \$78,672,000 appropriated for the liquidation of contracts under the Federal Highway Act, an increase of \$7,200,000; Acquisition of lands for national forests -- no separate appropriation was made for the Wasatch National Forest, a decrease of \$150,000, and \$80,000 under Special Acts, an increase of \$10,000; Cooperative Range Improvements -- \$700,000 appropriated; Assistance to states for tree planting -- \$1,000,000 appropriated. (Items above are included in the table of appropriations at the end of this Digest.)

March 25, 1965

8. ASSAULTS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend 18 U.S.C. 1114, relating to assaults and homicides; to Judiciary Committee. p. 5628
9. FLOUR-WHEAT DONATIONS. Received from GAO a report on "unnecessary costs resulting from an inflexible policy of donating flour instead of wheat to voluntary relief agencies for distribution abroad under the Agricultural Act of 1949." p. 5628
10. MEAT INSPECTION. Sen. Hruska protested the administration's proposal "to transfer the costs of Federal meat inspections to the meat industry," and state that it "is the consumer who receives the benefit of the Federal meat inspection, not the industry." p. 5737
11. LIVESTOCK EXPORTS. Sen. Allott stated that the health certificate requirements of this Department on the export of cattle to Italy threatens to curtail our exports and increase Canadian cattle sales to Italy, and inserted his letter to Secretary Freeman requesting an explanation of the situation. pp. 5768-9
12. REORGANIZATION. Both Houses received from the President Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965 on the reorganization of the Bureau of Customs (H. Doc. 125). pp. 5666-7, 5770-1
13. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Received a report of the Commerce Committee on the use of foreign currencies in connection with foreign travel. pp. 5637-8
14. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted an FPC analysis of S. 218, to amend the Federal Power Act with respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission, stating that the bill would exempt rural electrification cooperatives under certain conditions. pp. 5671-4
Sen Douglas commended the work of the Federal Power Commission and inserted a statement, "The Recent Work of the Federal Power Commission." pp. 5707-8
15. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Lausche inserted an article critical of the foreign aid program. pp. 5685-6
16. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Sen. Bennett inserted statements made before the Banking and Currency Committee which contain important discussions of the issues involved. pp. 5696-5701
Sen. Javits inserted correspondence and testimony on the balance of payments problem and stated that these expressions of opinion "lend new urgency to the need for a basic reform of the international monetary system." pp. 5708-13,
Sen. Proxmire inserted statements on the competitive position of the U. S. and its relationship to the balance of payments. pp. 5729-34
17. FARM LABOR. Sen. Tower inserted a League of United Latin American Citizens resolution opposing any and all proposed legislation calling for the importation of bracero laborers. p. 5727
18. LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. Sen. Dominick inserted an article, "Farm Union Seeks Districting Stay--Backs a Modified Version of Population Formula." pp. 5749-50
19. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Henry H. Fowler to be Secretary of the Treasury. p. 5769

20. FARM PROGRAM. Received an Alaska Legislature resolution requesting Congress to approve legislation to provide a program of agricultural land development in Alaska. p. 5629
Sen. Symington commended and inserted an article "What Is a Farmer" which he describes as a good word picture of the many roles a farmer must fill. p. 5690
Sen. Hartke spoke favorably of the general price support programs and commended this Department stating that "Certainly, this Department is second to none in its day-to-day concern and efforts to protect and to further the national interests." pp. 5767-8
21. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE. Received from the Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Maine Legislatures resolutions opposing cuts in SCS appropriations and urging support of conservation programs. pp. 5630-1, 5633-4, 5637
Sen. Long, Mo., expressed alarm over the proposed SCS user charge legislation and inserted a constituent's letter which he said illustrated the concern of the people in Missouri particularly well. pp. 5691-2
Sen. Hartke spoke against the proposal to cut SCS appropriations and charge fees for technical services. pp. 5765-6
22. SUGAR. Received a Washington State Legislature resolution requesting that the sugar beet industry be authorized to market additional quantities of sugar. p. 5631
23. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Harris presented an Oklahoma Legislature resolution extending support for enactment of legislation for the Ozark Regional Development Program. pp. 5634-5
24. POTATOES. Received a Maine Legislature resolution proposing abolition of futures trading in potatoes. p. 5636-7
25. GRAIN. Received a South Dakota Legislature resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation and this Department to take necessary administrative action to provide for an increase in the disposal price of grain being sold to millers of cereal grains to 120 percent of the support price, and to work toward long-term barter contracts with the underfed nations of the world to purchase American grain. p. 5633
26. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that next week the bill on uniform policies with respect to recreation will be considered, if reported. p. 5675
27. ADJOURNED until Mon., March. 29. p. 5769

HOUSE

28. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 6767 (H. Rept. 205), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest (pp. 5886-7). Excerpts from the Committee report are also attached. The bill also includes appropriations for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which provides \$12,000,000 for Forest Service land acquisition under that Fund. The Budget Estimates proposed \$20,279,000.

EXCERPTS FROM HOUSE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE

Forest Protection and Utilization

Forest land management The Committee recommends a reduction of \$615,000 in the fund request for reforestation. The \$16,876,000 allowed in the Bill for this work, together with the \$32,673,836 available from sale area betterment trust funds should provide adequately for essential reforestation requirements in fiscal year 1966.

The amount recommended by the Committee also includes the following increases over the budget estimate:

\$125,000 for the Brasstown Bald Visitation Center in the Chattahoochee National Forest; \$55,000 for development of a picnic area at Camp Roosevelt, George Washington National Forest, Virginia; \$150,000 for the White Rocks Reservoir, Jefferson National Forest, Virginia, including \$50,000 provided for planning the dam; \$50,000 for planning and design of recreation areas; and \$50,000 is for additional family units at this location; and \$128,000 for initial development of the Blanchard Springs Caverns, Arkansas. In addition, the \$50,000 budgeted for an administration building at this latter location shall be used for additional planning, making a total of \$178,000 for construction and additional planning for this project.

Forest research The increases recommended by the Committee in the budget estimate include: \$150,000 for additional research on walnut trees; \$200,000 for a greenhouse at Ames, Iowa; and \$35,000 for planning a research laboratory at Olympia, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Forest Service The recommended reduction of \$8,279,000 in the land acquisition program of the Forest Service consists of \$6,099,400 requested for 18,352 acres in the Sylvania tract in Michigan, and \$1,685,750 for properties included in the Forest Service inholding acquisition list which involve major improvements similar to those described above for the National Park Service; and \$493,850 due to anticipated slippage.

The acquisition of the Sylvania tract in northern Michigan is without a doubt a major land acquisition, and it is not evident to the Committee that this transaction has received proper consideration. Acquisition of this property would involve eventual development costs of about \$10.6 million which would bring the total funding involved to approximately \$16,000,000. The Committee feels that a transaction of this immensity, and in an area where there are already extensive Federal holdings, merits full consideration and a determination beyond any doubt that such acquisition is necessary and in the best interest of the Government.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Item	Estimated Available, 1965 a/	Budget Estimates, 1966	House Committee Bill 1966	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) House Committee Bill Compared with Budget Estimates
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management b/.....	\$153,499,000	\$162,378,000	\$160,671,000	-\$1,707,000
Forest research	34,285,000	32,554,000	32,939,000	+385,000
State and private forestry cooperation..	17,013,000	17,513,000	17,513,000	- -
Total, Forest protection and utilization	204,797,000	212,445,000	211,123,000	-1,322,000
Forest roads and trails	71,472,000	78,672,000	78,672,000	- -
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Special acts	70,000	70,000	70,000	- -
Wasatch national forest	150,000	- -	- -	- -
Cooperative range improvements	700,000	700,000	700,000	- -
Assistance to States for tree planting ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	- -
Total, Annual appropriations	278,189,000	292,887,000	291,565,000	-1,322,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Pay- ments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forest receipts) c/.....	56,299,647	57,268,000	57,268,000	- -

a/ Includes proposed supplemental appropriations for pay act costs.

b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) \$5,000,000 for emergency fire fighting and (2) \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control.

c/ In addition, prior year balances available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

MARCH 25, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DENTON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 6767]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1966. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration) and for other related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service.

SUMMARY OF BILL

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations, 1965 (to date)-----	\$1, 046, 069, 270
Appropriations, 1965, (includes anticipated pay supplemental) --	1, 061, 121, 270
Budget estimates, 1966-----	1, 102, 625, 500
Recommended in bill for 1966-----	1, 045, 866, 300
1966 bill compared with:	
Appropriations, 1965 (including anticipated pay supplement- tal)-----	—15, 254, 970
Budget estimates, 1966-----	—56, 759, 200

In addition, the bill provides for the appropriation of \$138,224,000 in receipts, including \$125,000,000 from the new Land and Water Conservation Fund, and an additional borrowing authorization of \$16,000,000 for the Helium Fund, \$780,000 less than the request.

The Committee recommends disallowance of the budget request for an increase of \$12,500,000 in the annual contract authority for the helium fund.

In total (including direct appropriations, appropriation of receipts, borrowing authorization, and contracting authority), the bill represents a reduction of \$70,039,200 in the budget request, or 6 percent.

REVENUES

The activities covered by the Bill are forecast to generate \$862,434,281 in Federal revenues in fiscal year 1966, an increase of \$253,318,566 over fiscal year 1965.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Following is a summary of the major increases and decreases in the 1965 level which are discussed in detail below by appropriation item:

Major increases:

For accelerating the saline water research program.....	+ \$10, 235, 000
To liquidate additional obligations under the contract authorities carried in the Federal-Aid Highway Act for forest, public land, and Indian roads.....	+ 11, 100, 000
For additional educational, welfare, and health services and other assistance to the American Indian.....	+ 14, 193, 500
For additional management, protection, and maintenance costs in the National Parks.....	+ 3, 954, 000
For geological surveys and investigations, development of mineral resources, and coal research.....	+ 2, 498, 220
For management and investigations of fisheries resources...	+ 2, 265, 400
For Federal aid to the States for commercial fisheries research and development (Public Law 88-309).....	+ 4, 000, 000
For subsidies for construction of fishing vessels (Public Law 88-498).....	+ 2, 500, 000
For additional grants to States for water resources research (Public Law 88-379).....	+ 4, 425, 000
For earthquake damage to the Alaska Railroad.....	+ 3, 000, 000
For additional requirements of the U.S. Forest Service, including State and private forestry cooperation.....	+ 8, 213, 000
For additional operating and research of the Smithsonian Institution.....	+ 4, 626, 000
Subtotal, major increases.....	+ 71, 010, 120

Major decreases:

Nonrecurring items in 1965 Bill.....	- 34, 039, 470
Net decrease in level of construction programs.....	- 41, 544, 900
Reduction in requirements for Administration of Territories, primarily Guam.....	- 10, 922, 000
Reduction in level of wetlands acquisition program.....	- 500, 000

Subtotal, major decreases.....	- 87, 006, 370
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Other increases and decreases (net).....	+ 741, 280
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Net total decrease.....	- 15, 254, 970
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EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN BILL

The extent of the activities that must be funded in this Bill is indicated by the following summary:

1. Conservation and administration of 464 million acres of public domain land involving forest, range, mineral and water resources.
2. Provision of educational assistance, facilities, and services to over 59,000 Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools and

assistance to over 53,000 Indian children in the Public Schools; welfare and guidance services to 22,000 needy Indians; management and protection of nearly 50 million acres of Indian-owned forest and range lands; construction, operation and maintenance of 300 irrigation systems serving about 864,000 acres; and maintenance of about 17,000 miles of roads on Indian reservations.

3. Management, protection, maintenance, and construction of facilities, including 18,000 miles of roads and trails in 218 National Parks and other areas comprising about 26 million acres with an estimated 118 million visitors in 1966.

4. Provision under the Geological Survey for topographic surveys and mapping of the United States; geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping; water resources investigations; and supervision of 125,000 properties leased for oil, gas, and other minerals valued at \$1.6 billion.

5. Conservation, evaluation, and development of our mineral resources under the Bureau of Mines, including inspection of 8,000 coal mines and the production, conservation and sale of the Nation's helium.

6. The conduct of research, management, and demonstration programs to conserve and restore fish and wildlife resources for both recreational and commercial use, including the operation and maintenance of 91 fish hatcheries and 315 National wildlife refuges consisting of 28.8 million acres.

7. The management, protection, and development of 186 million acres of land in the National forests, including an estimated sale of 11.4 billion board feet of timber in 1966 with a value of \$132.7 million; provision of recreation facilities for an estimated 154 million visitors; grazing for 6 million livestock; and cooperation with States in fire control, tree planting, and forest management and processing.

LIMITATION ON UNIT COST OF EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The Committee is continuing in fiscal year 1966 its policy of limiting the unit cost of employee housing (regardless of the source of financing) in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii and the territories to \$20,000. The limitation includes engineering and design costs, but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation shall continue to be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval. Employee houses shall not exceed the standards outlined by the Committee in its Report No. 2049, 87th Congress, 2d Session.

TRAVEL COSTS

The Committee has deleted in this bill the limitation imposed in fiscal year 1964 on travel costs for the appropriation items of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Mines. In general, the travel allowances for 1966 have been held at the 1965 level of funding. The Committee wishes to state emphatically that removal of the travel limitations should not be interpreted as any relaxation of the Committee's interest in the maintenance of rigid economy by all agencies in travel fund expenditures.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$46,022,000
Estimate, 1966.....	46,080,000
Recommended, 1966.....	46,080,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+58,000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1965 appropriation and the 1966 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appropriation	Estimate, 1966
Realty and mineral leasing services:			
Title, lease and records service.....	\$5,124,000	—\$464,000	
Records improvement.....	756,000		
Total, realty and mineral leasing services.....	5,880,000	—464,000	
Resource management, conservation and protection:			
Land classification and mineral examination.....	4,623,000	+319,700	
Range management.....	5,412,000	+233,330	
Forestry.....	6,728,900	—152,100	
Soil and watershed conservation.....	12,130,000	+1,025,000	
Fire protection.....	3,128,100	+65,000	
Total, resource management, conservation and protection.....	32,022,000	+1,490,930	
Cadastral survey:			
Alaska.....	1,967,000	—17,000	
Other States.....	3,000,000	—21,598	
Total, cadastral survey.....	4,967,000	—38,598	
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1,250,000	—1,000,000	
General administration.....	1,961,000	+96,000	
Transfers in the estimates.....		—26,332	
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	46,080,000	+58,000	

The net increase of \$1,490,930 for resource management, conservation, and protection includes \$443,000 for land tenure analysis; \$367,000 for management of grazing lands; \$65,000 for increased costs of forest protection on public domain lands and additional fire hazard reduction work; \$600,000 to halt further deterioration of public lands; \$490,000 for resource conservation development and State cooperative projects for wildlife habitat improvement; \$150,000 for watershed and flood prevention work; and a decrease for program savings of \$624,070.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2,200,000
Estimate, 1966.....	3,150,000
Recommended, 1966.....	3,150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+950,000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The amount allowed includes \$800,000 for construction of buildings, including \$500,000 for the second phase of Anchorage fire control facilities; \$800,000 for construction of sanitation and protection facili-

ties; \$550,000 for maintenance of buildings and sanitation and protection facilities; and \$1,000,000 for maintenance of roads.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$2,000,000
Estimate, 1966-----	2,000,000
Recommended, 1966-----	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	-----
Estimate, 1966-----	-----

This appropriation is required to liquidate the obligations incurred under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act, 1962, for development of roads and trails on the public lands.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The bill continues the indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the 75 percent of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties. It is estimated that a total of \$8,545,000 will be available in 1966 for the construction, acquisition, and operation and maintenance of access roads and improvements, and for forest protection and development on the revested lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant Counties of Oregon.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$97,365,500
Estimate, 1966-----	106,895,000
Recommended, 1966-----	105,761,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	+8,395,500
Estimate, 1966-----	-1,134,000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1965 appropriation, and the estimate for 1966 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appropriation	Estimate, 1966
Educational assistance, facilities and service-----	\$75,300,000	+\$5,201,000	-\$1,000,000
Welfare and guidance services-----	13,434,000	+1,125,500	-----
Relocation and adult vocational training-----	14,426,000	+2,221,000	-----
Maintaining law and order-----	2,805,000	+52,000	+70,000
Committee reduction in travel-----	-204,000	-204,000	-204,000
Total, Education and Welfare Services-----	105,761,000	+8,395,500	-1,134,000

The amount allowed is \$1,134,000 below the budget estimate. The net decrease consists of a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the increase of \$5,480,000 requested for the operation of additional Federal school facilities; \$204,000 in the travel estimate to hold costs to the current year level; and an increase of \$70,000 to finance costs of maintaining law and order on the Quinault Reservation.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$41, 114, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	42, 956, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	42, 756, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+1, 642, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	-200, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1965 appropriation and the 1966 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appro- priation	Estimate, 1966
Forest and range lands.....	\$5, 178, 000	-\$71, 200	-----
Fire suppression.....	140, 000	-----	-----
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	7, 248, 000	+773, 200	-----
Soil and moisture conservation.....	5, 487, 000	-52, 000	-----
Road maintenance.....	3, 799, 000	+186, 400	-----
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	365, 000	+39, 400	-----
Management of Indian trust property.....	6, 661, 000	+3, 409	-----
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	12, 765, 000	+965, 700	-----
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1, 313, 000	-2, 900	-----
Committee reduction in travel.....	-200, 000	-200, 000	-\$200, 000
Total, Resources Management.....	42, 756, 000	+1, 642, 000	-200, 000

The decrease of \$200,000 recommended by the Committee represents a general reduction in funds available for the travel and transportation of persons in 1966.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$52, 009, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	68, 975, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	32, 855, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	-19, 154, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	-36, 120, 000

The amount allowed provides for the following construction programs during fiscal year 1966:

New Indian day and boarding schools, dormitories, and related facilities.....	\$15, 363, 000
Major alterations and improvements.....	5, 000, 000
Employee housing.....	700, 000
Water exploration and development.....	300, 000
Water and sanitary sewer and jail facilities.....	420, 000
Advance planning.....	400, 000
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.....	6, 500, 000
Other irrigation systems.....	4, 172, 000
Total.....	32, 855, 000

A total of \$24,750,000 was requested for construction of the following schools of which \$1,111,000 for planning has been approved by the Committee, a reduction of \$23,639,000, as follows:

School	Total cost	Planning	Reduction
Mount Edgecombe High School, Alaska.....	\$6,860,000	\$411,000	\$6,449,000
Many Farms High School, Ariz.....	8,945,000	350,000	8,595,000
Moenave High School, Ariz.....	8,945,000	350,000	8,595,000
Total.....	24,750,000	1,111,000	23,639,000

The construction of Indian schools has now approached the level where the Committee does not feel that it is practical to appropriate total funding of large schools the first year they are submitted in the budget. At best, under these circumstances, the estimated construction costs represent only a rough guess and concise cost estimates cannot be obtained until specific planning is completed for these projects. Therefore, the Committee has applied the policy, already in effect on most construction programs, to construction of Indian schools to the effect that planning funds only will be approved the first year on major items. After the necessary plans and specifications have been drawn, requests for construction funds can then be submitted for consideration in subsequent budgets. It is on this basis that a total of \$1,111,000 is recommended for planning on the three schools listed above.

In addition, the Committee has deleted the request of \$13,017,000 for the Albuquerque High School. Sufficient justification for the construction of this high school has not been submitted to the Committee and further study of the needs for this project should be made. The Committee has received rather extensive testimony that a much more practical course to follow would be to absorb these students in the public schools in Albuquerque.

An additional \$108,000 has also been deleted representing the cost of various fall-out shelters planned for schools for which construction has been approved. The Committee does not see the need for this expenditure in the areas where it is proposed.

The Committee has included the amount of \$75,000 for the construction of law and order facilities on the Quinault Reservation; \$519,000 for the construction of additional facilities on the Flathead Irrigation Project in Montana; and \$50,000 for planning of a high school to be located at Sisseton, South Dakota. These funds shall be obligated only after local officials have reached a satisfactory agreement on an overall school program for the area.

The Bureau is requested to initiate planning, within available funds, of a boarding school in the Northwest to be located as conveniently as possible to the majority of the eligible Indian students, and at a location which will permit utilization of public school facilities, including a junior college.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1965	\$17,000,000
Estimate, 1966	16,900,000
Recommended, 1966	16,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	-100,000
Estimate, 1966	

The recommended appropriation is required to liquidate the obligations incurred for Indian road construction under the contract authorization provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965	\$4,520,000
Estimate, 1966	4,520,000
Recommended, 1966	4,520,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	
Estimate, 1966	

In addition to this direct appropriation, the Budget estimate proposed the use of \$1,615,000 of program funds, an increase of \$153,000. In view of the planned savings of \$3,500,000, primarily in the area offices, the Committee has disallowed this requested increase in the Bureau's overhead.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Appropriation, 1965	\$88,000
Estimate, 1966	44,000
Recommended, 1966	44,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	-44,000
Estimate, 1966	

The amount provided represents the fifth annual grant under the 5-year program to lessen the impact of the termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as authorized by Public Law 87-432.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1965	\$29,862,000
Estimate, 1966	33,215,000
Recommended, 1966	32,228,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+2,366,000
Estimate, 1966	-987,000

The following table summarizes the increases recommended by the Committee and the reductions made in the budget estimate:

Activity	Budget increases recommended	Reduction below budget estimate
New park areas.....	+\$500,000	-\$133,000
Park areas activated since beginning of Mission 66 now partially financed.....	+300,000	-72,000
To operate newly constructed facilities and to meet increased visitor use requirements in pre-Mission 66 areas.....	+1,300,000	-390,000
Commercial power and telephone service connection charges.....	+75,000	-----
For surveying park boundaries.....	+50,000	-50,000
To provide safety staffs.....	+77,000	-34,000
Motion picture and audiovisual production program.....	+50,000	-50,000
Natural sciences studies.....	-----	-50,000
To initiate a park operations program.....	+50,000	-----
For additional U.S. Park Police.....	+87,000	-----
Production of additional park informational publications.....	+70,000	-----
Employees' compensation fund payments.....	+25,000	-----
Roosevelt Campobello International Park.....	-130,000	-----
To provide more adequate fire protection service.....	+90,000	-----
Study on Ice Age Scientific Reserve in Wisconsin (Public Law 88-665).....	+50,000	-----
Participation in comprehensive river basin planning studies.....	+54,000	-----
To meet increased requirements for:		
Land use.....	+100,000	-38,000
Concessions management.....	+18,000	-----
Nonrecurring item for program surveys.....	-230,000	-----
Reduction in travel allowance.....	-170,000	-170,000
Net increase, 1966.....	+2,366,000	-987,000

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$23,100,000
Estimate, 1966.....	24,660,000
Recommended, 1966.....	24,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+1,560,000
Estimate, 1966.....	-----

The net increase allowed includes \$478,400 for wage rate increases; \$251,000 for new park areas; \$132,100 for park areas activated since commencement of Mission 66 now partially financed; \$768,500 for maintenance and operation of new and reconstructed facilities in pre-Mission 66 areas and more adequate maintenance and operation of facilities existing prior to Mission 66; \$150,000 for commercial power and telephone service connection charges; and a decrease of \$220,000 due to program savings resulting from organizational realignments.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$42,406,600
Estimate, 1966.....	26,327,000
Recommended, 1966.....	26,077,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	-16,329,600
Estimate, 1966.....	-250,000

The net decrease of \$16,329,600 consists primarily of \$13,233,000 for the acquisition of land now funded under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The amount provided by activity consists of the following:

Camping and picnicking facilities.....	\$2, 895, 000
Public service and administrative units.....	11, 035, 000
Utilities.....	6, 657, 000
Employee Housing.....	2, 300, 000
Miscellaneous.....	2, 791, 000
Acquisition of water rights.....	500, 000
Roads and trails.....	400, 000
Travel reduction.....	— 10, 000
Unobligated balance from 1965.....	— 491, 000
Total, 1966.....	26, 077, 000

The Committee has recommended a reduction of \$806,000 in the requested increase of \$3,106,000 for employee housing and recommends a similar increase of \$806,000 above the \$2,089,000 budgeted for camping and picnicking facilities. The Committee has indicated on several occasions that the National Park Service should not follow a policy of budgeting more funds for employee housing than it does for camping and picnicking facilities. The purpose of these parks is for the recreation of the public and it is the opinion of the Committee that primary attention should be given to facilities for this purpose.

Of the additional \$806,000 to be transferred to camping and picnic facilities as described above, the Committee recommends that \$275,000 be designated for additional camping and picnicking facilities at the Matthews Arm Camping Site in the Shenandoah National Park, Virginia.

Also deleted from the budget request is \$149,000 for various work and utilities scheduled for Fort Washington. The Committee is informed that the Smithsonian Institution has developed a plan to utilize this tract of land for the development of an Armed Services Museum. This proposition, which would eliminate the need to acquire additional costly land in the area, has considerable merit, in the opinion of the Committee. Therefore, until this issue has been settled, it is the Committee's opinion that no further funds should be expended at this location.

The Committee has approved the National Park Service's requested revision of the 1966 budget estimate to delete the cruise boat which had been requested for Glacier Bay National Monument (\$241,000), and use the funds for additional visitor cabins at the new lodge.

The Committee directs that a current study be conducted and a report made to the Committee on the sand dune stabilization program at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. As the planned program is estimated to cost over \$7,000,000, the Committee believes it essential that the present approach be carefully studied, in collaboration with the Corps of Engineers, to assure that the methods being employed are sound from an engineering standpoint and are likely to withstand future storms in the area.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1965	\$29, 000, 000
Estimate, 1966	34, 000, 000
Recommended, 1966	33, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+4, 000, 000
Estimate, 1966	-1, 000, 000

This appropriation provides for liquidation of obligations incurred for the construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The reduction of \$1,000,000 imposed in the budget request is based on anticipated slippage in the construction program. As of January 31, 1965, there was an unobligated balance of \$30.1 million out of the \$44.7 million available for the current year.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965	\$2, 422, 000
Estimate, 1966	2, 516, 000
Recommended, 1966	2, 450, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+28, 000
Estimate, 1966	-66, 000

The net increase allowed includes \$43,000 to strengthen management analysis and statistical functions in the Washington office and a reduction of \$15,000 in the travel request.

The Committee recommends that the \$51,000 increase to provide additional general expense funds for various organizational units in the Washington office and the regional offices not be approved.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Appropriation, 1965	\$2, 780, 000
Estimate, 1966	3, 398, 000
Recommended, 1966	3, 398, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+618, 000
Estimate, 1966	

The net increase allowed includes \$569,000 for expansion of work on the Nation-wide outdoor recreation plan; \$113,000 for additional work on water resources planning projects of various Federal agencies; and nonrecurring decreases of \$64,000.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1965	\$125, 000, 000
Estimate, 1966	125, 000, 000
Recommended, 1966	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+125, 000, 000
Estimate, 1966	

The Committee recommends approval of the budget request of \$125,000,000 with certain exceptions as follows:

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1966	Change
1. Assistance to States-----	\$74,136,000	\$90,000,000	+\$15,864,000
2. Federal land acquisition program:			
National Park Service: Requirements for recently authorized areas:			
Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass.-----	4,450,000	4,450,000	-----
Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y.-----	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo.-----	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial Park, Pa.-----	320,000	320,000	-----
Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kan.-----	329,000	329,000	-----
Minute Man National Historical Park, Mass.-----	500,000	500,000	-----
Subtotal, new areas-----	13,599,000	13,599,000	-----
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Maryland, Gold Mine Tract-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----
Inholdings in 42 park areas-----	10,432,000	6,412,900	-4,019,100
Anticipated slippage-----		-411,900	-411,900
Total, Park Service-----	26,031,000	21,600,000	-4,431,000
Forest service:			
Wilderness areas-----	857,750	322,000	-535,750
Primitive areas-----	994,600	994,600	-----
Other recreation areas-----	18,426,650	11,177,250	-7,249,400
Anticipated slippage-----		-493,850	-493,850
Total, Forest Service-----	20,279,000	12,000,000	-8,279,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Endangered species:			
Whooping crane-----	1,100,000		-1,100,000
Florida Sandhill crane-----	1,000,000		-1,000,000
New Mexico duck-----	864,000		-864,000
Hawaiian species-----	150,000		-150,000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries-----	3,114,000		-3,114,000
Total, Federal program-----	49,424,000	33,600,000	-15,824,000
Administrative expenses-----	1,440,000	1,400,000	-40,000
Total 1966-----	125,000,000	125,000,000	-----

State matching

The Committee has included language in the bill providing that the grants to the States be made on a fifty-fifty matching basis, rather than the 60 percent State and 40 percent Federal formula contained in the budget. The Committee feels that it was the intent of P.L. 88-578 that the receipts from the Land and Water Conservation Fund should be appropriated so as to provide an amount equal to the State portion.

National Park Service

The reduction of \$4,431,000 in the Federal Land Acquisition Program of the National Park Service consists of the following:

1. Everglades National Park, Florida-----	-\$1,125,500
2. Virgin Islands National Park-----	-1,000,000
3. Inholdings involving major improvements-----	-1,893,600
4. Anticipated slippage-----	-411,900
Total-----	4,431,000

The Committee is not convinced that the proposed acquisition of land in the Everglades National Park, Florida, and the Virgin Islands National Park has received sufficient consideration. The Government already has extensive holdings in these areas and the necessity for the acquisition of additional acreage in these parks has not been ade-

quately justified. The Committee recommends that the acquisition of these acreages be deferred for further study until the agency and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation have adequate opportunity to analyze their overall plans and consider these acquisitions in the proper perspective.

An additional reduction of \$1,893,600 represents deletions recommended by the Committee in the various inholdings that the National Park Service proposes to acquire in 42 park areas. These are various holdings on which improvements exist in amounts in excess of \$50,000 and involve such structures as dude ranches, motels, summer homes, etc. The Committee feels that purchase of such holdings where improvements exist should be delayed until the National Park Service can make adequate investigation of such items in order to determine properly the necessity for such acquisitions.

With reference to acreage where the acquisition cost per acre is unusually high, it is the strong feeling of the Committee that the National Park Service should avoid acquisition except where essential to provide for planned recreation facilities. Where acquisition is deemed essential, greater use of condemnation proceedings should be resorted to in order to assure fair and equitable prices.

Forest Service

The recommended reduction of \$8,279,000 in the land acquisition program of the Forest Service consists of \$6,099,400 requested for 18,352 acres in the Sylvania tract in Michigan, and \$1,685,750 for properties included in the Forest Service inholding acquisition list which involve major improvements similar to those described above for the National Park Service; and \$493,850 due to anticipated slippage.

The acquisition of the Sylvania tract in northern Michigan is without a doubt a major land acquisition, and it is not evident to the Committee that this transaction has received proper consideration. Acquisition of this property would involve eventual development costs of about \$10.6 million which would bring the total funding involved to approximately \$16,000,000. The Committee feels that a transaction of this immensity, and in an area where there are already extensive Federal holdings, merits full consideration and a determination beyond any doubt that such acquisition is necessary and in the best interest of the Government.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Committee has recommended deletion of the \$3,114,000 requested by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for the acquisition of 19,000 acres for wildlife habitat refuges for various endangered species of birds pending a review of the total proposed program and a determination of the essential need for the Federal Government to acquire additional holdings to this extent for this purpose.

For example, it is not evident to the Committee why an additional 5,000 acres should be acquired at a cost of \$1,100,000 to provide nesting and breeding habitat for about 32 whooping cranes when the Federal Government already owns 47,000 acres at that location for this purpose.

It is also the very strong feeling of this Committee that this entire program needs to be reviewed with regard to adequacy of current

legislative authority. The legislative authority on which this request is based is of a general nature that was enacted several years ago. This Committee questions whether the legislative authority enacted previously contemplated proceedings on this large scale. It would greatly clarify Congressional intent if current legislation were obtained in this connection.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND POLICY

Based on its review of the initial requests under this new fund for extensive Federal land acquisitions, the Committee believes that there is an urgent need to develop a long-range Federal land acquisition program that identifies, insofar as possible, areas that are expected to be acquired from appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The long-range program, which should be developed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, should give emphasis to land acquisitions in those areas of the Nation where outdoor recreation needs are greatest and should be coordinated with State and local government and private acquisition and development plans, insofar as possible.

The Committee feels very strongly that adequate review by an impartial group should be given to proposed acquisitions of land and water areas by the Federal agencies from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. For this reason, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is directed to review and evaluate by field examination or otherwise, and by the application of carefully considered criteria the land acquisition requests of all the Federal agencies and be prepared to present annually to the Committee a detailed analysis of the Federal programs of acquisition. The first review should give special emphasis to programs for fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

Proposed acquisitions by the Forest Service are reviewed by the National Forest Reservation Commission, and those by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. As there is no comparable group in existence to review proposed acquisitions by the National Park Service, the Committee directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to give special attention to these acquisitions.

The Committee recognizes that because of the numerous properties involved, the lack of purchase options, the availability of tracts not contemplated at the beginning of the year, and the difficulties of determining firm cost estimates, some adjustments in the approved annual acquisition programs will be necessary. Accordingly, the Committee expects that acquiring agencies, when confronted with cost increases amounting to more than 10 percent or the need to substitute a high priority tract not originally budgeted for a tract of lower priority, will submit proposed reprogramming actions to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for consideration. If such actions appear justified to that Bureau, it may approve changes resulting from cost increases up to 15% and may approve the substitution of new acquisitions in amounts not to exceed \$100,000 per unit. Any proposed reprogramming that exceeds these limits must be submitted to the Committee for advance approval. The Bureau shall submit quarterly to the Committee a complete list of reprogrammings with an explanation of the need for such action.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$25, 345, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	14, 579, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	14, 579, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	-10, 766, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	

This item makes provision for the expenses of the Office of Territories and for support of the Governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Administration of Canton Island.

The amount allowed includes \$9,771,000 for the Guam rehabilitation program, and \$4,093,000 for American Samoa. The reduction from 1965 is due primarily to the non-recurring supplemental in the current year for the rehabilitation of Guam as a result of the typhoon.

The Committee has approved the budgeted construction programs as submitted. Because of the difficulty of accurately estimating the cost of individual construction projects in remote areas, the Committee will permit the incurrence of actual costs which are not in excess of 15 percent above the budget estimate.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$17, 500, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	17, 344, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	17, 344, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	-156, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	

The amount recommended is \$156,000 below the full annual amount authorized by Public Law 87-541 and will permit continuation of the accelerated development program in the fields of education, health, public works, and resources management. The net decrease in funding below 1965 is due to a reduction in capital improvement requirements offset in part by increases in operating programs.

In view of the experience gained in American Samoa in the use of television facilities for educational purposes, the Committee strongly recommends that a survey be made within available funds of the potential for the use of this media in the educational program of the Trust Territory.

The Committee is very concerned with the Ebeye housing problem currently existing on Kwajalein in connection with the Pacific Missile Range. It is important that this situation be corrected at the earliest possible date, and it is the wish of the Committee that this matter be given immediate attention by all responsible parties involved.

ALASKA RAILROAD

PAYMENT TO ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1965-----	
Estimate, 1966-----	\$3, 000, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	3, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	+3, 000, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	

This amount is recommended to meet in part the cost of repairs to the Alaska Railroad required as a result of the recent earthquake disaster.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$69,334,000
Estimate, 1966.....	72,826,000
Recommended, 1966.....	71,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+1,766,000
Estimate, 1966.....	-1,726,000

The amount allowed by activities as compared with the 1965 appropriation and the estimate for 1966 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appropriation	Estimate, 1966
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$22,803,000	+\$311,000	-----
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	18,512,780	+1,215,780	-\$941,220
Minerals exploration.....	989,090	-51,690	-7,910
Marine geology and hydrology.....	853,000	+100,000	-100,000
Water resources investigations.....	21,482,130	+510,130	-380,870
Soil and moisture conservation.....	198,000	-----	-----
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	4,579,000	-138,000	-----
General administration.....	1,911,000	-3,000	-46,000
Special-purpose buildings.....	-----	-1,000,000	-250,000
Unobligated balance available.....	-228,000	-228,000	-----
Comparative transfer from Office of Minerals Exploration.....	-----	+1,049,780	-----
Total, Geological Survey.....	71,100,000	+1,766,000	-1,726,000

The net increase allowed under "Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping" includes \$550,000 to initiate a new research effort in earthquake seismology; \$250,000 for acceleration of studies of the earth's crust and upper mantle; \$500,000 for accelerated programs of economic geology investigations and land utilization studies, and a decrease of \$128,000 due to non-recurring items in 1965.

The net increase of \$510,130 for water resources investigations consists of: \$500,000 to expand the Federal program for obtaining and coordinating water resources data and for water resources research; \$440,000 to match an anticipated increase in State offerings for cooperative water resources investigation; and non-recurring decreases totaling \$429,870.

The Committee has disallowed the requested increase of \$250,000 for engineering design for expansion of the Geological Survey Field Center at Denver. Since this planning is primarily for future expansion, the Committee believes it should be deferred to a later date.

The Committee is continuing its policy that emphasis be placed on providing exploration assistance on only those strategic and critical minerals for which there is a serious shortage in the United States, and therefore, has approved no changes in the present list of minerals eligible for assistance under the program.

The Committee also expects the funding for the minerals exploration program which was transferred to this appropriation item to be set forth separately in all future budget documents so that the Committee can readily determine the extent of program activity in this connection.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$30,898,000
Estimate, 1966.....	31,625,000
Recommended, 1966.....	31,541,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+643,000
Estimate, 1966.....	-84,000

The amount provided by activity compared with the 1965 appropriation and the estimate for 1966 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appropriation	Estimate, 1966
Research:			
(a) Coal.....	\$6,410,000	-\$139,000	+\$41,000
(b) Petroleum.....	2,329,000		
(c) Oil shale.....	1,033,000	+100,000	
(d) Metallurgy.....	10,345,000	+330,000	
(e) Mining.....	3,107,000	+300,000	-55,000
(f) Marine mineral mining.....	234,000	+100,000	
(g) Explosives.....	557,000	+50,000	
Resource Development:			
(a) Statistics.....	1,805,000	+230,000	
(b) Economic analysis.....	226,000		
(c) Bituminous coal.....	898,000	-80,000	
(d) Anthracite.....	400,000	-21,000	
(e) Petroleum.....	560,000	-16,000	
(f) Minerals.....	3,144,000	-134,000	
(g) International activities.....	563,000		
Travel reduction.....	-70,000	-70,000	-70,000
Transfer in the estimates.....		-7,000	
Total, conservation and development of mineral resources.....	31,541,000	+643,000	-84,000

The budget estimate proposed the closing of the Anthracite Research Laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., and transferring \$209,000 of the 1965 operating cost of \$380,000 to the Pittsburgh laboratory. The Committee believes, however, that the \$209,000 could most effectively be used by continuing the laboratory at Schuylkill Haven and has provided an increase of \$41,000 for administration and maintenance, or a total of \$250,000 for this activity in fiscal year 1966.

The increases allowed include: \$300,000 to provide for expansion of effort in research on ground support stabilization and control in mines and on rock disintegration; and \$320,000 under "Metallurgy" for research on utilization of scrap metals in junked automobiles.

In addition, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$70,000 in travel funds available for 1966.

During the past year, the greatest portion of activity under marine mineral mining research has taken place off the shore of California. It is the Committee's expressed desire that beginning in fiscal year 1966 a better balance of this work be obtained by initiating activity under this program to a greater extent off the northwestern shoreline of the country.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$9,537,000
Estimate, 1966.....	9,507,000
Recommended, 1966.....	9,507,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	-30,000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The net decrease of \$30,000 includes an increase of \$130,000 for increased roof control research, with decreases of \$100,000 in dust explosion research; \$50,000 in methane research; and \$10,000 in program savings and adjustments.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965	\$1,469,000
Estimate, 1966	1,529,000
Recommended, 1966	1,529,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+60,000
Estimate, 1966	

The recommended increase is for additional personnel costs, mainly to strengthen the digital computer program.

HELIUM FUND

(BORROWING AUTHORIZATION)

Borrowing authority, 1965	\$14,000,000
Estimate, 1966	16,780,000
Recommended, 1966	16,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+2,000,000
Estimate, 1966	-780,000

This borrowing authority is required to finance helium purchases under the existing contracts for the conservation of helium. The estimated carryover borrowing authority of \$9,000,000, together with the additional \$16,000,000 allowed in the bill will provide adequately for requirements in fiscal year 1966 due to slippage in the 1965 program.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

The budget estimate proposes an increase of \$12,500,000 over the current annual limitation of \$47,500,000 on the contracting authority for the purchase of helium for storage under the conservation program. Under this increase, the Department would enter into additional long-term contracts (20 to 25 years) committing the United States to the purchase of an additional \$250,000,000 worth of helium. The present four contracts under the annual authority of \$47,500,000 obligate the United States to the expenditure of over a billion dollars for the purchase of 62.5 billion cubic feet of helium, which represents a one-hundred year surplus supply at the present rates of consumption.

It is the recommendation of the Committee that this request be deferred pending completion of renegotiation of existing contracts, and the acquisition of sufficient operating experience under these contracts to serve as a yardstick in new contract negotiations.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1965	\$6,836,000
Estimate, 1966	6,945,000
Recommended, 1966	6,945,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+109,000
Estimate, 1966	

This appropriation provides for contract research to develop new methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal. The amount allowed includes \$6,589,000 for contract research and \$356,000 for administration and contract supervision.

Within the total funds appropriated for 1966, the Committee has allocated, subject to the approval of the General Technical Advisory Committee, \$375,000, to be matched by \$125,000 to be contributed by the State of Pennsylvania, to finance a research contract to develop a treatment plant to demonstrate the economic feasibility of converting coal refuse dumps for direct use in the construction of roads, building materials, or the manufacture of concrete. The committee is concerned at the lack of research being conducted by the office to develop new uses for anthracite coal and its by-products and believes this project exemplifies the type of research that should be implemented if practical results are to be achieved.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$704, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	704, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	704, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	-----
Estimate, 1966-----	-----

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$444, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	444, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	444, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	-----
Estimate, 1966-----	-----

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$19, 107, 900
Estimate, 1966-----	21, 218, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	21, 218, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	+2, 110, 100
Estimate, 1966-----	-----

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1965 appropriation and the 1966 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appro- priation	Estimate, 1966
Management-----	\$485, 500	+\$25, 000	-----
Marketing and technology-----	4, 881, 600	+58, 000	-----
Research-----	11, 999, 400	+195, 911	-----
Research on fish migration over dams-----	1, 424, 800	-----	-----
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance-----	43, 900	-----	-----
Columbia River fishery facilities-----	2, 382, 800	+112, 000	-----
Fishery resources disaster aid-----	-----	-400, 000	-----
Transfer from "Pribilof Islands Fund"-----	-----	+2, 125, 000	-----
Transfer in the estimates-----	-----	-5, 811	-----
Total-----	21, 218, 000	+2, 110, 100	-----

The net increase over 1965 is primarily to provide a direct appropriation to finance activities funded during the current year by transfer of \$2,125,000 from the Pribilof Islands Fund.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$300,000, the same as the 1965 appropriation, to continue the research program conducted in foreign countries with excess foreign currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$4, 788, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	1, 405, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	1, 905, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	- 2, 883, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	+ 500, 000

The amount allowed includes the following:

Completion of construction of exploratory fishing vessel as a replacement for the Oregon (2d phase).....	\$650, 000
Completion of construction of Shellfisheries Research Center, Milford, Conn., and purchase of equipment.....	95, 000
Technological equipment for new laboratory at Seattle, Wash.....	80, 000
Alterations and improvements at research facility, Woods Hole, Mass.....	100, 000
Expansion of laboratory facilities on the research vessel, George B. Kelez.....	40, 000
Acquisition of land, Auke Bay, Alaska.....	15, 000
Columbia River fishery facilities:	
Management techniques.....	240, 000
Stream improvement.....	35, 000
Program supervision & engineering.....	50, 000
Replacement of fishway, Willamette Falls, Oregon.....	600, 000
Total, 1966.....	1, 905, 000

The net increase in the budget estimate is in the Columbia River fishery facilities program and consists of: a decrease of \$60,000 for management techniques; a reduction of \$40,000 in program supervision and engineering; and an increase of \$600,000 for replacement of the fishway at Willamette Falls, Oregon.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2, 500, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	5, 000, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	5, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+ 2, 500, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The increase recommended is required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-498, approved August 30, 1964, which amended and extended the Act of June 12, 1960, authorizing the payment of construction differential subsidies for fishing vessels constructed under certain restrictive conditions. The new Act extends the date for the acceptance of applications to June 30, 1969, extends coverage to the entire commercial fishing industry, authorizes appropriation of \$10,000,000 annually for the program, and increases the subsidy from 33½ percent to 50 percent.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1965.....	
Estimate, 1966.....	\$2, 000, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	4, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+4, 000, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	+2, 000, 000

Funds provided under this item are to implement the new five year program authorized under section 4(a) and 4(b) of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964, Public Law 88-309. Because of the wide interest in this new program and the number of States ready to participate, the Committee has approved an increase of \$2,000,000 over the budget estimate.

The purpose of the program is to stimulate research and development projects by the several States in the development of the Nation's Commercial Fisheries on a matching fund basis, with Federal funding of up to 75 percent of the cost; to assist in the reestablishment of a commercial fishery that has failed due to a resource disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes; and to assist in the development of new commercial fisheries.

The recommended appropriation would provide \$3,750,000 in aid to States under section 4(a) of the Act; \$100,000 under section 4(b) of the Act to continue the special cooperative study to develop a virus resistant oyster in the four Middle Atlantic States; and \$150,000 for program administration.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$704, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	674, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	674, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	-30, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The net decrease of \$30,000 represents nonrecurring costs of accounting equipment acquired in 1965.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2, 454, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	2, 454, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	2, 454, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	
Estimate, 1966.....	

These funds are derived from the sale of fur skins and other wildlife products of the Islands and are used to provide for schooling, medical attention, and other services to the natives of the Islands, for operation and maintenance of facilities, and management of the Alaska fur-seal herd.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$35,154,000
Estimate, 1966.....	34,935,000
Recommended, 1966.....	35,324,300
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+170,300
Estimate, 1966.....	+389,300

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1965 appropriation and the 1966 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appropriation	Estimate, 1966
Management of fishery resources.....	\$7,376,900	+37,900	+142,900
Extension and training.....	1,131,000	+120,000	+120,000
Fishery research.....	2,917,000	+101,000	+100,000
Administration of wildlife resources.....	14,402,000	+116,489	-----
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	2,381,000	-350,000	-----
Wildlife research.....	4,818,400	+76,400	+26,400
Soil and moisture conservation.....	705,000	-----	-----
River basin studies.....	1,387,000	+36,000	-----
Pesticides registration.....	206,000	+55,000	-----
Transfers in the estimates.....	-----	-22,489	-----
Total, Management and Investigations of Resources.....	35,324,300	+170,300	+389,300

The increase for management of fishery resources includes \$60,000 for operation of the new Mescalero Hatchery; \$32,900 for the continued operation of the Tupelo, Mississippi Hatchery; and \$50,000 for the expenses of the Director and the staff of the National Aquarium.

The increase for extension and training includes \$120,000 for three cooperative fishery units at Oklahoma State University, Ohio State University, and South Dakota State University and \$26,400 for additional costs of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Ohio State University.

The additional allowance for fishery research includes \$100,000 for staffing of the Narragansett Marine Game Fish Research Laboratory, R.I., now pending completion.

During the year, the Committee has received numerous complaints regarding the administration of the program for the control of predatory animals and injurious rodents. The Committee feels that there are sufficient funds available to carry on an effective program if program efforts are directed at the various areas where major problems are located. It is the recommendation of the Committee that administrative officials responsible for the operation of this program review the organizational structure and operating procedures with a view to affecting changes and economies which would produce more effective results with the funds expended for this program.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$8,057,800
Estimate, 1966.....	2,992,000
Recommended, 1966.....	5,115,500
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	-2,942,300
Estimate, 1966.....	+2,123,500

This item finances the construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities and fishery and wildlife research facilities. The amount allowed includes the budgeted program consisting of:

\$196,000 for replacement of deteriorating raceways at Pisgah Forest Number 2 National Fish Hatchery; \$365,000 for completion of the Fish Pesticide Laboratory, Columbia, Missouri; \$2,000,000 for development, planning, and storm repairs on 19 wildlife refuges; \$100,000 to complete furnishing and equipping the new Chemical Screening Laboratory, Denver, Colorado; and \$331,000 to complete construction of the new Wildlife Research Center at Jamestown, North Dakota.

The recommended appropriation also includes \$60,000 to complete construction of the Narragansett Marine Game Fish Research Laboratory, Rhode Island; \$100,000 to initiate a drainage program on the Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina; and \$100,000 for site selection and planning of a Marine Game Laboratory for the Gulf of Mexico, the site to be selected by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife based on studies of where the location of such a laboratory would be most practical.

The amount also includes planning funds for fish hatcheries at the Allegheny River Reservoir (\$50,000) and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Oregon (\$30,000). Funds are also included for the completion of construction of hatcheries at Coleman, California (\$130,000); Natchitoches, Louisiana (\$245,500); Welaka, Florida (\$145,500); Saratoga, Wyoming (\$188,000); Wytheville, Virginia (\$136,000); Lamar, Pennsylvania (\$197,500); and Dale Hollow, Tennessee, (\$192,000). In addition, funds in the amount of \$258,000 are provided to initiate construction of a hatchery for the Quinault Indian Reservation, Washington. Also included are funds to continue construction of hatcheries at Warm Springs, Georgia (\$33,000), Cortland, New York (\$233,000), and McNenny, South Dakota, \$25,000.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$8, 000, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	7, 500, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	7, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	— 500, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The recommended amount, together with the estimated \$5,000,000 to be available from the receipts from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total in the migratory bird conservation fund of \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 1966 to continue the expanded Wetlands Acquisition Program authorized by Public Law 87-383. Under the provisions of the Wetlands legislation the appropriation advances to the fund for acquisition of refuges are to be repaid from receipts beginning in 1969. The Committee expects that the Bureau will continue the policy of more widespread acquisition by easement instead of purchase in fee and reduce the cost of the program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$1,443,000
Estimate, 1966.....	1,458,000
Recommended, 1966.....	1,458,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+15,000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The net increase allowed includes \$15,000 to provide for a new program of automatic data processing services.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$10,000,000
Estimate, 1966.....	26,515,000
Recommended, 1966.....	20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+10,000,000
Estimate, 1966.....	-6,515,000

The amount allowed includes \$18,900,000 for continuation of basic and applied research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water and \$1,100,000 for contract administration and coordination.

The budget estimate is based on the assumption that the present authorization for the program will be greatly expanded and extended by new legislation. Pending Congressional approval of this proposal, the Committee has confined its action to the existing authorization under Public Law 87-295 of \$75,000,000 for fiscal years 1962 through 1967. There has been appropriated through 1965 a total of \$31,100,000 leaving a balance of \$43,900,000. Taking into account the proposed 1965 supplemental of \$3,900,000 the remaining authorized balance for fiscal years 1966 and 1967 is \$40,000,000. To grant the total budget estimate would leave authorization of only \$13,485,000 available to continue the program in fiscal year 1967. The Committee does not feel that funding on this basis would be conducive to the operation of a well balanced program. The Committee has therefore recommended an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for 1966, which leaves an equal amount of authority available for fiscal year 1967.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2,250,000
Estimate, 1966.....	2,485,000
Recommended, 1966.....	2,485,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+235,000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The amount allowed includes \$2,235,000 for operating costs and \$250,000 for administrative costs.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$1, 465, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	5, 890, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	5, 890, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	+ 4, 425, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$5,890,000 for administration of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-379, approved July 17, 1964). Funds included in this item will provide a total of \$4,463,000 for assistance to States. This provides \$87,500 for each of the 51 Institutes as authorized for the second year under the Act.

It also includes \$1,000,000 for matching grants to Institutes as provided by the Act, an increase of \$740,000 over 1965, and an increase of \$272,000 for administrative expenses providing a total of \$427,000 for 1966.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$4, 393, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	4, 479, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	4, 425, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	+ 32, 000
Estimate, 1966-----	- 54, 000

The net increase of \$32,000 reflects a reduction of \$85,000 related to the closing of offices in Ephrata, Washington and Bismarck, North Dakota; an increase of \$85,000 for existing positions and programs; and an increase of \$32,000 for staffing a new field office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Committee is always pleased to note any action taken by agencies to reduce operating costs by the consolidation of offices where such action will not result in delaying discharge of the responsibilities for which the agency is responsible. Approval of this action by the Committee is based on the presumption that the closing of the Ephrata, Washington office will not result in less attention being given to keeping the workload on a current basis in the Columbia Basin. Likewise, it is presumed that the closing of the Bismarck, North Dakota office will not result in the accumulation of an additional backlog of cases in the area formerly served by this office.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$4, 364, 500
Estimate, 1966-----	4, 479, 000
Recommended, 1966-----	4, 450, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	+ 85, 500
Estimate, 1966-----	- 29, 000

The increase allowed includes \$39,600 for an increase of 3 positions for the Office of Science Advisor, and \$45,400 for an increase of 2 positions and related expenses in the Administrative Management Area.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends under this heading a total of \$211,123,000 an increase of \$5,915,000 over the 1965 appropriation, and a decrease of \$1,322,000 in the budget estimate. The following is a summary of action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$153,906,000
Estimate, 1966.....	162,378,000
Recommended, 1966.....	160,671,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+6,765,000
Estimate, 1966.....	-1,707,000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity in comparison with the 1965 appropriation and the 1966 budget estimate is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appropriation	Estimate, 1966
Forest Land Management:			
National forest protection and management:			
(1) Timber resource management:			
(a) Sales administration and management.....	\$30,262,000	+\$165,000	-----
(b) Reforestation and stand improvement.....	16,876,000	-----	-\$615,000
(2) Recreation—Public use.....	27,968,000	+\$2,558,000	+458,000
(3) Wildlife habitat management.....	3,808,000	-----	-----
(4) Range resource management:			
(a) Management.....	5,254,000	-----	-----
(b) Revegetation.....	2,780,000	-----	-----
(c) Improvements.....	3,339,000	-----	-----
(5) Soil and water management.....	5,646,000	+\$500,000	-500,000
(6) Mineral claims leases, and special uses.....	3,904,000	-----	-----
(7) Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	4,262,000	+\$250,000	-250,000
(8) Forest fire protection.....	23,564,000	-----	-----
(9) Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance).....	11,052,000	-----	-----
(10) Payments to Employees' Compensation Fund.....	669,000	+\$54,000	-----
Subtotal.....	139,384,000	+\$3,527,000	-907,000
Amount advanced from "Cooperative Range Improvements".....	-700,000	-----	-----
Subtotal, National Forest protection and management.....	138,684,000	+\$3,527,000	-----
(11) Water resource development related activities.....	4,532,000	+\$2,645,000	-----
(12) Fighting forest fires.....	5,000,000	-----	-----
(13) Insect and disease control:			
(a) White pine blister rust control.....	3,640,000	-----	-----
(b) Other pest control.....	8,135,000	+\$1,000,000	-800,000
Subtotal, insect and disease control.....	11,775,000	+\$1,000,000	-800,000
(14) Acquisition of lands (Weeks Act).....	680,000	-----	-----
Transfer in the estimates.....	-----	-407,000	-----
Total, Forest Land Management.....	160,671,000	+\$6,765,000	-1,707,000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$615,000 in the fund request for reforestation. The \$16,876,000 allowed in the Bill for this work, together with the \$32,673,836 available from sale area betterment trust funds should provide adequately for essential reforestation requirements in fiscal year 1966.

The amount recommended by the Committee also includes the following increases over the budget estimate:

\$125,000 for the Brasstown Bald Visitation Center in the Chattahoochee National Forest; \$55,000 for development of a picnic area at Camp Roosevelt, George Washington National Forest, Virginia; \$150,000 for the White Rocks Reservoir, Jefferson National Forest, Virginia, including \$50,000 provided for planning the dam; \$50,000 for planning and design of recreation areas; and \$50,000 is for additional family units at this location; and \$128,000 for initial development of the Blanchard Springs Caverns, Arkansas. In addition, the \$50,000 budgeted for an administration building at this latter location shall be used for additional planning, making a total of \$178,000 for construction and additional planning for this project.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$34, 289, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	32, 554, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	32, 939, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	-1, 350, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	+385, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee for forestry research by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 Approp- riation	Estimate, 1966
Forest Research:			
Forest and range management research:			
Timber management research.....	\$7, 696, 000	+\$9, 000	+\$150, 000
Watershed management research.....	3, 130, 000	-21, 000	-----
Range management research.....	1, 190, 000	-50, 000	-----
Wildlife habitat research.....	691, 000	-----	-----
Forest recreation research.....	432, 000	-----	-----
Subtotal, Forest and range management research.....	13, 139, 000	-62, 000	+150, 000
Forest protection research:			
Forest fire research.....	2, 247, 000	+350, 000	-----
Forest insect research.....	3, 735, 000	-----	-----
Forest disease research.....	2, 043, 000	-----	-----
Subtotal, Forest protection research.....	8, 025, 000	+350, 000	-----
Forest products and engineering research:			
Forest products utilization research.....	5, 890, 000	+489, 000	-----
Forest engineering research.....	409, 000	-----	-----
Subtotal, Forest products and engineering research.....	6, 299, 000	+489, 000	-----
Forest resource economics research:			
Forest survey.....	1, 903, 000	-----	-----
Forest products marketing research.....	1, 464, 000	+325, 000	-----
Forest economics research.....	556, 000	-----	-----
Subtotal, Forest resource economics research.....	3, 923, 000	+325, 000	-----
Forest research construction.....	1, 553, 000	-2, 448, 000	+235, 000
Transfer in estimate.....	-----	-4, 000	-----
Total, Forest Research.....	32, 939, 000	-1, 350, 000	+385, 000

The increases recommended by the Committee in the budget estimate include: \$150,000 for additional research on walnut trees; \$200,000 for a greenhouse at Ames, Iowa; and \$35,000 for planning a research laboratory at Olympia, Washington.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$17, 013, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	17, 513, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	17, 513, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+ 500, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	

This program, carried on in cooperation with the States encourages private timber management. The amount allowed includes \$12,783,000 for cooperation in forest fire control; \$300,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting; \$3,527,000 for cooperation in forest management and processing, an increase of \$500,000 over the current year; and \$903,000 for general forestry assistance.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$71, 472, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	78, 672, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	78, 672, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+ 7, 200, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	

These funds are required to liquidate the obligations incurred under the contract authorization contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1966.....	1, 000, 000
Recommended, 1966.....	1, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	
Estimate, 1966.....	

These funds are used to provide advice, technical assistance, and financial contribution under Title IV of the Agriculture Act, 1956, to carry out increased tree planting and reforestation work on non-Federal forest land. The funds must be matched by the States and the work is conducted in accordance with plans submitted by the States and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Appropriation, 1965	\$70, 500
Estimate, 1966	71, 500
Recommended, 1966	71, 500
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+1, 000
Estimate, 1966	

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Appropriation, 1965	\$123, 000
Estimate, 1966	123, 000
Recommended, 1966	123, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	
Estimate, 1966	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1965	\$62, 702, 000
Estimate, 1966	66, 093, 000
Recommended, 1966	66, 193, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+3, 491, 000
Estimate, 1966	+100, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity in comparison with the 1965 appropriation and the 1966 budget estimate is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1966	Bill compared with—	
		1965 appro- priation	Estimate, 1966
Hospital health services	\$38, 688, 000	+\$1, 297, 000	
Contract medical care	12, 892, 000	+1, 077, 000	
Field health services	12, 770, 000	+1, 108, 000	+\$100, 000
Administration	1, 843, 000	+9, 000	
Total, Indian Health Activities	66, 193, 000	+3, 491, 000	+100, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee includes an increase of \$100,000 over the budget estimate, to conduct a pilot mental health program in the Pine Ridge Service Unit.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$8,335,000
Estimate, 1966.....	9,088,000
Recommended, 1966.....	9,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+665,000
Estimate, 1966.....	-88,000

The recommended appropriation provides for the budgeted construction program for hospitals and clinics, personnel quarters, alterations, and sanitation facilities. The decrease results in rounding the amount of the estimate.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$335,000
Estimate, 1966.....	347,000
Recommended, 1966.....	347,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+12,000
Estimate, 1966.....	

The increase provided is for increased salary and related costs in fiscal year 1966.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$696,000
Estimate, 1966.....	1,000,000
Recommended, 1966.....	800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	+104,000
Estimate, 1966.....	-200,000

The net increase of \$104,000 recommended by the Committee consists of \$85,000 for additional personnel and related costs; \$50,000 for the Pennsylvania Avenue plan; \$2,000 for the conversion of payroll to automatic data processing, and non-recurring decreases of \$33,000.

The Committee has not approved the requested increase of \$50,000 to initiate a landmarks program in the District of Columbia. The Committee believes this activity should be carried out by the National Park Service under its historic sites and landmarks program. The Committee feels that the balance of the request, totaling \$150,000, should be absorbed within available funds.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Appropriation, 1965.....	¹ (\$500,000)
Estimate, 1966.....	490,000
Recommended, 1966.....	¹ 490,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965.....	-10,000
Estimate, 1966.....	-490,000

¹ By transfer.

The Committee has approved the reduced budget request of \$490,000 for the National Capital Transportation Agency. However, in lieu of the direct appropriation proposed, the Committee recommends this amount be financed by transfer from the unobligated balance of \$806,000 available under a prior appropriation for land acquisition in connection with median strips. These funds have not been released by the Budget Bureau pending Congressional consideration of an authorization of a mass transportation system for the National Capital area.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$50,000
Estimate, 1966-----	150,000
Recommended, 1966-----	50,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	-----
Estimate, 1966-----	-100,000

The Committee has recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 in view of the current authorization which imposes a ceiling of \$150,000 on the total that can be appropriated for the work of the Council. With \$50,000 having been appropriated for 1965, only \$100,000 of authorized funds remain for expenditure. The Committee does not feel it would be practical to appropriate the total remaining balance of the authorized funds for operating expenses in 1966.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$350,000
Estimate, 1966-----	1,000,000
Recommended, 1966-----	-----
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	-350,000
Estimate, 1966-----	-1,000,000

In view of the fact that the Commission has not yet been organized, the Committee has deferred consideration of this item without prejudice.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$15,400,000
Estimate, 1966-----	20,865,000
Recommended, 1966-----	18,468,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965-----	+3,068,000
Estimate, 1966-----	-2,397,000

The net increase of \$3,068,000 recommended over the current year includes \$352,000 for wage board and other increased personnel costs, a reduction of \$200,000 in the request; \$900,000 for museum exhibitions primarily in connection with the new Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries; \$200,000 for the Astrophysical Observatory research program, \$293,000 less than the request; \$850,000 for additional natural history research, a reduction of \$1,165,000 in the estimate; \$53,000 for the research program of the Museum of History and Technology; \$413,000 for additional operation and maintenance costs of the buildings; and \$300,000 for administration, a reduction of \$179,000 in the request.

Pending further review and study, the Committee has disallowed the \$500,000 requested to establish programs of national and international cooperative research and training.

The Committee also has disallowed the requested increase of \$60,000 for increasing scientific research at the Canal Zone Biological area in the absence of adequate legislative authority for the expenditure of an increased amount of funds for this activity.

As will be noted from the above, very extensive plans were contained in the 1966 budget estimate for the expansion of the research programs of the Smithsonian Institution. It is the feeling of the Committee that any expansion in this area should be at a very moderate pace and only after plans for such research have been fully coordinated with other agencies of the Government and private organizations.

In view of its historical significance, the Committee earnestly recommends that special attention be given to special exhibits and activities commemorating the bicentennial of the American Revolution.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1965	-----	-----
Estimate, 1966	-----	\$1, 300, 000
Recommended, 1966	-----	1, 300, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1965	-----	+1, 300, 000
Estimate, 1966	-----	-----

This new appropriation item is to provide for the use of the Special Foreign Currency Program to award grants to American universities, museums, or other institutions of higher learning interested in conducting research and excavation in archeology and related disciplines in foreign countries, including Israel, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Burma, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Included in this amount is \$555,000 for projects previously financed by State Department grants.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1965	-----	\$1, 525, 000
Estimate, 1966	-----	1, 539, 000
Recommended, 1966	-----	1, 539, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1965	-----	+14, 000
Estimate, 1966	-----	-----

The amount recommended is for the fourth year of the capital improvements program at the National Zoological Park. The District of Columbia will continue to finance the operation and maintenance of the Zoo.

The Committee was concerned to learn that Smithsonian officials planned, beginning with fiscal year 1967, to assume also financial responsibility for the operation and maintenance costs of the Zoo. The Committee sees no justification for changing the current arrangement which has existed for several years whereby the Federal Government finances capital improvements for the Zoo and the District Government has the responsibility for all operation and maintenance costs.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1965	-----	
Estimate, 1966	-----	\$2, 248, 000
Recommended, 1966	-----	2, 248, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1965	-----	+ 2, 248, 000
Estimate, 1966	-----	

The amount recommended is required to rehabilitate office facilities in the Smithsonian Institution building and to convert 30,000 square feet of industrial type building space in the Naval Weapons Plant into research laboratories and workrooms for the Museum of Natural History.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Appropriation, 1965	-----	\$2, 207, 000
Estimate, 1966	-----	2, 465, 000
Recommended, 1966	-----	2, 465, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1965	-----	+ 258, 000
Estimate, 1966	-----	

The recommended increase is primarily to finance the additional operating costs incident to the extension of visiting hours for the public.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1965	-----	\$100, 000
Estimate, 1966	-----	100, 000
Recommended, 1966	-----	100, 000
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1965	-----	
Estimate, 1966	-----	

The amount allowed is the maximum authorized by the Act of September 7, 1957, as amended. The Commission is responsible for preparing plans and programs to provide for the appropriate Nation-wide observances and coordination of ceremonies to commemorate

the Civil War. This amount provides for the last year of the Commission's activities.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965	\$25,000
Estimate, 1966	35,000
Recommended, 1966	25,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	
Estimate, 1966	-10,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 to continue work on the planning of the battlefield type memorial on Corregidor Island as authorized by Public Law 193, approved August 5, 1963.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965	\$100,000
Estimate, 1966	1,400,000
Recommended, 1966	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	-100,000
Estimate, 1966	-1,400,000

It is recommended that no action be taken on the appropriation of construction funds pending an opportunity of the Commission and the Committee to review the nature and the cost of the final detailed plans and specifications for this memorial. The Commission will not start work on drawings until May 1, 1965, and does not expect to have them completed before October 1, 1965. This planning work will be financed with the \$64,000 available from the current year's appropriation.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1965	
Estimate, 1966	\$25,000
Recommended, 1966	25,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	+25,000
Estimate, 1966	

The amount recommended is for operating expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission authorized by Public Law 88-630, approved October 6, 1964. This legislation provided for the establishment of a 27 member commission for a five year period to advise on and coordinate activities of agencies and individuals interested in preserving and marking as much as possible of the route followed by Lewis and Clark in 1804-06.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

Appropriation, 1965	
Estimate, 1966	\$6,500,000
Recommended, 1966	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1965	
Estimate, 1966	-6,500,000

The Committee is in receipt of a communication from the Budget Bureau requesting deferral of this item until Alaska can present expenditures qualifying for grants under the authorizing legislation. In view of this, the Committee recommends that this item be passed over at this time without prejudice.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

Appropriation, 1965	-----	
Estimate, 1966	-----	\$200, 000
Recommended, 1966	-----	
Comparison:		
Appropriation, 1965	-----	
Estimate, 1966	-----	—200, 000

Since these Committees have not as yet been established, it is recommended that this item be passed over at this time without prejudice.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 10, in connection with the National Park Service, management and protection:

not to exceed \$25,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission,

On page 12, in connection with the Land and Water Conservation:

including \$1,400,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year,

On page 18, in connection with Geological Survey, Surveys, Investigations, and Research:

Provided further, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration," shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

On page 23, in connection with Federal aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development:

of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for program administration

On page 27, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, Office of Water Resources Research:

of which not to exceed \$427,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS

(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Appropriation estimate, 1966	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$45, 000	\$45, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc-----	2, 760, 000	2, 760, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	88, 506, 563	81, 086, 526	-\$7, 420, 037
Donations, National Park Service-----	750, 000	750, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, National Parks-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Advances from District of Columbia, National Park Service-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 300, 000	1, 350, 000	+50, 000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	887, 000	922, 000	+35, 000
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	594, 000	625, 000	+31, 000

Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Total, Department of the Interior-----	112, 475, 103	105, 171, 066	-7, 304, 037
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service cooperative work-----	28, 000, 000	29, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
Other agencies:			
National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds-----	102, 000	-----	-102, 000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Contributions, Indian health facilities-----	163, 000	322, 000	+159, 000
Total, other agencies-----	280, 000	337, 000	+57, 000
Grand total-----	140, 755, 103	134, 508, 066	-6, 247, 037

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1965 budget document for 1966. Subject to further revision.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Appropriation estimate, 1966	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Payments to State and Local Governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands-----	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	-----
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	229, 477	226, 000	--\$3, 477
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma-----	2, 514	10, 000	+7, 486
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	637, 500	693, 300	+55, 800
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oregon, in lieu of taxes-----	825, 000	900, 000	+75, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	21, 136, 029	18, 158, 000	-2, 978, 029
Mineral leasing, payment to States-----	52, 020, 000	53, 168, 000	+1, 148, 000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-----	123, 250	140, 000	+16, 750
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	161, 000	161, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves-----	220, 000	220, 000	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	108, 000	94, 200	-13, 800
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	24, 000	23, 800	-200

Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	8, 313, 413	7, 200, 000	-1, 113, 413
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	963, 635	500, 000	-463, 635
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	377, 278	392, 000	+14, 722
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	85, 159, 096	81, 904, 300	-3, 254, 796
Receipts applied to Operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act-----	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	3, 807, 000	3, 890, 000	+83, 000
Lower revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	2, 502, 000	2, 535, 000	+33, 000
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally-acquired properties, Independence National Park, National Park Service-----	3, 900	4, 000	+100
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Migratory Bird Conservation Fund-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1, 131, 441	1, 175, 000	+43, 559
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	156, 000	209, 000	+53, 000
Subtotal-----	13, 803, 541	14, 016, 200	+212, 659

See footnotes at end of table, p. 41.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Appropriation estimate, 1966	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior—Continued			
Mixed Receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States.....	\$16, 735, 000	\$15, 349, 000	—\$1, 386, 000
Applied to operations.....	719, 941	1, 151, 000	+431, 059
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States.....	7, 025, 000	5, 943, 000	—1, 082, 000
Applied to operations.....	316, 529	557, 000	+240, 471
Subtotal.....	24, 796, 470	23, 000, 000	—1, 796, 470
Total, Department of the Interior.....	123, 759, 107	118, 920, 500	—4, 838, 607
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Payments to States, national forests fund (25 percent fund).....	32, 837, 000	33, 540, 000	+703, 000
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties).....	138, 000	138, 000	-----
Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	450, 000	450, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.....	108, 000	110, 000	+2, 000
Subtotal.....	33, 533, 000	34, 238, 000	+705, 000

Receipts applied to operations:

Expenses, brush disposal-----	9,500,000	9,500,000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund)-----	13,141,000	13,400,000	+259,000
Forest fire prevention (Smoky Bear)-----	25,000	30,000	+5,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements-----	100,000	100,000	-----
Subtotal-----	22,766,000	23,030,000	+264,000
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	56,299,000	57,268,000	+969,000
Total, permanent appropriations-----	180,058,107	176,188,500	-3,869,607

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1965 budget document for 1966. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

Item	Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the bill for 1966	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	1966 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	1 \$46,022,000	\$46,080,000	\$46,080,000	+ \$58,000	-----
Construction and maintenance-----	2,200,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	+ 950,000	-----
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(10,125,000)	(8,545,000)	(8,545,000)	(-1,580,000)	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(1,397,000)	(1,455,000)	(1,455,000)	(+58,000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	50,222,000	51,230,000	51,230,000	+1,008,000	-----
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services-----	97,365,500	106,895,000	105,761,000	+ 8,395,500	-\$1,134,000
Resources management-----	41,114,000	42,956,000	42,756,000	+1,642,000	-200,000

Revolving fund for loans-----	900, 000				-900, 000		
Construction-----	52, 009, 000	68, 975, 000	32, 855, 000		-19, 154, 000		-36, 120, 000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	17, 000, 000	16, 900, 000	16, 900, 000		-100, 000		
General administrative expenses-----	4, 520, 000	4, 520, 000	4, 520, 000				
Menominee educational grants-----	88, 000	44, 000	44, 000		-44, 000		
Payment to the Seneca Nation-----	² 12, 128, 917				-12, 128, 917		
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	225, 125, 417	240, 290, 000	202, 836, 000		-22, 289, 417		-37, 454, 000
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation)-----	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)				
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE							
Management and protection-----	³ 29, 862, 000	33, 215, 000	32, 228, 000		+2, 366, 000		-987, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	23, 100, 000	24, 660, 000	24, 660, 000		+1, 560, 000		
Construction-----	⁴ 42, 406, 600	26, 327, 000	26, 077, 000		-16, 329, 600		-250, 000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	29, 000, 000	34, 000, 000	33, 000, 000		+4, 000, 000		-1, 000, 000
General administrative expenses-----	2, 422, 000	2, 516, 000	2, 450, 000		+28, 000		-66, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	126, 790, 600	120, 718, 000	118, 415, 000		-8, 375, 600		-2, 303, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the bill for 1966	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	1966 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued					
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 780, 000	\$3, 398, 000	\$3, 398, 000	+ \$618, 000	-----
<i>Land and water conservation (indefinite ap- propriation of receipts)</i> -----	-----	(125, 000, 000)	(125, 000, 000)	(+ 125, 000, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recrea- tion-----	2, 780, 000	3, 398, 000	3, 398, 000	+ 618, 000	-----
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories-----	5 25, 345, 000	14, 579, 000	14, 579, 000	— 10, 766, 000	-----
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands-----	17, 500, 000	17, 344, 000	17, 344, 000	— 156, 000	-----
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation</i> -----	(156, 000)	(100, 000)	(100, 000)	(— 56, 000)	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	42, 845, 000	31, 923, 000	31, 923, 000	— 10, 922, 000	-----

THE ALASKA RAILROAD					
Payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund-----		3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000	-----
Total, Public Land Management-----	447, 763, 017	450, 559, 000	410, 802, 000	-36, 961, 017	-\$39, 757, 000
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	6 69, 334, 000	7 72, 826, 000	71, 100, 000	+1, 766, 000	-1, 726, 000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	30, 898, 000	31, 625, 000	31, 541, 000	+643, 000	--84, 000
Health and safety-----	9, 537, 000	9, 507, 000	9, 507, 000	-30, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1, 469, 000	1, 529, 000	1, 529, 000	+60, 000	-----
<i>Helium Fund:</i>					
<i>Borrowing authorization</i> -----	(14, 000, 000)	(16, 780, 000)	(16, 000, 000)	(+2, 000, 000)	(-780, 000)
Annual limitation on contract authorization-----	-----	(12, 500, 000)	-----	-----	(-12, 500, 000)
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	41, 904, 000	42, 661, 000	42, 577, 000	+673, 000	-84, 000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	6, 836, 000	6, 945, 000	6, 945, 000	+109, 000	-----
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	850, 000	(7)	-----	-850, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the bill for 1966	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	1966 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued					
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$704, 000	\$704, 000	\$704, 000		
Total, Mineral Resources-----	119, 628, 000	123, 136, 000	121, 326, 000	+\$1, 698, 000	--\$1, 810, 000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE					
Salaries and expenses-----	444, 000	444, 000	444, 000		
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of re- sources-----	19, 107, 900	21, 218, 000	21, 218, 000	+2, 110, 100	
Management and investigations of re- sources (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(2, 125, 000)			(-2, 125, 000)	
Management and investigations of re- sources (special foreign currency pro- gram)-----	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000		

Construction-----	4,788,000	1,405,000	5,000	-2,883,000	+500,000
Construction of fishing vessels-----	2 2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+2,500,000	-----
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development-----	-----	2,000,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000	+2,000,000
General administrative expenses-----	704,000	674,000	674,000	-30,000	-----
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(2,454,000)	(2,454,000)	(2,454,000)	-----	-----
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i> -----	8 (309,000)	(309,000)	(309,000)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	27,399,900	30,597,000	33,097,000	+5,697,100	+2,500,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources-----	9 35,154,000	34,935,000	35,324,300	+170,300	+389,300
Construction-----	10 8,057,800	2,992,000	5,115,500	-2,942,300	+2,123,500
Migratory bird conservation account-----	8,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	-500,000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1,443,000	1,458,000	1,458,000	+15,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	52,654,800	46,885,000	49,397,800	-3,257,000	+2,512,800
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	80,498,700	77,926,000	82,938,800	+2,440,100	+5,012,800
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Salaries and expenses-----	10,000,000	26,515,000	20,000,000	+10,000,000	-6,515,000
Operation and maintenance-----	2,250,000	2,485,000	2,485,000	+235,000	-----
Total, Office of Saline Water-----	12,250,000	29,000,000	22,485,000	+10,235,000	-6,515,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the bill for 1966	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	1966 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 465, 000	\$5, 890, 000	\$5, 890, 000	+\$4, 425, 000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 393, 000	4, 479, 000	4, 425, 000	+ 32, 000	-\$54, 000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 364, 500	4, 479, 000	4, 450, 000	+ 85, 500	- 29, 000
Total, direct appropriations-----	670, 362, 217	695, 469, 000	652, 316, 800	- 18, 045, 417	- 43, 152, 200
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	16, 101, 000	137, 454, 000	137, 454, 000	+ 121, 353, 000	-----
Total, borrowing authorization-----	14, 000, 000	16, 780, 000	16, 000, 000	+ 2, 000, 000	- 780, 000
Total, annual contract authority-----	-----	12, 500, 000	-----	-----	- 12, 500, 000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior-----	700, 463, 217	862, 203, 000	805, 770, 800	+ 105, 307, 583	- 56, 432, 200

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Forest protection and utilization:

Forest land management-----	11 153, 906, 000	162, 378, 000	160, 671, 000	+ 6, 765, 000	- 1, 707, 000
Forest research-----	12 34, 289, 000	32, 554, 000	32, 939, 000	- 1, 350, 000	+ 385, 000
State and private forestry cooperation-----	17, 013, 000	17, 513, 000	17, 513, 000	+ 500, 000	-----

Total, forest protection and utilization-----

	205, 208, 000	212, 445, 000	211, 123, 000	+ 5, 915, 000	- 1, 322, 000
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Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----

	71, 472, 000	78, 672, 000	78, 672, 000	+ 7, 200, 000	-----
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Acquisition of lands for national forests:

Wasatch National Forest-----	150, 000	-----	-----	- 150, 000	-----
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Special acts (*appropriation of receipts*)-----

	(70, 000)	(70, 000)	(70, 000)	-----	-----
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Cooperative range improvements (*appropriation of receipts*)-----

	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	-----	-----
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Assistance to States for tree planting-----

	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
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Total, definite appropriations-----

	277, 830, 000	292, 117, 000	290, 795, 000	+ 12, 965, 000	- 1, 322, 000
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Total, appropriation of receipts-----

	770, 000	770, 000	770, 000	-----	-----
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Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----

	278, 600, 000	292, 887, 000	291, 565, 000	+ 12, 965, 000	- 1, 322, 000
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See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the bill for 1966	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	1966 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES— Continued					
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$70, 500	\$71, 500	\$71, 500	+\$1, 000	-----
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	123, 000	123, 000	123, 000		-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian health activities-----	62, 702, 000	66, 093, 000	66, 193, 000	+ 3, 491, 000	+\$100, 000
Construction of Indian health activities-----	8, 335, 000	9, 088, 000	9, 000, 000	+ 665, 000	—88, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	71, 037, 000	75, 181, 000	75, 193, 000	+ 4, 156, 000	+ 12, 000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	335, 000	347, 000	347, 000	+ 12, 000	-----

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	696, 000	1, 000, 000	800, 000	+104, 000	-200, 000
Land acquisition, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts-----	2, 175, 000			-2, 175, 000	
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system-----	550, 000			-550, 000	
Total, National Capital Planning Commission-----	3, 421, 000	1, 000, 000	800, 000	-2, 621, 000	-200, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses-----	(13)	490, 000	(14)		-490, 000
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	2 50, 000	150, 000	50, 000		-100, 000
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2 350, 000	1, 000, 000		-350, 000	-1, 000, 000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	15, 400, 000	20, 865, 000	18, 468, 000	+3, 068, 000	-2, 397, 000
Archeological research and excavation (special foreign currency program)-----		1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	+1, 300, 000	
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park-----	1, 525, 000	1, 539, 000	1, 539, 000	+14, 000	
Restoration and renovation of buildings-----		2, 248, 000	2, 248, 000	+2, 248, 000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the bill for 1966	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	1966 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES— Continued					
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Continued					
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	\$2, 207, 000	\$2, 465, 000	\$2, 465, 000	+\$258, 000	-----
National Air Museum-----	1, 364, 000	-----	-----	-1, 364, 000	-----
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building-----	1, 000, 000	-----	-----	-1, 000, 000	-----
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts-----	15, 500, 000	-----	-----	-15, 500, 000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	36, 996, 000	28, 417, 000	26, 020, 000	-10, 976, 000	-----
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	25, 000	35, 000	25, 000	-----	-10, 000

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial-	100, 000	1, 400, 000	- - - - -	- 100, 000	- 1, 400, 000
Total, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial-	125, 000	1, 435, 000	25, 000	- 100, 000	- 1, 410, 000
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses- - - - -		25, 000	25, 000	+ 25, 000	- - - - -
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA					
Grants- - - - -		6, 500, 000	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 6, 500, 000
FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA					
Salaries and expenses- - - - -		200, 000	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 200, 000
ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses- - - - -	33, 000	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 33, 000	- - - - -
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO					
Salaries and expenses- - - - -	250, 000	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 250, 000	- - - - -
Battle of Lake Erie Sesquicentennial Celebration Commission- - - - -	2 13, 553	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 13, 553	- - - - -

See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the bill for 1966	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriation, 1965 (including anticipated pay act supplemental)	1966 estimate
TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES— Continued					
Battle of New Orleans Sesquicentennial Celebration Commission-----	2 \$25, 000			—\$25, 000	
Total, direct appropriations-----	390, 759, 053	\$407, 156, 500	\$393, 549, 500	+ 2, 790, 447	—\$13, 607, 000
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	770, 000	770, 000	770, 000		
Total, title II, related agencies-----	391, 529, 053	407, 926, 500	394, 319, 500	+ 2, 790, 447	—13, 607, 000
Grand total-----	1, 091, 992, 270	1, 270, 129, 500	1, 200, 090, 300	+ 108, 098, 030	—70, 039, 200
Consisting of:					
Direct appropriations-----	1, 061, 121, 270	1, 102, 625, 500	1, 045, 866, 300	—15, 254, 970	—56, 759, 200
Appropriation of receipts--	16, 871, 000	138, 224, 000	138, 224, 000	+ 121, 353, 000	
Borrowing authorization--	14, 000, 000	16, 780, 000	16, 000, 000	+ 2, 000, 000	—780, 000
Annual contract authority--		12, 500, 000			—12, 500, 000

- ¹ Includes \$1,000,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965. 1965 amount and budget estimate, 1966, adjusted to reflect transfer of maintenance from "Management of lands and resources" to "Construction and maintenance."
- ² Appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.
- ³ Includes \$155,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.
- ⁴ Includes \$8,533,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, \$1,800,000 in Public Works Appropriation Act, 1965, and 1964 supplemental of \$4,700,000 included in regular 1965 Act.
- ⁵ Includes 1964 supplemental of \$10,000,000 appropriated in 1965 Dept. of Interior bill.
- ⁶ Includes \$90,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.
- ⁷ Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$775,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration" to "Surveys, investigations, and research, Geological Survey."
- ⁸ Includes \$25,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.
- ⁹ Includes \$1,050,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.
- ¹⁰ Includes \$1,041,600 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.
- ¹¹ Includes \$800,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.
- ¹² Includes \$1,900,000 in Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965.
- ¹³ \$500,000 available by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisition and construction."
- ¹⁴ \$490,000 to be available by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisition and construction."

○

Union Calendar No. 91

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

[Report No. 205]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1965

Mr. DENTON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
- 6 ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, \$46,080,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of
12 buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements,
13 and maintenance of access roads, \$3,150,000, to remain
14 available until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
18 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
19 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
22 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
23 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
24 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California
25 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon

1 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on ad-
2 jacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and
3 of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands;
4 an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of
5 all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
6 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain avail-
7 able until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropri-
8 ated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
9 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the
10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
11 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
12 on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service
13 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
14 ment of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount
15 appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge
16 against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall
17 be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accord-
18 ance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsec-
19 tion (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat.
20 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
24 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
25 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
2 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
3 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
4 said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
5 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred
6 to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
7 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of six passenger motor vehicles
11 for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
12 of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
13 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
14 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
15 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
16 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
17 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
18 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Ore-
19 gon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the
20 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the
21 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special
22 fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund"
23 and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat.
24 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon
25 Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations

1 herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for
2 (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdic-
3 tion of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protec-
4 tion and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State
5 of Alaska.

6 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

7 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

8 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
9 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
10 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
11 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
12 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
13 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
14 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
15 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
16 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
17 Indian arts and crafts shops; \$105,761,000.

18 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

19 For expenses necessary for management, development,
20 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
21 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
22 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
23 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
24 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$42,756,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
5 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
6 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
7 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
8 services by contract; \$32,855,000, to remain available until
9 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
10 priated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
11 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
12 Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
13 existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law
14 to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project:
15 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
16 used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the
17 States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or
18 outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided*
19 *further*, That such amounts as may be available for the
20 construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may
21 be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$16,900,000, to remain available until expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the general administration
8 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
9 field offices, \$4,520,000.

10 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

11 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or
12 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized
13 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$44,000.

14 TRIBAL FUNDS

15 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
16 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
17 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure
18 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay
19 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other
20 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
21 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of

1 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
2 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
3 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
4 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
5 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
6 contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
7 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
8 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
9 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
10 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
11 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without re-
12 gard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391),
13 including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the
14 Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval
15 of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classi-
16 fication laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount ap-
17 propriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian
18 tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may
19 be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
20 involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
21 That funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of
22 awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of
23 Claims shall not be available for advances, except for such
24 amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses

1 of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after
2 legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for
3 which said funds will be used: *Provided, however,* That no
4 part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used
5 for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States
6 of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either in-
7 side or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations,
8 if such acquisition results in the property being exempted
9 from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of
10 July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
13 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
14 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
15 ten passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for
16 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
17 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which
18 one hundred and eighty-six shall be for replacement only,
19 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance
20 payments for service (including services which may extend
21 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed
22 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the
23 Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation ter-

minating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); and not to exceed \$25,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission, \$32,228,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$24,660,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),

1 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
2 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
3 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
4 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
5 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition
6 of water rights; \$26,077,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
11 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
12 203, \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended:
13 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be
14 expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort
15 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls
16 Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dainger-
17 field Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George
18 Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard
19 Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County,
20 Maryland.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
23 National Park Service, including such expenses in the re-
24 gional offices, \$2,450,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
3 available for the purchase of not to exceed ninety-four pas-
4 senger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not to
5 exceed sixty-one for police-type use which may exceed by
6 \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
7 current fiscal year.

8 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor
11 Recreation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,398,000.

12 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
14 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat.
15 897), including \$1,400,000 for administrative expenses of
16 the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal
17 year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein,
18 in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the
19 State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the
20 Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section
21 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to
22 exceed \$125,000,000 of which (1) not to exceed
23 \$90,000,000 shall be available for payments to the States
24 to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount;
25 (2) not to exceed \$21,600,000 shall be available to the

1 National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed \$12,000,000
2 shall be available to the Forest Service: *Provided*, That in
3 the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Con-
4 servation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts
5 specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1)
6 through (3) shall be reduced proportionately.

7 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

8 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

9 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
10 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
11 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
12 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
13 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
14 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries
15 of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Sec-
16 retary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of
17 the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591,
18 72 Stat. 1095), and purchase of two passenger motor ve-
19 hicles for replacement only; compensation and mileage of
20 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa,
21 and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
22 secs. 1421d (e), 1661 (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
23 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
24 by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa,

1 in addition to current local revenues, for support of gov-
2 ernmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized
3 by law (Public Law 88-170) ; and personal services, house-
4 hold equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
5 operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and Ameri-
6 can Samoa; \$14,579,000, to remain available until expended:
7 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
8 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
9 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
10 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
11 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
12 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
13 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
14 the Secretary to be necessary.

15 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

16 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
17 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
18 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
19 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
20 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat.
21 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
22 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
23 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
24 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
2 functions; \$17,344,000, to remain available until expended:
3 *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-
4 tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-
5 mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
6 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-
7 ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,
8 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and
9 Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
10 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
11 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
12 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
13 tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory
14 of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
15 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
16 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
17 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
18 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agree-
19 ment approved by Congress.

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN

21 ISLANDS CORPORATION

22 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
23 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
24 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with

1 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
2 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
3 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
4 as may be necessary in liquidating its programs as set
5 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
6 That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for adminis-
7 trative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
8 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1966
9 budget estimates for such expenses.

10 ALASKA RAILROAD

11 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

12 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
13 available until expended for the work authorized by law, in-
14 cluding operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
15 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
16 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
17 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
18 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
19 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
20 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by
21 section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793),
22 to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no
23 employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in
24 excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of
25 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general

1 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
2 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
3 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
4 said Act for grade GS-16.

5 PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

6 For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for
7 authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair,
8 reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and
9 equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska
10 earthquake, \$3,000,000 to remain available until expended.

11 MINERAL RESOURCES

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

14 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
15 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering to-
16 pography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
17 of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and
18 other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat.
19 427) ; classify lands as to mineral character and water and
20 power resources; give engineering supervision to power per-
21 mits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
22 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
23 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
24 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law

1 (15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration pro-
2 gram (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data
3 relative to the foregoing activities; \$71,100,000, of which
4 \$11,550,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
5 States or municipalities for water resources investigations,
6 and \$616,000 shall remain available until expended, to
7 provide financial assistance to participants in minerals ex-
8 ploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-
9 646), including administration of contracts entered into
10 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
11 Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no
12 part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than
13 one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
14 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
15 State or municipality: *Provided further*, That the unex-
16 pended balance of the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
17 penses, Office of Minerals Exploration," shall be transferred
18 to and merged with this appropriation.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
21 be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three
22 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
23 ment of the General Services Administration for security
24 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
25 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of

1 geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
2 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
3 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
4 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
5 stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National
6 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
7 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey ap-
8 pointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States
9 in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

10 BUREAU OF MINES

11 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

12 RESOURCES

13 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
14 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
15 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
16 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
17 substitutes; \$31,541,000.

18 HEALTH AND SAFETY

19 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
20 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
21 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$9,507,000.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
24 Bureau of Mines; \$1,529,000.

1 **ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

2 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
3 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
4 seventy-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
5 providing transportation services in isolated areas for em-
6 ployees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils,
7 and such activities may be financed under cooperative
8 arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
9 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
10 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
11 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
12 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
13 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during
15 the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
16 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
17 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
18 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
19 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
20 receipts.

21 **HELIUM FUND**

22 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
23 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to
24 section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to

1 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
2 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
3 without fiscal year limitation, \$16,000,000, in addition to
4 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

5 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
8 production and conservation of coal in the United States
9 through research and development, as authorized by law
10 (74 Stat. 337), \$6,945,000, to remain available until ex-
11 pended, of which not to exceed \$356,000 shall be available
12 for administration and supervision.

13 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
16 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
17 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
18 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
19 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$704,000.

20 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

21 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
24 sioner, \$444,000.

1 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

2 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies,
4 conservation, management, investigation, protection, and uti-
5 lization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea
6 lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection,
7 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
8 resources; promotion of education and training of fishery
9 personnel; and the performance of other functions related
10 thereto, as authorized by law; \$21,218,000.

11 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

12 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

13 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
14 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
15 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
16 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
17 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
18 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
19 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
20 currencies.

21 CONSTRUCTION

22 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
23 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
24 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery

1 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
2 \$1,905,000, to remain available until expended.

3 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
5 Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the
6 Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
7 construction of fishing vessels, \$5,000,000, to remain avail-
8 able until expended.

9 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

10 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
12 Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of
13 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,000,000, of which not to exceed
14 \$150,000 shall be available for program administration and
15 \$100,000 shall be available pursuant to the provisions of
16 section 4 (b) of the Act: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,750,-
17 000 available for apportionment to the States pursuant to
18 section 5 (a) of the Act shall remain available until the
19 close of the fiscal year following the year for which
20 appropriated.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of
23 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
24 in the regional offices, \$674,000.

1 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

2 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
3 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
4 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,454,000, to be de-
5 rived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

6 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES
7 LOAN FUND

8 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$309,000
9 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
10 tive expenses.

11 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

12 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$35,324,300.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
24 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
25 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-

1 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
2 therein, \$5,115,500.

3 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

4 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
5 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
6 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
10 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
11 penses in the regional offices, \$1,458,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
14 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
15 one hundred and thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles for
16 replacement only (including sixty-four for police-type use
17 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
18 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to
19 exceed four aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed
20 \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary,
21 for information or evidence concerning violations of laws
22 administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; pub-
23 lication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law
24 (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for offi-
25 cers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man

1 per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent
2 to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and
3 Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to
4 exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public
5 recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent
6 with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and im-
7 provement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the
8 jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the
9 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
10 law in connection with management and investigation of
11 fish and wildlife resources.

12 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
15 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
16 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
17 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
18 pended, \$20,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,100,000
19 shall be available for administration and coordination during
20 the current fiscal year.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
23 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
24 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as
25 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended

1 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,485,000, of which not to
2 exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administration.

3 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
6 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329),
7 \$5,890,000, of which not to exceed \$427,000 shall be avail-
8 able for administrative expenses.

9 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
12 \$4,425,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$147,000 may
13 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
14 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
16 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
17 Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
21 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, not to
22 exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation ex-
23 penses, and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
24 placement only, \$4,450,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
4 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
6 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
7 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
8 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
9 under this authority until funds specifically made available
10 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall
11 have been exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expendi-
13 ture or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any
14 appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts in-
15 cluded in the budget programs of the several agencies, for
16 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range
17 fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Depart-
18 ment of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made
19 in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available
20 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
21 fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies
22 for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in
23 connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such
24 reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently
25 available at the time of receipt thereof.

1 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
2 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
3 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
4 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
5 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other ac-
6 tivity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
7 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimburse-
8 ments for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and
9 for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation
10 current at the time such reimbursements are received.

11 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
12 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
13 tions Act, 1966 shall be available for services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
15 when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to
16 exceed \$175,000; hire, maintenance and operation of air-
17 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
18 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
19 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
20 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
21 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or asso-
22 ciations which issue publications to members only or at a
23 price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
24 members.

25 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department

1 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
2 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
3 (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

4 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 FOREST SERVICE

7 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

8 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
9 tion, as follows:

10 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
11 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
12 administration, improvement, development, and manage-
13 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
14 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
15 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
16 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
17 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
18 Federal lands; \$160,671,000, of which \$5,000,000 for
19 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000
20 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for
21 use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
22 amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing
23 conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$680,000 of this
24 appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the
25 Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519):

1 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for “Cooperative
2 range improvements”, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
3 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this
4 appropriation.

5 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
6 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
7 where, as authorized by law; \$32,939,000.

8 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
9 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
10 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
11 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
12 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
13 others in the application of forest management principles
14 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
15 \$17,513,000.

16 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
17 AUTHORIZATION)

18 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
19 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
20 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
21 roads and trails, \$78,672,000, to remain available until
22 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
23 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
24 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of

1 March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
2 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further,*
3 That not less than the amount made available under the
4 provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended
5 under the provisions of such Act.

6 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

7 SPECIAL ACTS

8 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
9 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
10 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
11 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
12 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
13 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
14 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
15 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
16 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866),
17 as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada,
18 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000;
19 Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940
20 (54 Stat. 402), \$32,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided, That*
21 no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of
22 any land which is not within the boundaries of the national
23 forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the
24 approval of the local government concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as au-

1 thorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5
2 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of
3 buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a);
4 (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commis-
5 sion as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
6 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests
7 therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the
8 Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

9 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
10 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
11 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
12 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
13 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
14 side of the United States.

15 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for
16 acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act
17 approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519,
18 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an
19 established national forest or purchase unit nor shall these
20 lands be acquired without approval of the local government
21 concerned.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine
4 Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).
6 \$71,500.

7 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
10 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
11 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and sec-
12 retary of the Commission in attending meetings and Com-
13 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
14 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers ap-
15 proved by the Commission, \$123,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
20 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
21 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed twenty-

1 three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
2 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
3 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
4 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
5 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with
6 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
7 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
8 Health Service Act; \$66,193,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

10 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
11 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
12 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
13 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
14 portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
15 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
16 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
17 U.S.C. 2004a) ; \$9,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

20 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
21 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U.S.C. 55a) .

24 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
25 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or

1 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
2 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

3 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of at-
5 tendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
6 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
7 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
8 management of those functions or activities.

9 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
12 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
13 Claims Commission, \$347,000, of which not to exceed
14 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

15 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
18 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
20 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor,
21 as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$800,000.

22 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
25 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-

1 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
2 publications or services are available to members only or to
3 members at a price lower than to the general public; hire of
4 passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances there-
5 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$490,000 to be
6 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acqui-
7 tion and construction".

8 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the National Council on the
11 Arts, established by Public Law 88-579, approved Sep-
12 tember 3, 1964, \$50,000.

13 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
16 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
17 collections from Government and other sources; international
18 exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the
19 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
20 tions in high altitudes; administration of the National Col-
21 lection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; in-
22 cluding not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized
23 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
24 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and
25 elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as

1 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees;
 2 repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and
 3 preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for
 4 publications; \$18,468,000.

5 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION (SPECIAL
 6 FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

7 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 8 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
 9 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for
 10 carrying out archeological activities under the provisions of
 11 section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and
 12 Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k),
 13 \$1,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 14 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to
 15 other appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for pay-
 16 ments in the foregoing currencies.

17 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
 18 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

19 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
 20 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
 21 National Zoological Park, \$1,539,000, to remain available
 22 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
 23 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
 24 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

1 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

2 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of
3 buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution,
4 as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63
5 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
7 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$2,248,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

10 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
11 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
12 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
13 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
14 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
15 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
16 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
17 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treas-
18 urer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and
19 art associations or societies whose publications or services
20 are available to members only, or to members at a price
21 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
22 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
23 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
24 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase, or rental
25 of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents

1 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, ap-
2 proaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for res-
3 toration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery
4 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-
5 viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and
6 under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem
7 proper; \$2,465,000.

8 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
10 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
11 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

12 CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended,
16 \$25,000.

17 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail
20 Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved
21 October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by section
22 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$25,000.

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

24 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
25 able under this title for services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other
2 law, shall not exceed \$83.

3 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
4 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966".

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

[Report No. 205]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DENTON

MARCH 25, 1965

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

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OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued March 31, 1965

For actions of March 30, 1965

89th-1st; No. 57

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1	Job Corps.....11	Research.....10
CCC.....25	Lewis and Clark trail....1	Riverway.....17
Dairy.....18	Life insurance.....5,21	Roads.....24
Farm program.....2,12	Manpower.....8	Saline water.....10
Fisheries.....20	Marketing.....7	SCS user charges.....9
Foreign aid.....6	Opinion poll.....15	Subsidies.....16
Forest Service	Peace Corps.....13	Sugar.....3
appropriations.....1	Personnel.....5,21	Transportation.....25
Housing.....16,23	Poverty.....13	User charges.....9,19
Indemnity payments.....18	Public Law 480.....25	Water utilization.....14
Information.....22	Reclamation.....4	
Inspection services.....19	Recreation.....1	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). Rep. Andrews, N. D., charged administration's farm program discriminates against upper Midwest. Rep. Langen inserted GOP agriculture task force release critical of farm program. Rep. Matsunaga inserted Rep. Cooley's speech reviewing sugar situation. Rep. O'konski inserted article discussing methods for effective bargaining by farmers.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. Passed with an amendment this bill, H. R. 6767, which includes items for the Forest Service (pp. 6080-6104, 6125). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Hall providing that the \$1,300,000 of Public Law 480 foreign currencies for archeological activities of the Smithsonian institution shall be available only to U. S. institutions (p. 6104). The bill includes \$3,398,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and \$25,000 for the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. See Digest 54 for a summary of other items of interest.
2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Andrews, N. Dak., charged that the administration's farm program discriminates against farmers in the upper Midwest, and criticized this Department for granting "a sugarbeet acreage permit to a new group in Maine without holding new hearings and giving our farmers in North Dakota a chance to plead their case." p. 6108

Rep. Langen inserted a GOP agriculture task force press release critical of the farm program and suggesting a number of areas for study by the task force, including meat imports, Appalachia land development program, tariff negotiations on agricultural products, effects of CCC sales on grain prices, and the farm income situations. p. 6115

3. SUGAR. Rep. Matsunaga inserted Rep. Cooley's speech to the Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists reviewing the sugar situation and stating that "conflicting interests now have settled their differences and have agreed upon recommendations which they will make to the executive departments and to the Congress with respect to new sugar legislation." pp. 6109-11
 4. RECLAMATION. The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 485, to authorize the construction and operation of the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, Calif. p. D243
 5. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment (a clean bill to be introduced) H. R. 6434, to strengthen the financial condition of the Federal employees' life insurance fund. p. D243
 6. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Matsunaga inserted and commended an article defending the "philanthropic motive" of the foreign aid program. p. 6109
 7. MARKETING. Rep. Multer inserted an article reviewing studies made of the future development of New York city's wholesale food markets, including reference to a study made by this Department of the situation. pp. 6123-4
 8. MANPOWER. Rep. O'Hara commended results of the Manpower Development and Training Act and the Area Redevelopment Act in training persons for new employment. pp. 6130-1
 9. USER CHARGES; SOIL CONSERVATION. Received a S. Dak. Legislature resolution expressing opposition to the proposed user charges on SCS technical assistance to farmers and ranchers. p. 6133
 10. SALINE WATER. Received from the President a proposed bill "to expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by the Secretary of the Interior" (H. Doc. 128); to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. pp. 6131-2
 11. JOB CORPS. Rep. Edmondson inserted a letter by Sargent Shriver, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, defending costs of the Job Corps. p. 6106
- ITEMS IN APPENDIX
12. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski discussing the farmers' plight in "a detailed and comprehensive study covering the marketing of agricultural products," and stating that "the NFO collective-bargaining program is the answer." pp. A1535-42

great consequence here in the House of Representatives.

So with his passing, I have lost a great friend, the country has lost a great statesman, and his State has lost an able representative.

To all of his family, I express my deep sympathy.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to join the gentleman from Illinois who is now in the well of the House as well as my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in expressing our deep regret on the passing of our former colleague, Noah Mason. I had known of him and knew him personally for a long time before I came to this House because for a number of years, I think prior to 1954, he had represented here in the Congress of the United States the old 12th District of Illinois, which included Rockford, Ill., my home community. So he leaves many dear and devoted friends in that city.

Noah Mason was often referred to as an arch conservative, and I suppose that he did meet the commonly accepted definition of that term. He was a truly outstanding exponent of a conservative philosophy of government. Yet, that term alone does not begin to describe adequately his service in this Chamber for more than a quarter of a century. He believed in economy in Government and he practiced what he preached. He constantly urged in this House, and I heard him on many occasions, and so did many of you who are present, the virtues of national thrift, and we heard his solemn warning about the dangers of a profligate fiscal policy.

Noah Mason was respected by his colleagues as a hard working and effective member of the House Committee on Ways and Means. He was respected even by those who did not entertain his views. The record of his service in the House of Representatives will be remembered as the record of a distinguished public servant who stood steadfastly and courageously for the principles of constitutional government in which he believed.

I extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Mason and to the members of his family.

[Mr. KEOGH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for a quarter of a century I had the high and unusual privilege of serving in this body with Noah Mason. I learned to know him intimately and well. Born in Wales, every fiber and sinew of his body was completely American and he gave to this country and to this Republic a devotion that few American-born citizens have ever been able to give.

Noah Mason was a man of conviction, and of strong beliefs. There are those in the House who may have disagreed with him at times on some of the posi-

tions he took on the important issues of the day. But no one ever questioned his integrity or where he stood on any of the important issues which came before this body. Instead, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], has pointed out, he sat here in front of where I stand for many, many years, and always that voice of Noah's rang out like a trumpet sound to inspire, if you please, some of those Members who were weaker of heart and of lesser courage than he. He always took his stand for good government, for sound fiscal policy, for the things in which he believed and in which he convinced many of us we should also believe.

Noah Mason helped to write American history. He helped to make it. He will go down in the pages of time, so far as this House is concerned, as one of the truly great men who has served in this body since its inception.

I join with all the others in extending to his family my deepest sympathy. With his passing not only they, be we, and the American people generally, have suffered a great loss.

Mr. McCCLORY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the passing of former Congressman Noah M. Mason, who served as Representative in Congress from the 15th District of Illinois for 26 years, marks, in a sense, the passing of an era which he represented.

It was my privilege to know Congressman Mason for many years as a public leader and as a friend. In representing what was formerly the 15th Congressional District of Illinois, he included among his constituents the residents of Boone County, now part of the 12th District of Illinois which I have the honor to serve.

In stating that Congressman Mason's passing witnesses the passing of an era, I address myself principally to his basic philosophy of government in which he adhered rigidly to the vitality and the authority of the local community and the State. His voice in this Chamber was unrelenting in opposition to the steady growth of national authority and power.

Congressman Mason's earlier experience as a teacher and in local and State government before his arrival on Capitol Hill, provided him with the background of experience and confidence in local government which contributed to the development of his philosophy.

Notwithstanding that Congressman Mason worked assiduously against the tide of Federal expansion and growth, his voice brought balance and moderation to the legislative enactments as they occurred during his 26 years in this House.

In addition to his great contributions to our Nation, Mr. Mason was respected and beloved by all those who knew him in this Chamber and throughout the land.

In joining with others on this occasion to bereave his passing, I want also to extend sympathy to his widow, his children, and to other members of the family.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Noah Mason was about my age and Noah was so bouyant and full of bounciness and vigor that I expected him to outlive me many years as well as many much younger. When I learned yesterday that he was gone, the world in which I live was narrowed.

Mr. Speaker, I feel now that I should speak for one who no longer is with us in the flesh, the late beloved dean of our delegation, Tom O'Brien.

Noah Mason and Tom O'Brien had different political philosophies but they were of the same type of character and they were bound together by ties of mutual respect and warm affection. Never did Tom O'Brien break his word. Never did Noah Mason break his word.

Noah Mason lived by the highest traditions of the State of Illinois, to which he came as a child from his native Wales, and to the welfare and glory of which he gave a long lifetime of dedicated service.

Mr. Speaker, I know that I speak for the entire Illinois Democratic delegation in saying that we are heartbroken at the death of Noah Mason. To his widow and children we extend our deepest sympathy.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, Noah Mason was one of the very first persons I met when I first arrived as a Member of the House of Representatives in 1961.

In many ways he was like a father to me, and helped to ease those early days when I badly needed guidance, advice, and encouragement.

On several occasions Mr. Mason referred to me—acknowledging the frequency with which we voted together—as Noah Mason, Jr. To me, this was a cherished compliment.

His warm friendly manner and his steady consistent good humor were an inspiration to all of us. He was a man of high idealism, rugged character, and unflinching courage. He was cut from the good rock of constitutional government, and he served his country well.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed sorry to learn of the death of my friend and former colleague, the Honorable Noah Mason.

No Member of the House with whom I have had the privilege of serving displayed more consistency, deeper conviction, or greater courage. Noah Mason never wavered in a position which he thought to be in the best interests of the people he represented as well as the citizens of this Nation.

The House lost an outstanding Representative when he retired a few years ago.

I join in extending sympathy to the members of his family.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 days in which to extend their remarks on the life and service of Noah Mason.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD on page 6057 in my remarks commending "Chuck" Orsborn, the coach of the Bradley University basketball team, his name is misspelled in the heading. I should like this correction made so that it is spelled as I had it in my remarks, O-r-s-b-o-r-n. Further down, during the course of those remarks, with reference to the record he established, the figures should read 18-9 and 195-56, eliminating the preposition "to" in both instances. And in the 10th line from the bottom of the page the nickname of the coach should be in quotation marks.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the permanent RECORD be corrected as I have indicated.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY, SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency be permitted to sit while the House is in session today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, on page 6063 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday my name is spelled "Jones." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected to reflect the correct spelling of my name, "JONAS."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 55]

Ashley	Edwards, Calif.	Holland
Baldwin	Evans, Colo.	Hull
Blatnik	Everett	Hungate
Bonner	Evins, Tenn.	Ichord
Brademas	Fraser	Jones, Ala.
Cahill	Frelinghuysen	Karth
Conable	Fulton, Tenn.	Leggett
Conyers	Gathings	Love
Cooley	Gibbons	MacGregor
Dent	Hagan, Ga.	Martin, Mass.
Diggs	Hawkins	Mathias

Miller	Roosevelt	Todd
Mink	Rostenkowski	Toll
O'Neill, Mass.	St Germain	Watkins
Pepper	Schisler	Willis
Pool	Sisk	Wilson,
Powell	Smith, Iowa	Charles H.
Redlin	Stalbaum	
Resnick	Teague, Tex.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 377 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, one-half the time to be controlled by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] and one-half to be controlled by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 6767, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] will be recognized for 1 hour. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, we are dealing today with the 1966 appropriation bill for the Interior Department and related agencies. In handling this bill I feel very much like an intruder in view of the fact that our good friend, the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, is here. He has been chairman of this committee for 14 years, and we consider him "Mr. Interior" himself. Fortunately, the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, has been on our committee and has been a great help in our consideration of the bill, as have been the other members of the committee. I want to thank the other members of the committee and our staff for the assistance they have given us in considering this bill.

We examined every item in this bill carefully and critically, and I think the amount proposed is the minimum needed by the various departments and

agencies that came before our committee to carry out properly the various functions of Government.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have a good bill. I say this because the amount of funds recommended is not only below the budget request, but is also below the amount appropriated last year. Let me give you some figures on that. The budget estimate for direct appropriations was \$1,102,625,500. That was about \$41.5 million more than the appropriation last year. It was a 4-percent increase. The amount appropriated last year was \$1,061,121,270, including anticipated pay act supplementals. The bill we present here today is for \$1,045,866,300 in direct appropriations. That is \$15.2 million below the amount appropriated last year, and is \$56.7 million below the budget recommendation.

This bill also includes appropriation of receipts, borrowing authorization, and annual contract authority. If we include these, the total of the bill is \$1,200,090,300. That is about \$70 million below the budget request or a reduction of 6 percent. A particular merit of this bill is that it will generate receipts of about \$862 million. That is an increase of \$253 million over last year. Estimated receipts are about \$183 million below the direct appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. How much of the alleged saving that the gentleman speaks of is due to nonrecurring costs?

Mr. DENTON. A considerable amount. Of course, all items of construction are nonrecurring and we have new items of construction. So it is pretty hard to judge that in dollars and cents, but approximately \$34 million of the decrease is due to nonrecurring items.

As I said, this bill will generate receipts of \$862 million.

We recommend a total of about \$277 million for the Indians. We have a debt that we owe to the Indians which we can never repay. This sum is only an installment on the debt. If you take into account only the direct appropriations, this bill generates receipts of about \$90 million more than the direct appropriations if Indian funds are excluded.

We prided ourselves in the last session of the Congress on the fact that we had a great record for conservation. We said we were going down in history as a great conservation Congress, but conservation causes extra expense. We passed legislation which required additional appropriations, and I will speak of these briefly. The first is one that does not generate extra expense—the land and water conservation fund. I have had a great many people talk to me about this bill. Income for this fund is derived from several sources. Bumper stickers are sold for \$7 each.

They will permit the owner of the automobile and all occupants of the car to enter all national park and national forest areas. Then the money received from the tax on the sale of gasoline for motorboats, goes into this fund as well as the proceeds of sale of certain land.

The budget recommended that the States match the funds on a 40 to 60 basis; that it, for every \$40 contributed by the Federal Government the States would contribute \$60.

The committee had a great deal of complaint about the proposed formula from many people who wrote us about it, and many Members of Congress have talked to the committee about it. I do not think there is a doubt in the world that it was the intent of Congress when it passed this legislation that the contributions would be on a 50 to 50 basis. The committee investigated this very carefully. There was a good possibility that perhaps the more wealthy States could match on a 60 to 40 basis but it might be a real hardship on the poorer States. So we have recommended a 50 to 50 formula for matching grants under this fund.

The committee reduced by \$15.8 million, the amount requested for use by the Federal Government. This sum was transferred to the fund for assistance to States; providing a total of \$90 million State funds. There is considerable advantage in allotting these funds to the States, because in that way we get two for one. They have to match the funds, and the recreation projects are closer to the people. The Federal Government can use the funds only to buy real estate. The States can acquire the land and also develop recreation facilities.

Another item of new legislation passed last year was a bill to aid commercial fisheries. The act authorized an appropriation of \$5 million. The budget recommended \$2 million. There was strong demand to increase the funding for this activity from \$2 to \$5 million. We have recommended an appropriation of \$4 million for this activity.

There was one other item of new legislation which provided subsidies for the construction of fishing vessels. A fishing vessel must be bought in the United States and it costs more to build vessels in this country than to buy them overseas. The current legislation is applicable to all States of the Union and the amount of the subsidy was raised from 33⅓ to 50 percent. For this program, \$5 million is recommended.

Public Law 88-379, approved July 17, 1964, provided for various grants to the States for water research. This bill provides \$4,425,000 for that program in 1966. The largest increase in this bill is for the Indians—about \$14 million. Other major items of increase included:

For accelerating the saline water research program.....	+ \$10,235,000
To liquidate additional obligations under the contract authorities carried in the Federal-Aid Highway Act for forest, public land, and Indian roads.....	+ 11,100,000
For additional management, protection, and maintenance costs in the National Parks.....	+ 3,954,000
For geological surveys and investigations, development of mineral resources, and coal research.....	+ 2,498,220
For earthquake damage to the Alaska Railroad.....	+ 3,000,000

For additional requirements of the U.S. Forest Service, including State and private forestry cooperation.....	+ \$8,213,000
For additional operating and research of the Smithsonian Institution.....	+ 4,626,000

Let us consider, on the other hand, the cuts that the committee has recommended. The largest item was in the construction of Indian schools. The budget provided for the construction of three Indian schools at a cost of about \$24 million. As far as we could determine there had been no specific planning for these large construction projects. We applied to these Indian schools the same rule of construction that generally prevails in other construction appropriations. That is, for the first year, only planning funds will be approved. One million one hundred thousand dollars was recommended for the planning of those three schools.

Then there was a proposed construction of an Indian high school in Albuquerque, N. Mex. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction with this proposal among the local people in Albuquerque. They thought a separate Indian school should not be constructed but that the Indians should be integrated within the available public schools. The budget estimate for this school was about \$13 million. We disallowed that.

Those were the major items of reduction that we had. An increase of \$12½ million was requested for additional contract authority for the helium program. This was denied.

The present law authorizes \$47.5 million in contract authority.

There are currently contracts with five companies.

Under existing contracts we are getting about a 100-year supply of helium and it certainly will do no harm to delay this request until more experience is gained on what it actually costs to produce helium.

Mr. Chairman, on the saline water program in which the President is very interested, the Bureau of the Budget recommended the sum of \$26.5 million. That was done on the theory that legislation would be passed which would extend and enlarge this program. Of course, such legislation has not as yet been enacted. Considering the supplemental appropriation now pending for this item, the amount appropriated through this fiscal year will be \$35 million. There are 2 more years remaining under current authorization and \$40 million constitutes the remaining authorization for this period.

Mr. Chairman, we recommended \$20 million this year, which leaves \$20 million available next year. That represents a reduction of \$6.5 million, and \$10 million more than last year.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the Public Land Law Review Commission for which \$1 million was budgeted, we did not recommend this amount since this Commission has not yet been organized. We passed over this item without prejudice.

Likewise, at the request of the Budget Bureau, we passed over without preju-

dice the item of \$6,500,000 for transitional grants to Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, we are recommending an appropriation of slightly over \$1 billion. That is a very large sum of money, but this bill covers extensive activities. Activities under this bill include:

Conservation and administration of 464 million acres of public domain land involving forest, range, mineral, and water resources.

Provision of educational assistance, facilities, and services to over 59,000 Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools and assistance to over 53,000 Indian children in the public schools; welfare and guidance services to 22,000 needy Indians; management and protection of nearly 50 million acres of Indian-owned forest and range lands; construction, operation, and maintenance of 300 irrigation systems serving about 864,000 acres; and maintenance of about 17,000 miles of roads on Indian reservations.

Management, protection, maintenance, and construction of facilities, including 18,000 miles of roads and trails in 218 national parks and other areas comprising about 26 million acres with an estimated 118 million visitors in 1966.

Provision under the Geological Survey for topographic surveys and mapping of the United States; geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping; water resources investigations; and supervision of 125,000 properties leased for oil, gas, and other minerals valued at \$1.6 billion.

Conservation, evaluation, and development of our mineral resources under the Bureau of Mines, including inspection of 8,000 coal mines and the production, conservation, and sale of the Nation's helium.

The conduct of research, management, and demonstration programs to conserve and restore fish and wildlife resources for both recreational and commercial use, including the operation and maintenance of 91 fish hatcheries and 315 national wildlife refuges consisting of 28.8 million acres.

The management, protection, and development of 186 million acres of land in the national forests, including an estimated sale of 11.4 billion board feet of timber in 1966 with a value of \$132.7 million; provision of recreation facilities for an estimated 154 million visitors; grazing for 6 million livestock; and cooperation with States in fire control, tree planting, and forest management and processing.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. Yes.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman has just referred to the appropriations for the health and education of the Indians.

Mr. DENTON. Yes.

Mr. BOW. I think it would be interesting if the gentleman could advise us whether or not, if the medical care bill passes which will be here on the floor of the House very shortly, the Indians will be included under that medical care bill and also in view of the education bill which we passed last week, whether they are covered under that bill.

Mr. DENTON. On the reservations they are not. About half of these Indians are in the public schools and receive the benefit of all these programs. However, on the reservation they do not.

With respect to the public health program, the Federal Government does pay for that.

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will yield further, would they come under the new medical care bill?

Mr. DENTON. In some instances they may and in some they would not.

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will yield further, under this bill we have about \$75 million for Indian health activities and public service. This represents an increase of \$29.4 million or almost 40 percent since 1960. It is costing us about \$143.61 each for health care during the year.

I felt that if the medicare bill should pass, we might take a look at this.

Mr. DENTON. That is correct. I am very interested in that program because several years ago when I was on the Education and Labor Committee we learned that the Indians were very susceptible to tuberculosis. They had a mortality rate far above that of other people throughout the country. However, the Bureau has done, I believe, a remarkable job in helping the Indians.

There is \$100,000 in this bill for a pilot project on mental health. There is a great deal to be done. The infant mortality rate has been lowered tremendously, especially as long as they are in the hospital and before they have to go home. But there is a great deal to be done.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman feels we are making progress?

Mr. DENTON. I think we are making tremendous progress so far as the health of the Indians is concerned.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Along the line of the questioning developed by the gentleman from Ohio, I would like to express appreciation to the committee for what has been done not only in improving the Indian hospitals and their capacity to care for Indian patients, but also in the sanitation field. I think in that area the program has been carried on by the Public Health Service and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, making elementary sanitation facilities available on trust land and in reservation areas has meant a tremendous improvement in the general welfare picture of the Indians.

It has a great deal to do with the improvement in the tuberculosis mortality rate, and improvement in the infant mortality rate. This is an area in which we particularly express appreciation to the committee.

I am impressed by what the committee is trying to do to get some orderly approach to the construction problem that we have in connection with these Indian schools and facilities. The gentleman will recall that I appeared before him on behalf of a very urgently needed dormitory to replace a dormitory build-

ing that burned down at the Indian school at Eufaula, which served the Creek Indians, and a number of other Indian tribes in eastern Oklahoma. We had a sympathetic hearing from the members of the committee who, I think, are among the most distinguished and able members of the great Appropriations Committee, but I note funds have not been provided for that item. It is my understanding from the chairman that the Bureau of Indian Affairs was not ready with a plan to move ahead.

Mr. DENTON. That is correct. I do think the gentleman's efforts will bring results, and we appreciate the contribution he is making.

There were 68 Indian girls who came from broken homes in the dormitory. The building they are now in is not adequate, and it is said that the building will have to be condemned, it will have to be replaced.

There are two other Indian dormitory schools in that part of Oklahoma. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was not able to give us a cost estimate on the replacement of this building at the present time. The Bureau will make a study to determine what should be done to replace these three dormitories. This is a serious problem, and we think they will give us some information. We could not make an appropriation at this time, however, because we did not know how much they would need.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman is correct about the different schools in the area. But this is the only school that has no dormitory. The dormitory burned completely to the ground. Anything the chairman can do to help me get some plan by the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be deeply appreciated.

Mr. DENTON. We have asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs to give us an estimate. They want to include this in one overall program, however.

Mr. EDMONDSON. With regard to that school, may I say this is the school which has placed its children in the public schools of the community, and it is serving as a home environment for these children, a place where they can get the care which they are unable to get at home while they attend the school at Eufaula. This has proven to be an ideal arrangement, and I certainly hope these children will not be using this building for too long, which is intended to be the recreation and office building area of the institution.

Mr. DENTON. The committee is quite interested in having this situation corrected.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentleman.

In bills of this type, I realize you cannot please everybody, but we believe we have covered all the projects for which there is a need and with which the agencies are ready to proceed. The money appropriated in this bill is not spent in foreign countries. Every place this money is spent the American flag will fly. This is an American bill. It is an investment in the future of America, so that not only you and I, but our children and our grandchildren can enjoy the wonderful resources we have in the

United States, and with which we are so richly endowed.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate what the gentleman is saying. I believe I understand his intent. I have no fault to find whatsoever with the bill in general, but I would call attention to page 32 of the report, and page 39, line 5, of the bill, which has to do with the "archeological research and excavation, special foreign currency," program. This is the use of counterpart funds that I know we have in storage and banks overseas, which helps our imbalance of payments, and so forth.

But in the report the chairman has said that the item is to provide for the use of the special foreign currency program to award grants to American universities, museums, or other institutions of higher learning interested in conducting research and excavation in archeology and related disciplines in foreign countries including, among others, Egypt, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Included in this amount is \$555,000, and it is listed as over \$1 million in the bill itself, I believe \$1.3 million. Then it says "for projects previously financed by State Department grants."

The gentleman knows I have a personal interest and have traveled in the land of the Nubian Monuments, and explored them. I realize perhaps why we are in there. I wonder if this is entirely domestic, if it is all-American, and if we should include foreign universities, including universities of Communist Egypt, Poland and Yugoslavia. Indeed, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, just as bad as voting wheat to Nasser, on which some in the House walked down the aisle and changed their votes—but certainly not me. Nor to do as we did at the beginning of this session—provide counterpart funds which actually must be replaced by American hard dollars to save Indian monuments or to do work in this area; and especially when it is the State Department function.

Mr. DENTON. The program of giving grain to Poland and Czechoslovakia and Egypt has gone on for a good many years.

Mr. HALL. That does not impress me a bit, Mr. Chairman, if it is wrong now it was wrong then.

Mr. DENTON. This money is available in these countries and can only be used in those countries. It is my impression that we are providing these funds only for American universities.

Mr. HALL. The gentleman would then have no objection at the proper place and at the proper time to strike out that part that says "other foreign universities" or those particular countries that are of foreign ideology.

I might say I am not reporting this part of the bill for the reason that they—the State Department—always come up with counterpart funds, with which I am very familiar as a member of the Committee on Armed Services; in these areas that are not ideologically related to the principles of Americanism.

Because, we feel that it is involved in the first place with the foreign service of the State Department and that this currency—or these funds—would be deposited in their banks using them only as they might dictate in their own nation.

Mr. DENTON. Of course, that program has gone on for some years before as well as the other programs, and I do think we should use those funds.

Mr. HALL. I do too, but not for foreign universities with a foreign ideology as compared to our ideology. I do hope the gentleman will support an amendment to strike that out.

Mr. DENTON. We have assumed that the program was to be confined to American institutions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I believe that on pages 498 and 499 of the committee hearings, you will find a list of excavation programs that are going on. These projects appear to be affiliated with American universities or institutions. Indeed, my own university, the University of Washington is conducting a study with the American Museum of Natural History in this work. These are the people who are doing the work. They are photographing ruins and doing archeological research. It is not my understanding nor was it the understanding of the committee, and I am sure other committee members will verify this, that awards are being made to other than American universities or institutions. This is for American universities to participate in this work.

Mr. HALL. I am sure the distinguished gentlewoman—and I have found that reference—would agree with me, however, that the way the bill is worded it might be easily awarded to other foreign universities in neutralist or Communist countries listed therein.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MORTON. I would like also to commend the gentleman and his committee for their very thorough report that accompanies this bill. There are two things that I think the gentleman and I are both interested in. One is the housing program on the Island of Ebeye alongside of the Kwajalein missile range base. I notice in the report the committee is concerned about this.

Mr. DENTON. Yes, we believe that situation should be corrected as soon as possible. This is the responsibility of the Defense Department. Both the gentlemen from Maryland and I went to Ebeye Island and know what a terrible place it is.

They have had disease there, and because of the housing conditions something has to be done. We have called that to the attention of the Defense Department. I understand funds are included in its 1966 budget for construction of the housing.

Mr. MORTON. Does the gentleman from Indiana have any assurance that this situation has been rectified considerably since we were there?

Mr. DENTON. One group of houses has been built, but additional housing is needed. There is still a very bad sanitary situation. Unless something is done about it, they will not have workmen on Kwajalein.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I wish to join the gentleman from Maryland in expressing concern over this particular situation. It is the desire of the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to have another committee visit that area this fall, when we finish the work of the Congress.

This situation has existed for too long, and some kind of decision must be made, because this is one of the blights in that particular area. We cannot afford to see it continue.

I assure my friend from Maryland, who is a valuable member of the committee, that we will take care of this and help the Committee on Appropriations to take care of the situation.

Mr. DENTON. One has to see the situation to know how bad it is. Words do not describe it.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MORTON. There is another thing in which I am much interested. That is the survey recommended to study the feasibility of using a television educational facility, similar to the one at Samoa, throughout the trust territory.

Are there any funds in this appropriation bill for that?

Mr. DENTON. Yes. We have directed that a study be conducted within the amount provided. This would be feasibility study. They have had educational TV on Samoa, which has been very successful. The gentleman and I know, from visits to the islands, the difficulty experienced in getting teachers of English on the islands.

By having educational TV, named for my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio [MICHAEL KIRWAN], they can accomplish the task with fewer English teachers at much smaller expense.

The trust territory islands are scattered over an area as large as the United States. This presents a problem. Our committee brought it up with the Commissioner. There is a possibility that small, low power stations could be used on each island. They are not costly. They are going to study that and report to us next year.

Mr. MORTON. I have been given to understand that the technological problems of covering a large percentage of the trust territory with TV similar to the one made possible through the great work of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] in Samoa, can be overcome, and the TV can be established to cover a very large portion of the population through the technology already existing.

Mr. DENTON. I believe we can. Of course, the program can be put over all of the stations, not only in Samoa but the other areas also. This offers a great

potential. It was at the suggestion of our committee that this was taken up with the Commissioner about the mandated islands.

Mr. MORTON. It seems to me that we should, without further delay, if possible, study the feasibility of this type of educational device, which I believe is the only way we can finally overcome the language problem of the trust territory.

Mr. DENTON. I agree 100 percent.

Mr. MORTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I have been intrigued by the appropriations for the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Council on the Arts. Can the gentleman tell me the difference between arts and fine arts?

Mr. DENTON. The Commission of Fine Arts is the local agency which passes on the design of structures in the District. It was established by Congress and all buildings, except those on the "Hill," must have its approval.

We have allowed \$123,000, the same as the current year.

The National Council on the Arts is the new agency Congress created last year.

The bill to authorize \$150,000 annually was defeated here last week, I believe.

Mr. GROSS. Yes. The request was \$150,000, and to make it permanent. That was defeated.

Mr. DENTON. That is why we allowed only \$50,000. We appropriated \$50,000 for the current year, and \$50,000 would remain under the present authorization, unless it is changed. The Council is to encourage arts generally, not just specifically in the District of Columbia, but all over.

Mr. GROSS. The fine arts applies only to the District of Columbia, and arts applies all over the landscape?

Mr. DENTON. You can put it that way, but that is the jurisdiction of the two groups.

The Fine Arts Commission has been in operation a long time here in the District. The other was just created by Congress last year.

Mr. GROSS. Is it age that makes it fine arts, or is it something that is developed in Foggy Bottom?

Mr. DENTON. I do not know what the history of it is, but it was done by somebody who was here long before you and I.

Mr. GROSS. Is one of the cultural experts on the floor to help us out with the difference between arts and fine arts?

Mr. DENTON. I am no authority on it, I will have to admit.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. REIFEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], has discussed fully the actions of our committee and I shall take up little time in summarizing those actions as they affect each individual agency.

Suffice it to say that our committee was handed a reasonably tight set of budget requests and succeeded in cutting it still further by about 6 percent. We have provided what we consider to be adequate funds for essential Department of the Interior and related agencies activities. Yet, we feel it is a budget free of frills and unnecessary expenditures. The American taxpayer will receive a dollar's worth of services for every dollar spent under this budget.

Each agency considered under this bill is delivering a maximum of performance. The many hours of testimony taken before the committee indicates the high degree of service and competence represented in the department and related agencies.

As an example of the type of service, and I might add often unseen service, I would like to discuss some of the activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. That agency receives the biggest appropriation in the bill—\$202,836,000.

Members may well ask what is the Indian bureau accomplishing with these annual appropriations running into many millions of dollars? What advances are the Indian people themselves making as a result of these appropriations?

Progress is undeniably slow. To understand this, one must first realize the unique problems facing the Indian Bureau as it attempts to elevate the social and economic standards of the Indian American.

For example, in the field of education 80 percent of the Indian children entering Indian Bureau schools speak little English and many others speak it poorly. Before these students can be taught the ways of our society, they first must be taught to speak the language. Special emphasis is being given in this area.

More Indian students than ever before now are taking advantage of opportunities for higher education as a result of the stimulus provided by our public investments in this area.

Back in 1928, I, as a youth on the Rosebud Indian Reservation of South Dakota, was privileged to receive one of the first educational loans our Government offered. In those days only a handful of Indian youths were able to continue their studies at the college or university level. By contrast, in 1964 there were 5,900 Indian youths enrolled in institutions of higher learning. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provided scholarship assistance to 1,327 students in 1964 at an average cost of \$657.

As our investments in scholarship assistance have increased, the number of college dropouts among Indian students has decreased somewhat proportionately. Dropouts still are a sizable problem, but we are providing the means in this bill to continue a study launched at the Concho Demonstration School in 1962. It examines the problem of school dropouts and develops methods for helping the Indian dropouts or potential dropouts to return or adjust to former school situations or to other programs. In its first 2 years of operation that school succeeded in salvaging 139 or 168 students served, a salvage rate of 83 percent.

As a boy on an Indian reservation, I was still in the sixth grade at the age of 16. Today, largely because of our Federal investments, well over 50 percent of Indian students are in their normal grade for their individual age level, a percentage far improved over a few years ago.

Unfortunately, many Americans still think that every Indian receives some kind of a welfare check from Uncle Sam. Such is not the case.

The Indian Bureau does maintain a sizable welfare program to help Indian families and their children to cope with the serious problems facing them. Because of the unique circumstances in which we have placed the Indian people, they have a wide variety of unique problems which require social and welfare assistance. These services include counseling and guidance, child welfare services and liaison assistance with State and local agencies.

It was my distinct pleasure yesterday noon down in the House restaurant to find a white family with a little Indian girl at the dining table with them. They were the guests of one of the distinguished members of our Appropriations Committee from Massachusetts. I got up the courage to ask the mother of the family if that was not an Indian girl and she said yes, she was a little Sioux Indian girl from South Dakota.

I am sure that the new home for this child grows out of a program that was started in the Bureau of Indian Affairs a few years ago with child adoption agencies across the Nation, to find the kind of homes that would make an Indian child feel at home so the child will grow up to become a meaningful part of our American society as we hope it will be possible for children all across our land to do in the long months and years to come.

One of the brighter spots has been in the vocational training program. Since Public Law 959 was enacted in 1956, over 5,000 Indian Americans have completed training in more than 100 different occupations. Noting the advances in placing Indian people in gainful off-reservation employment, the Congress has steadily increased the authorization for this program from \$3.5 million at the start to \$12 million today. An additional \$3 million increase is pending.

The emphasis is on teaching useable skills. For example, under an agreement with the Radio Corp. of America and the Philco Corp., substantial success has been realized in placing graduates in high-skill technician-type jobs at substantial wage rates.

Gratifying progress continues to be made in improving Indian health. Funds provided in this bill will continue the attack on the chief killer of the Indian American, tuberculosis.

Largely as a result of Indian Health Service efforts, we have seen the Indian's life expectancy increased to 63 compared with 42 just 10 years ago.

Much of this progress has come about since the Indian Health Service was transferred to the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1956.

One of the real gaps in our Indian health care program comes in the area of dental care. The present ratio of dentists in this country is one to every 1,900 persons, but there is only one dentist for every 4,100 Indian Americans. It would be my hope that Congress, working with the Indian Health Service, will take steps providing more adequate preventive and corrective treatment in future years.

Suitable housing remains as one of the great unsolved problems on today's Indian reservations. Nearly 90 percent falls far below any standard of decency.

I would just like to quote from a letter that I received from a Catholic priest, a very dear friend of mine out on the reservation where I was born and where they have a wonderfully fine grade and high school for disadvantaged Indian children. He says:

Last Friday was cold and as I was making my rounds and taking communion to the sick, the first four places I went to were like iceboxes and in them were old people and children. Several were schoolchildren who did not catch the bus because the house was just too cold for human functions.

And, he goes on to elaborate upon that.

This is related directly, of course, to the problems of high unemployment and very low income for most Indian families. But more and more tribes are participating in the programs of the Public Housing Administration. Here again, progress is being made.

So I think the record is clear that our public investments in these Indian programs are paying bigger dividends every year; however, the road is a long one and we cannot expect to reach our destination overnight. The distance between the world of the Indian past to that of the Indian American today requires a long bridge of understanding and patience.

Too often the general public has the impression that our investments by means of Department of the Interior appropriations are reserved exclusively for inland States with high Indian populations. Perhaps it would be of interest to Members to point out that many of the activities for which we are providing funds in this bill go to benefit every State in the Union.

Take, for example, the land and water conservation fund established to assist States in providing recreational areas; the Forest Service activities aimed at beautifying and protecting the forests of every State; the water resources research centers soon to be located at every State university to assist in meeting the water needs of the future, and the Fish and Wildlife Service investments in every State by means of game refuges, fish hatcheries, and cooperative research units.

There is the National Park Service which maintains recreational and historic parks and sites all across the land. In that connection, it is interesting to note that the Forest Service, also covered by this bill, finds its installations increasingly popular with the traveling public. Visitations to national forests last year were as numerous as those to national parks. In 1966, it is estimated

that 118 million persons will visit national parks and 154 million persons will visit national forests.

Thus, it is that we have provided what we feel is the minimum amount to support adequately the work of each of the agencies covered in the next fiscal year. I feel the committee has brought forth a bill which deserves 100 percent support and passage by the House.

I would be remiss if I failed to comment on the wonderful leadership that has been demonstrated by our subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], and the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee [Mr. MAHON].

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] great knowledge and experience in this field has been of real inspiration to those of us privileged to serve on his subcommittee.

The distinguished former chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] proved himself long ago a real friend of the Indian people and a man most knowledgeable in all phases of the committee's deliberations. We have profited once again this year by our associations with him.

It has been a real privilege to work with the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN] who has a particular interest in the Indian people because of her firsthand associations with those of her own State.

We have benefitted from the able contributions of two new members of the committee this year, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MARSH] and the astute work of my colleague on the minority side, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE].

This committee has functioned in a hard-working manner with absolutely no references to partisanship of any kind. This is equally true of the fine staff assistance we have enjoyed not only from Mr. George Evans, the able clerk of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from his knowledgeable predecessor, Mr. Gene Wilhelm, who now serves on the Public Works Subcommittee but who has been generous in his assistance to us.

Before concluding, I should like to touch briefly on several of the activities in this bill which apply specifically to my own State.

The committee provided \$100,000 for a new mental health unit to be established on the Pine Ridge Reservation. This is a pilot project aimed at solving the problems of adjustment that arise from the cultural differences in the Indian's environment. Through this special arrangement, we shall explore the social changes that give rise to mental health problems and ways in which these problems can be combated as the Indian finds his place in the modern society.

This is research which will benefit the whole Nation as its findings are applied to other reservations and more Indian Americans find it possible to take their places as productive citizens working in off-reservation surroundings.

I am delighted that the committee has seen fit to provide \$50,000 in planning

funds for a new school system serving the Sisseton Reservation. If local interests are agreeable to accomplishing the necessary school district reorganization, we can establish there one of the finest rural area school systems in America, serving Indian and non-Indian alike.

It has been a real privilege for me to have a part in the work of this committee again this year. As a great, former Member of this body and this committee, the Honorable Ben Jensen of Iowa, used to say: "Here we are building America."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am glad to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. The gentleman has made a very fine statement and I congratulate him particularly upon that section which has to do with the Indians.

Mr. Chairman, there is probably no man in this House more familiar with the Indian problems of the United States than the gentleman now in the well.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman was born and reared on an Indian reservation. His heart is still there. He has tried to do all he can for those people.

I believe it is well, however, to point out that we are not hurting too much in this area of money. We have increased the appropriations.

In order to show that we actually do have a heart in this matter, it seems to me we should point out that contained in this bill is the sum of \$202.8 million for the Indian Affairs Bureau. That is up \$85 million since 1960.

I think it should be pointed out in round figures what we are doing, because the gentleman has done such an excellent job in his presentation. But I believe we should show the amount we are actually spending.

Now, this is a rather large amount.

What is the present Indian population?

Mr. REIFEL. The Bureau of Indian Affairs presently assumes responsibility for something like 450,000 enrolled members of tribes, tribes for which the Federal Government has some responsibility. There are, of course, large numbers of Indian tribal members who like myself have left the reservation and for whom the Federal Government, after giving me my start in life, assumes no further responsibility.

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will yield further, I am sure that was one of the best investments this Government has made yet. They gave you that opportunity and you have repaid the money many times over as a result of your services and plus I am sure the taxes which you have paid over the years.

Can the gentleman tell us is the Indian population increasing or decreasing?

Mr. REIFEL. The Indian population in these areas where the Indian Bureau and the Public Health Service assumes responsibility of welfare, and so forth, is increasing.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman again, and congratulate him for his statement.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. It has been a good many years since I had the privilege of serving on the Committee on Indian Affairs. Before that I served with the public health nursing organization when we made a study for the Government of the health conditions that existed on many of the reservations. I have been so interested and relieved to find that we are doing more now than for a long while. I would like to ask why there is nothing in the Appalachia bill or in the education bill for the poverty stricken and educationally deprived Indians.

Mr. REIFEL. I appreciate very much the gentlewoman's contribution, and her interest in the welfare of the Indians.

The Welfare and the Economic Opportunity Acts and the other acts in programs of this kind are designed to reach a different category of need among our national community. The Indian Bureau and the Public Health Service have been readjusting themselves over the years and really reach in and provide services that these other agencies, particularly the newer ones, are not able to reach. But there are some programs that are reaching into the Indian reservations in a helpful manner.

Mrs. BOLTON. I am glad to hear that. I have some very fine Indians in my district who are bankers, insurance men, and so forth. They are wonderful citizens. To our great joy they are keeping alive their tribal dances, and once in a while we can persuade them to come and show these tribal dances to us. They are so beautiful. This preservation for the United States of that background we must not lose. I am grateful to these fine people who are in my district for the work they are doing.

Mr. REIFEL. I agree with the gentlewoman from Ohio, and appreciate her contribution.

Mrs. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman so much.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I am down here today not to answer questions, because I do not know much about the details of this year's bill. We have a new chairman, a good chairman, and a good committee, and that applies to the Members on both the majority and minority sides of the aisle.

I am here today to commend Secretary Udall, who has been doing a very good job. I also want to commend the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs. He and his committee have been responsible for the many excellent legislative bills which guide our committee in its consideration of appropriations requests. The cooperation between the two committees is close and excellent.

I think of the years in the past in reference to our discussion of the Indians.

I was on Indian reservations back in 1910. That was a long time ago. When you see with your own eyes what we did to the Indians you know that today's programs to assist them are fully justified.

When I took charge of this committee some years ago there were 25,000 Indian children in this country who never had put their foot in a schoolroom. We claim to be a great race, yet it took us about 170 years to put every Indian child in a schoolhouse.

I can remember years ago when we had amendments to reduce items in this bill. If they had carried, how would we have made the progress we have since then in preserving our great natural resources, including our parks, our forests, and our minerals? And these are basic to our prosperity today.

In the year 1932, and I am not speaking politics now, the gross national product that year was only \$56 billion as compared with \$620 billion last year.

In 1929, many people did not have electricity in their homes. Until 1955 the Bureau of Reclamation and the power agencies of Interior were included in this bill and we had the annual controversy between private and public power. We have made great progress and today the private utilities and public power agencies are cooperating in solving our power shortages. Over \$700 million is now going to be spent for four lines for a Pacific Northwest-Southwest intertie and the private utilities will pay \$400 million of the cost. That is the way it should be. Business and the American Government should be working hand in hand. But instead of that, since the day of independence, they have worked against each other. The sooner they realize that they have to work together, the better it will be for all of America.

Every dollar that we appropriate in this bill is to be spent in America. You hear somebody rise up and say, "What are we spending \$1 billion for?" If we are going to move forward and keep abreast of the times, we will have to preserve and build America. We have been here for 300 years, and the faster we get on the job and provide for essential requirements of our natural resources, the faster we will have all of the people at work in this country, happiness, and prosperity.

I am happy to see this bill have \$1 billion in it. I have said this many times as chairman of the committee, that I have tried to get it up to \$1 billion, and it could be well spent. So I congratulate the committee today. You have got it on the \$1 billion mark. We are on the right track, and spending it on the greatest country in the world and the greatest form of government. If we continue to do that, we will have not the \$600 billion of gross national product but \$700 or \$800 billion.

If we as Republicans and Democrats put our shoulders to the wheel and work together to appropriate adequate funds to preserve and develop the greatest country on earth, it will be repaid manyfold, for our prosperity starts with land, minerals, wood, and water. I am happy to see what we have accomplished in recent years through this bill. We have

made progress, but much still remains to be done.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE], a member of the committee.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, as I noted in my remarks on the District of Columbia appropriation bill 1 week ago, this is my first trip around on the Appropriations Committee. I want to repeat my statement that my experience on the committee, and on this Interior Subcommittee, has given me great pleasure, and deep insight into the workings of Congress.

The bill before us today is of particular interest to a Pennsylvanian, as it should be generally to all Americans. This bill is for America, nobody else. The money provided herein goes to improve and conserve our greatest asset, our national resources.

The Department of Interior is an old-line agency, composed of many bureaus staffed by acknowledged experts. The country can be proud of them.

This is not to say there is no opportunity for it to lapse into bureaucratic weakness. Our hearings, conducted by our able chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], revealed that as efficiently managed as the Department can be shown to be, nevertheless there are programs which may be outliving their usefulness.

It is my hope that we can terminate some studies, thus eliminating their costs or shifting the costs to newer and more timely pursuits. There is, for instance, an item in here under "Metallurgy" for \$320,000 for research on utilization of scrap metals in junked automobiles. That is one way of meeting the President's request to seek means to beautify America.

I am gratified that the subcommittee decided to retain the Anthracite Research Laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. The committee was not convinced that the proposed move of this facility to Pittsburgh is wise. The fact that it will remain in the Anthracite area is good news to all of us in that area.

During our hearings we developed a situation in which some interagency duplication was apparent. The Acting Director of the Bureau of Mines confirmed that the line was sometimes overlapping between areas of responsibility involving both the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Bureau of Mines. Mr. Frank C. Memmott commented thusly in response to my inquiry:

If I may comment, from my short observation of being here in Washington on the Federal level, where we have the technical know-how, and to have the appropriations go to another agency and they in turn are sifting this and giving it to us, I substantiate also that this seems to be a waste.

One example of duplication occurs in the effort to deal with culm banks. In a memorandum furnished the subcommittee the following excerpt was noted:

In view of the Bureau's competence in mine- and culm-bank fire control work, sealing and filling underground voids, and in reclaiming and rehabilitating strip mined lands, there appears to be no logical basis

for dividing the Federal Government's interests in culm banks between the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Interior. Therefore, since most of the problems associated with the deleterious effects of coal mining are interrelated, the need for economy and efficiency in Government operations demands that the sole responsibility for all culm-bank work be clearly vested in the Department of the Interior.

I suppose the controlling defense to this sort of overlapping is that it is better to have two agencies doing it than none at all. Avenues of more efficient coordination between the respective agencies should be explored.

In the coming year we expect the Appalachia program to assist materially the work the Bureau of Mines is doing in several fields. I am especially interested in the problem of mine subsidence, a serious matter which has haunted Pennsylvania and other mining areas for the best part of a century. When a program like Appalachia comes along, promising to accelerate research in this area, it deserves my support. I know the Bureau of Mines will cooperate in implementing this program as soon as possible.

One final matter, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to allude to today was revealed in the testimony of a witness from the Bureau of Mines. The situation described is not peculiar to the agency; it could happen anywhere throughout our vast Government. In the matter of travel, which this House will later learn from the able gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], amounts to more than \$1 billion annually in the Government aggregate, an experience related by Bureau Acting Director Memmott might be productive of some action by other Federal agencies, all of them having travel requirements.

At page 211 of our hearings the following comment appears in the testimony of Mr. Memmott:

We have found cases where we felt judgment was not used in traveling second class. In my own case, when you request second-class travel, why, they say "We do not have an opening."

And when I say "I am not allowed to travel on first class," immediately they find a seat.

We have instructed our people that any first-class travel is going to be scrutinized by our office.

I am not suggesting that Mr. Memmott is the only gentleman who shops around for economy travel, but I would hope that budget officers who are trying to hold down agency travel expenses will address themselves to every trick and every dodge employed either by carriers, or by persons using transportation requests, to see that appropriate steps are taken to reduce these soaring costs.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I should like to quote a statement by Theodore Roosevelt, made in an address to the Congress in 1907. In that address he said:

To waste, to destroy, our natural resources to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed.

I am convinced that this is a prudent bill which will implement the programs announced and founded since that statement in 1907.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. ASPINALL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the the Appendix.]

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I will not be repetitious of the remarks made by my distinguished colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], but I will join in his accolades which he had given to this committee which has brought forth this bill. I think it sets a pattern that not only the other subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations should well follow but also other committees of the House. They have done an outstanding job.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time for several reasons. First to join in this tribute to all the members of this subcommittee. Second, I would like to direct some questions to the chairman of the subcommittee.

I notice on page 12 of your report that in the budget estimate for the Forest Service, under this line item "wilderness areas" you have reduced the amount by approximately half a million dollars. I do not question your reduction. My question is with regard to the comment that you have made concerning that reduction, which appears on page 13 of your report. There you state that this reduction is to limit the Forest Service in their acquisition of inholdings which involve major improvements. I believe the purpose of the wilderness bill was, as it was stated in its title, "to preserve sections of this country in their natural state." If there are in our wilderness areas properties that are improved, why does your committee request that the Forest Service not spend money to eliminate the one thing that will make these areas wilderness areas?

Mr. DENTON. They include three dude ranches. We thought it should have further study. Of course, it does keep them from being wilderness, that is true, but they are very expensive. We thought this money ought to be put first where it would do the most good. And if they were to buy these ranches right now with this money it would prevent the money from being spent elsewhere and going further to provide needed recreation areas. We deferred action until further study could be made. We have run into a good deal of that in this bill, especially on the matter of inholdings. There was about \$3.5 million in the request that involved hotels, motels, dude ranches, and other expensive improvements. We thought it was a

proposition that ought to be studied further and that we ought to go a little more slowly with it. We deleted the purchase of tracts where improvements were valued at over \$50,000.

We did recommend that if the prices were too high and they thought they were not getting a fair price that they should use condemnation proceedings.

Mr. SAYLOR. In other words, it was not the intention of the subcommittee or of the Appropriations Committee to keep from acquiring these properties, but the committee felt that further study was required.

Mr. DENTON. In those cases where there was a large price involved we felt that they ought to go more slowly.

Mr. SAYLOR. I have no complaint with that at all. I just wanted to know why this limitation was placed in the report.

Third, I also notice that in prior years there was a ceiling placed on travel funds for the National Park Service. This year you have removed the ceiling for travel, is that correct?

Mr. DENTON. That is right. We placed the limitation on 2 years ago when they overexpended their travel allowance. We did not think that they followed the policy of the committee to economize on travel. So we put the limitation on. But they felt that this was a great handicap to them. They have a number of agencies and they had to allocate travel allowance to each agency—agency A, or B, C, D, or E. Each agency had to be very careful that they did not go over their travel allowance, because there might be some emergency come up. For that reason they felt that the limitation was difficult to administer. They assured us that they would carefully watch travel if we eliminated the legal limitation.

You will note that we kept the travel allowance down to the same figure that they had this year. After having this limitation on for 2 years we thought we would treat them like any other agency and keep the travel allowance down.

Mr. SAYLOR. In that respect I also notice that you have given the Park Service a number of new areas and then in effect you have allowed them no money for travel. Is this the result of the action of the committee?

Mr. DENTON. We did not give them any increase because they did not spend what we had given them before.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I believe the National Park Service has made a case for the increase of \$170,000 for travel if they are to do the job that Congress has asked them to do and which this Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee has charged them to do. I hope that this item will be restored by the Senate.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

(Mr. DOLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, enactment last year of H.R. 3071, which I was privileged to sponsor, established Fort Larned in Pawnee County, Kans. as a

national historic site. This was indeed of historic significance to Kansas.

Public Law 88-541 approved by the President on August 31, 1964, marked the establishment of the first national historic site in Kansas. This event also culminated many years of determined and unrelenting effort on the part of many citizens of the Larned community. Members of the Fort Larned Historical Society have devoted years of tireless effort in reaching the goal now in the final stages of fulfillment. It would be difficult to recognize everyone who assisted but Robert Frizell and the Frizell family, on whose property Fort Larned is located, deserve much credit. They have cooperated over the years with community leaders, members of the Fort Larned Historical Society, and the Fort Larned Belles in preserving this bit of western Kansas history. Others long associated with efforts to preserve Fort Larned are Mr. E. E. Newacheck, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Mrs. Leslie Wallace, Mr. Robert Taylor, Mr. E. H. Roth, Mr. Hal Evans, and Mr. Kenneth Peters. The late W. H. Vernon during his tenure as president of the Fort Larned Historical Society, also aided materially in maintaining interest.

One widely recognized as an authority on forts of the old West, Sister M. Evangeline Thomas of the Department of History at Marymount College, Salina, Kans., has referred to Fort Larned as one which "exemplifies the role of the temporary, short-lived military posts in opening the West to settlement, protecting the pioneers from Indian attacks as they plied the prairies in Conestoga wagons in search of better opportunity for themselves and their families."

The bill, H.R. 6767 before us today making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, contains an item for the National Park Service including funds necessary to commence land acquisition and other preliminary activities essential to the eventual completion of the Fort Larned project.

The 1966 fiscal year request for Fort Larned covers land acquisition costs in the amount of \$329,000; \$23,900 maintenance and operation of physical facilities; \$22,000 construction of buildings and rehabilitation of historic structures; \$26,500 for water rights; and \$51,500 was requested for management and protection. The latter item is intended to cover salaries of superintendent, historian, administrative assistant, stenographer—ranger if needed—and any other employees. It is my understanding the committee reduced the management and protection figure for all new park projects, and therefore it is difficult to estimate at the moment what will be allocated to Fort Larned for this item. It is possible, I understand, that the Park Service request may ultimately be restored.

I certainly endorse the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee concerning appropriations for Fort Larned, and urge their adoption.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN].

(Mrs. HANSEN of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, first I want to commend the present new chairman of the Interior Subcommittee for the work this year on the bill which is before you today and which he has so ably presented. Hearings this year were conducted with great depth, care, and thought.

It has been a pleasure to serve on the committee and to work with you. I would also like to commend the staff for the information which they are never too busy to secure for individual members of the committee.

I would also like to commend the former chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio, Chairman MIKE KIRWAN, who has so chaired our committee. I would particularly like to compliment Chairman KIRWAN for the leadership which he gave to education in far-off American Samoa and to the Trust Territories.

The educational program in Samoa has far-reaching implications and it has become one of the most exciting educational programs in the world today. On the committee some of us suggested this year that since it had worked so well in Samoa where there had been a scarcity of teachers and where the necessity for adults as well as young people to learn the English language was imperative, that the educational TV system be studied also by our own Bureau of Indian Affairs. There may be many phases of the Samoan educational program which are adaptable to our schools for young Indian children.

One of the saddest commentaries of our Indian educational program is on page 808 of our hearings when Mr. Phil-
leo Nash of the Indian Bureau says:

We have had great success in our own boarding school operations in curbing dropouts since we began to deal intensively with the problem about 5 or 6 years ago. A study in 1959 was the first step. We have now brought the dropout rate in the Federal boarding schools up to a point where it is about comparable with that in public day schools for non-Indians. This has been accomplished by counseling with the parents, by the upgrading of teaching, by the improvement of standards with respect to teaching and supplies. I think the school construction program has also had a good effect because the children and the parents take more pride in a good plant than they do in the decrepit plant we have been running in the past.

Then he added:

In the public schools, I am sorry to say, the Indian dropout rate is not improving. It is getting worse and it is a very serious problem.

We urged at the time of our hearings with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and with Secretary of Interior Udall that he now begin to examine not only the quantity of Indian education, but the quality of Indian education—that we begin to try and understand what impact these pockets of poverty on our Indian reservations are having on our young Indian people who attend our public schools and who have an ever-increasing need for greater guidance and attendance counseling on the reservation itself so that the problems of these young people can be discussed fully and frankly

and that assistance be given to them to make possible a better attendance record.

We have in the State of Washington one Indian tribe who has submitted a lengthy and extensive program of suggestions for the betterment of this condition of school dropouts. One of the major facets of the program is the full use of guidance and attendance counseling. Also many home conditions on the reservations which include delinquent adults are contributing to these young people's failure to continue with their education.

We asked that the Bureau of Indian Affairs review and discuss and plan for foster homes—to search every avenue possible to make sure that we reduce these dropouts among our Indians and that we make the kindest, most tolerant, and the easiest integration of these Indian young peoples in our public schools. It can be done in a variety of ways and I have discussed these at great length with the Bureau of Indian Affairs which is so well aware of the problems.

In my home State, young people from reservations are now attending a junior college and studying fisheries. This is a splendid sign of progress for on the particular reservation from which these young people come, fisheries is one of the major resources and not only will our Indian young people's college work assist them on their own reservation, but will also assist them in making their own contribution in an ever-increasing, vital field of natural resource development.

While I am speaking on the Indian problem, I would also like to say that I hope a major effort in the poverty program will be made toward the abolition of poverty from our Indian reservations and from the Indian people. The United States cannot be proud of its record with our Indian peoples.

Yes, during the past few years we have worked constructively to build schools—to assist them, but we are late and also we are not quite keeping up with the obligations we have in this respect.

For example, we do not always recognize that the Indian reservations and that the Indian peoples must be given assistance to improve their economic opportunities and to develop their natural resources—many of them of tremendous potential. We have developed a program; but we have not pushed, nor are we pushing now.

For example, on page 814 of our hearings I asked a question about the reforestation of Indian reservations. Again Mr. Nash, the Commissioner of our Bureau of Indian Affairs said:

There is practically no timber stand improvement taking place on any of the Indian forested land today except by force of nature, by accident. Timber stand improvement is very costly. When we had the accelerated public works program—to my mind the greatest boon to the reservations to come along in recent years—we divided the first round of that money, which was about \$12 million I believe, across three activities: timber stand improvement, which is basically a forestation, irrigation, and soil conservation work. Now this is about the first major piece of reforestation to come along since the CCC days of the depression. So we are very far behind. So we are very far behind.

I asked Commissioner Nash "Why have they not been kindly? This is a resource that will keep these people from poverty."

Mr. Nash replied:

Well, when the fellows with the sharp pencils and slide rules get to looking at it and they apply the cost-benefit formula, they can't see where the money is going to come back fast enough or in enough quantity and they say, well, this is money which is down the drain. I don't agree with them, but I haven't been successful in persuading them they are wrong.

In this I think that the Bureau of the Budget is wrong. Perhaps timber is a slow growing crop, but is it not also a crop essentially designed to better the economic status of the Indian and is it not also part of the natural resource program of the United States?

Why is it not possible to have Job Corps work for our young people from Indian reservations in this field of reforestation?

Last fall it was my privilege to spend a day on the Quinault Indian Reservation with its tribal members. This was probably one of the most heartwarming and inspiring days I have had for a long time. I had been there in 1960 and it seemed to me that Indian morale and progress was at a depressingly low ebb. The village was neglected—the needs were many.

During the last 4 years it has been my privilege to work with these Indian people through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and our Secretary of Interior and through their own tribal councils and through the Indian peoples themselves. This fall it was a joy to note the progress and I am going to list here some of the outstanding things I saw:

First. Through my efforts and support, a bridge has been constructed with public lands money across the Quinault River enabling these Indians to become a link with the Queets Village which will enable better public health facilities and also enable the tribe to reach forest lands which are a major support for their people.

Second. I visited their school and saw one of the finest elementary schools I have ever visited. A hot lunch program was being conducted by the use of surplus commodities supplemented by the Indians' own fish and game and entirely prepared by the women of the community. The food was excellent, well served, and could well set a pattern of better food standards for the entire tribe.

Third. I visited classrooms and talked with the children. They have a very exciting program there at Taholah where preschoolers are taken in the summer to learn the customs and ways of the school, of other communities and the world around them. This has been most successful and an outstanding member of the tribe, Mrs. Curley is the educational director of the tribe.

Fourth. I visited with their chosen chief, Jim Jackson, who has done so much in leadership on this reservation. I visited their stream clearance program—streams choked with debris for 50 years—logs left by early-day loggers had

been cleared so the fish runs might again make their way up through virgin streams into the forests. In cooperation with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Service they are operating a fish weir for the development of fish resources which benefit not only the Quinaults, but every person in the Northwest.

Fifth. Beside the road in the reservation, the Quinaults have begun construction of a public campground available for everyone and you will remember that it was this Congress who passed the bill for Cape Elizabeth. This they plan to develop for use by the public.

Sixth. They are building new canoes to be used by tourists along one of the truly beautiful streams of the Nation.

Seventh. The tribal council is working on a housing project.

Eighth. Young people have been picked up around the reservation and put to work planting trees and cleaning up the village.

Here I want to pay a tribute to the accelerated public works program and the area redevelopment program. Both of these operated in this area with outstanding success.

There are many many other phases of this Interior budget on which I could comment today. There are some dismaying aspects, too.

First. There seems at times to be an incredible amount of lack of exchange of information between bureaus. One bureau will approach the committee and ask for more funds that they may develop valuable information. A few days later another bureau will appear and when asked a question such as, Have you gone to the Geological Survey, for example, on the type of earth formation which would enable more economical construction of buildings?" they would reply, "No we have not."

We then asked if at the time of location of certain buildings on earthquake lands, the Geological Survey had been consulted, they replied, "We have not."

I think this situation is bettering, but it could stand much greater improvement.

Let us not ever let our bureaus sprawl into a vacuum of inefficiency that can only result in larger costs not only to the Government but to the lives of our people.

I want to compliment the committee for its great attention also to the growing problems of outdoor recreation. This is a field which has grown by leaps and bounds. In 1953 there were 35,403,000 recreation visits to the national forests. In 1964 there were 135 million estimated visits—a 280-percent increase over 1953.

Not only is the U.S. Forest Service a major contributor to jobs, it is a major backlog of timber for the economic welfare of hundreds of communities.

The 11.4 billion board feet of timber expected to be harvested of Forest Service land in 1966 will result in 700,000 man-years of employment. For every one of the \$133 million of receipts this timber harvest produces, it is estimated that \$24 of value will be added in harvesting, processing, transportation, marketing, and other items.

But it is again, I point out, in the field of outdoor recreation that this forest

service will be in years to come of major importance to the people of this Nation.

I want to commend the committee also in continuing its interests in supplying recreation areas to the densely populated sections of our Nation that so desperately need these streams, forests, and the sense of relaxation which they and they alone will bring.

Time is not going to stand still for us and it never will be that way. We must continue to plan, develop, and program for the open spaces of our land.

I want to commend the Forest Service and the committee also for recognizing the work that the Job Corps may provide in our forests—a combined program that brings into focus jobs, living in the outdoors, and development of educational backgrounds needed in today's world.

I have heard the chairman of this committee. Mr. KIRWAN, say over and over, "This is the all-American bill."

It is indeed. It is for the fullest development dedicated to the service of the people of the United States and it is a great pleasure to serve with the distinguished chairman and members of this committee.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, Federal supervision of the Menominee Reservation in my congressional district ceased on April 30, 1961. At that time the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954—Public Law 83-399—went into effect. The transition period since termination has been an extremely difficult one for the citizens of the new Menominee County of Wisconsin.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the Federal Government, once it legally terminates its responsibility for the welfare of an Indian tribe, can then abruptly wash its hands of the whole affair.

One who is aware of the deplorable experience the Menominees have undergone since termination would conclude that we seem to be more concerned with helping some newly emerging underdeveloped nations in Africa or Asia even though their dependence on a mother country has been legally terminated. Or consider that our Government reportedly offered to give assistance to Communist North Vietnam if certain conditions are met, and ask yourselves if a Communist country like North Vietnam or Yugoslavia should be given priority over the staggering needs of our own citizens in Menominee County. We should first look to our own problems right here at home and try to resolve some of them before curing the ills of the entire world.

Mr. Chairman, last year, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior refused to investigate conditions which existed in Menominee County as a result of the termination order published in the Federal Register by Secretary of the Interior Udall on March 31, 1961. Because of the Bureau's refusal to look into this situation and help me expose it to public view, I as a member of the Appropriations Committee, saw

to it that instructions were included in the Department of the Interior Appropriations report of 1965 calling for a complete report to be made on the conditions of the Indians in Menominee County. This report on the Menominee Indians was filed with the Appropriations Committee this past month but has not been released to the public.

There may be valid reasons for the refusal to release this report and thus inform the American people of the deplorable conditions that exist in Menominee County partly as a result of the termination order. The reasons for not releasing this report are not very obvious ones to me or to anyone with whom I am in contact on this very important problem. On the other hand, there are certainly some very understandable reasons why some people might insist on covering up this report.

The Appalachia bill was passed by both Houses of the Congress right around the time that this report was completed. Had this report been released, the question would certainly have been raised in some quarters as to why a truly poverty stricken area like Menominee County was not included in the Appalachia bill.

The minority attempted to amend the Appalachia bill so as to exclude areas of prosperity that do not need help and so as to include those areas throughout the country which are most in need of Appalachia type assistance like Menominee County. As is well known, these efforts were overwhelmingly overridden by the majority.

The lack of recognition of real need is painfully obvious in the two major bills that have passed this Congress so far—the Appalachia bill and the education bill which was passed by the House last week. In the education bill, the 10 richest counties in the United States receive about twice as much Federal assistance as the 10 poorest counties. Menominee County and Florence County in my district will get almost nothing thanks to the application of the discriminatory formula for the distribution of funds that is in the administration education bill.

Mr. Chairman, the report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the status of the Menominee Indians is shocking as to the conditions which exist in Menominee County and I hope that it will jar enough people so that my efforts in behalf of the Menominee people will gain support.

Because of the delay in releasing this report to the American people, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my remarks, the full text of the report be inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. Chairman, in the very near future, legislation will be introduced by Senator NELSON and me providing for health, education, welfare and economic development assistance to the people of Menominee County. This is necessary legislation which is needed to alleviate some very real and very deep poverty, sanitation and education problems in one area of the country that clearly merits Federal assistance. It is my sincere hope that Congress will act favorably on this legislation, and I shall do everything in

my power to appraise the Congress of the very real need in this area.

The State of Wisconsin must also act immediately to protect the equity of the Menominee Indian people in their property. If action is not taken by the State, a few sharp operators could very well control their property within another 5 years.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. I want to make it clear that the Appropriations Committee has done all it can in this connection. We called for the report. It is strictly a legislative matter, and we referred it to the legislative committee.

Mr. LAIRD. There is no authorization that could be used to fund the Menominee problem other than the funding that is contained in this bill. You have provided every penny that is authorized for Menominee, as far as this bill is concerned. I do comment on it, because if this report had not been filed I do not believe this information would have been brought to the attention of the public.

Mr. DENTON. We referred it to the legislative committee.

Mr. LAIRD. The chairman notified me he had transmitted this report to the legislative committee for action, and I thank the chairman.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Who made the report the gentleman is referring to?

Mr. LAIRD. This report was made by the Department of the Interior at the request of this Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. BOW. I understand that, but was it a confidential or secret report?

Mr. LAIRD. It is not a confidential or secret report. I have a copy of that report in my possession right now, and I intend to include the full text of the report following my remarks.

Mr. BOW. I am a little surprised about what the gentleman had to say that this report had not been made public. Whenever we had a situation of this kind the subcommittee sent for a report. It seems to me the Congress ought to act. We are taking care of all these other situations throughout the country. Why can we not do something about this?

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman for his offer of help and assistance.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman. He has made a contribution. These are the sort of things we should know about existing here in this country.

Mr. RACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RACE. I want to commend my colleague from Wisconsin for bringing this to the attention of the Congress. I wholeheartedly support his endeavor along the lines of the hardship that is now being endured by the Menominee Indians.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington a member of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Is it not true that one of the major difficulties of the termination of Federal participation in the affairs of an Indian tribe is the wide ramifications that result, and that it was impossible for the economy to sustain this particular interest.

Mr. LAIRD. That is correct. It is a single industry economy. The gentlewoman from Washington knows full well the difficulty attending a single industry economy, particularly when it is geared to the lumber industry.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. This question was raised in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Many times our Indian tribes are not ready, their natural resources are not ready, their economic programs are not ready. This becomes one of the problems in the Indian termination problem.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. The gentleman has brought up a question with which I am completely unfamiliar, the situation regarding the Indian tribe in Wisconsin. The gentleman mentioned in his remarks that there is over \$600,000 worth of property for an investment of \$25,000. Can the gentleman expand on that so that we Members of the House can understand what he is talking about?

Mr. LAIRD. I will be happy to answer the gentleman's question.

When the termination came about, certificates of ownership were given to these particular Indians representing their equity in the timber holdings in Menominee County. When the Federal supervision over the reservation was ended by Federal termination order in 1961, the certificates were issued. They are not transferable for a given number of years. What happens is that assignments are made on the basis of cash or money advanced now. An assignment is made that does not take effect for 4 or 5 or 6 years in the future. So a member of the Menominee Indian Corp. can take his certificate and go to a bank and get a loan and give an assignment. In the case of several, they have offered funds to certain Indians provided they sign over their interest in Menominee County. This is a serious situation because if this enterprise is going to succeed, it must operate on a sustained-yield basis. By letting equity be siphoned off to a few people who may take advantage of these people, we permit a great disservice to these people.

We are not facing the problem of these people in an equitable manner. This report, which deals with this matter very thoroughly, calls this to the attention of every citizen of this country, and I hope the Congress will take some action.

I might add the President has sent up some legislation in this session to include the Wolf River in the wild river bill. There are six rivers picked in the whole country. This runs down through the central part of my congressional district and is almost limited to my district.

Most of it goes through the most beautiful wooded area of Wisconsin. I had urged the President and the Secretary of Interior to include this river. It is the only river picked in the entire Midwest.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. If the gentleman will yield further, I certainly commend the gentleman for bringing this to the attention of the House. Certainly I have had a consuming interest in our Indian tribes for many years. I hope the gentleman will—I am sure he will—continue to develop this and that this Congress can make the necessary provisions as he has indicated.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for his contribution and for his suggestion.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, if we may pursue this a little further, why did the Congress and why did the Federal Government release these people from Federal control and work out this arrangement? Were they prosperous at that time?

Mr. LAIRD. This is a long story. The reason, of course, that they took the Menominee Indians is that although the House of Representatives defeated termination for the Menominees on two separate votes, termination language was always added to the legislation in the U.S. Senate. The Menominee Indians were picked because of the value of their timber. This timberland is valuable. There is no question about that in my mind and there should not be any question about it in anyone else's mind. But these people are not in a position where they can operate this one-industry timber operation at this time without some help. This help is needed to meet the costs of welfare, health, and education that are being put upon them for the first time. They were not prepared for this kind of responsibility.

Mr. BOW. We hear from time to time that we ought to release the Indians into the community. Here we did that. Are we in trouble now because we did that? Is this a project that was carrying itself or making money before we did it and is it something that has happened because we released them that has caused them to get into this trouble?

Mr. LAIRD. They were not prepared for this release. I wired Secretary Udall shortly before he published the termination order in the Federal Register calling to his attention the fact that I did not believe these people had been properly prepared for this termination as of that date. Now I do think they can be prepared but they are not prepared for the total impact now.

Mr. BOW. Is there a market now for the sale of this timber?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes.

Mr. BOW. Or is this another of the timber operations that are being affected by importations?

Mr. LAIRD. This is not affected as much as the western fir as far as importations are concerned because 50 percent of the cut involved last year was hardwood lumber which is the birch, maple, and other hardwood species.

This is a little different from the competition that the western fir people are getting at this time.

Mr. Chairman, it might be well at this point in the RECORD to include a brief history on this legislation affecting the Menominee people:

PLEA FOR JUSTICE FOR THE MENOMINEE INDIAN PEOPLE

(Speech of Hon. MELVIN R. LAIRD, of Wisconsin, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, May 9, 1961)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, a major portion of what has been the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin has been in the congressional district which I represent. I say "has been" because, as of 12:01 a.m. on April 30, 1961, the area known legally since 1854 as the Menominee Indian Reservation ceased to exist—it became Menominee County, the 72d county of Wisconsin. This new county became the 11th country of the 7th Congressional District which I have represented since 1952.

During these past 9 years I have worked long and hard to present the problems of the Menominee Indian people to the Congress in as clear and forceful a manner as humanly possible. Today I want to review some of the congressional history of the past 9 years that brings us to the bill we have under consideration. In my speech opposing termination on the floor of this House on August 1, 1953, I predicted the problem we face today.

I am not a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. But I feel almost like a member because, ever since I came to Congress, I have been dealing with that committee on affairs of the Menominee Indian Tribe; specifically, problems relating to the termination of our Government's trust responsibility over the property and people of that tribe. This continuing relationship with the membership of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has left me with the highest regard for the membership of that committee. This results not only from that committee's attentive and serious consideration of the problems relating to the Menominees—and this I attest to—but also to its genuine concern for the people and the fair attitude with which it has approached the multiplying problems from year to year—many problems which were unforeseen. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and particularly the Indian Affairs Subcommittee under the able leadership of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY] has devoted an unbelievable amount of time to the consideration of Menominee problems. The committee has not always agreed with me, but it has had sound reason whenever it has disagreed. I salute it for its wisdom, fairness and devotion to duty.

It behooves me, on this occasion, which may be the last one on which the House will be required to consider Menominee problems, to review somewhat the background which leads to consideration of the bill before you today.

Prior to the time I came to Congress, the Menominee Tribe had in excess of \$10 million on deposit in the U.S. Treasury. This was drawing interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum. During the 82d Congress, my colleague, Mr. BYRNES, had introduced H.R. 7104, a bill to authorize a per capita distribution of \$1,000 to each individual member of the Menominee Tribe. Although reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House, that bill did not become law.

When I became a Member of this august body, I was approached by representatives of the tribe to introduce a somewhat similar bill. I introduced such a bill, H.R. 2828, early in the 83d Congress. That bill in due

course passed the House with minor amendments agreed to by the Menominee Tribe and myself. But a most unexpected development occurred when the bill reached the Senate. A simple bill designed to allow the Menominees to withdraw somewhat less than half of their money reposing in the U.S. Treasury was converted into a complicated and controversial bill "to provide for termination of Federal supervision over the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin." The Menominees were unhappy, but they faced a dilemma: They were convinced contrary to my advice that they could not obtain withdrawal of their own funds from the Treasury unless they accepted the principle of termination. At their request, the then chairman of the Indian Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee made a trip to the Menominee Reservation. He explained his views in a daylong session, and listened to the views of the Indians.

At that meeting, the Indians accepted the principle of termination. However, representatives of the Indians and members of the Senate subcommittee could not agree upon particular provisions of the proposed legislation then pending before the Senate. The Senate nevertheless passed a bill, the House at my request rejected the Senate amendments, the two Houses appointed conferees, and a conference report was ordered to be printed on July 29, 1953. On August 1, 1953, the conference report came before the House providing for termination of Federal control and a \$1,500 per capita payment. My colleague from Wisconsin's Eighth Congressional District [Mr. BYRNES] and I joined forces to attempt to persuade the House to vote it down. Our efforts were rewarded with success and the termination proposal was once again rejected in the House by the defeat of the conference report.

This, of course, did not mean that our job was finished. The Menominees were anxious to obtain some of their funds—and by this time they were generally resigned to the fact that they must accept some form of termination in order to obtain some of those funds. I advised them that if they would be willing to forego a per capita payment in the 2d session of the 83d Congress, beginning in January 1954, there was a possibility of again defeating termination. The tribe, in general council assembled in December, however, voted for a \$1,500 per capita payment tied with a termination plan. For that reason I introduced H.R. 7135 at the request of the Menominee Indian Tribe during the 2d session of the 83d Congress on January 11, 1954.

During the 2d session of the 83d Congress, the Indian Subcommittees of the two Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs adopted a policy of holding joint hearings. That joint committee held formal hearings and participated in many informal conferences in an effort to arrive at a fair legislative proposal. Representatives ASPINALL, BERRY, Westland, and HALEY, all of whom are still with us, participated actively on that joint committee. The House acted favorably on legislation following the Menominee General Council recommendation. A different bill, less acceptable to the Menominee Tribe, was passed by the Senate. Again a conference report was rejected by the House and a further conference subsequently agreed to. The House agreed to the later conference report on June 8, 1954, and the Senate followed suit. The President's signature was affixed on June 17, 1954, to the legislation at the request of the elected tribal delegates and in their presence at the White House.

But our Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was to learn that this troublesome legislative pilot project was not yet per-

fect. Two additional amendments were sponsored by me and approved by the Congress in 1956. These amendments provided that the Federal Government reimburse the tribe for termination costs and provided that the excellent Menominee Forest should be maintained on a sustained yield basis. The amendments became law on July 14, 1956.

Additional amendments were considered by the 85th Congress, and Public Law 85-488 became law on July 2, 1958. This contained amendments to the termination cost reimbursement provision and required that the Menominee Tribe formulate a plan for future control of tribal property satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior.

Still feeling that the Federal Government should pay the cost of termination, I introduced H.R. 10450 on February 16, 1960, for this purpose. I also introduced bills—H.R. 10451 and H.R. 11476—to relieve the tribe and successor entity of the necessity to pay Federal stamp taxes and to provide a Federal loan to assist the tribe or its successor entity in the conduct of its affairs. Again, the House committee gave careful and sympathetic consideration to my requests. It agreed to extend the termination date of July 1, 1961—a 1-year extension—and excuse the tribe from the necessity to pay Federal stamp taxes on transactions required by the termination law. But the Senate had different ideas. It placed in the bill some additional target dates for completion of the business plan, provided for appointment of a trustee in the event of default, and shortened the termination date approved by the House to April 30, 1961. Because that session of Congress was near its close, the House was forced to agree to the Senate amendments, and Public Law 86-733 became law on September 8, 1960.

Because the House committee had indicated a willingness to consider additional amendments during the 87th Congress, the Menominee Tribe again dispatched delegates to Washington during the current session. They sought three additional amendments: First, a Federal loan authorization of \$2,500,000, second, appropriation authorization to cover transitional costs, and third, a further extension of the termination date. The House committee, after its usual careful and attentive consideration, agreed to the first two requests but declined the latter because of the adamant position expressed by the Senate last year. The other body has not been so liberal and fair in its treatment. I recognize that because the other body has reported out legislation that does not go as far in helping the Menominees as this bill, that if the House adopts the report of its committee, this bill will eventually go to conference. I urge, as the climax of my 9-year struggle to achieve fair and equitable treatment for the Menominee Indians, that the House adopt the bill reported by our Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. To do otherwise, I submit, would constitute a grave injustice, a slap at a dedicated and burdened committee, and constitute another inequity for the Menominee Indian Tribe.

This bill provides loan authority in the amount of \$2,500,000 for industrial development and plant modernization. It provides appropriation authorization for health, welfare, and educational aids in the amount of \$1,674,000 during the next 6 years. These aids will be paid to the proper Wisconsin State agency for distribution on the same basis as this past year or 100 percent of costs during 1961. Aids will be paid on an 80-percent basis beginning May 1, 1962; 60 percent, 1963; 40 percent, 1964; 20 percent, 1965; and 10 percent, 1966; for the total over this 6-year period of \$1,674,000.

Mr. Chairman, this chart shows the aid authorizations made by this bill.

Year	Educational including joint school district	Health and sanitation	Public welfare	Total
1962.....	\$250,000	\$90,000	\$200,000	\$540,000
1963.....	200,000	72,000	160,000	432,000
1964.....	150,000	54,000	120,000	324,000
1965.....	100,000	36,000	80,000	216,000
1966.....	50,000	18,000	40,000	108,000
1967.....	25,000	9,000	20,000	54,000
Total.....	775,000	279,000	620,000	1,674,000

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the loan authority and the continuation of health, welfare, and educational aids to be paid on a phased out basis during the next 6 years, this legislation provides for a grant in the amount of \$438,000 to complete the sanitation work started last year to bring the sanitation system in Menominee County up to Wisconsin State standards. Last year I was successful in having added to the HEW appropriation bill \$117,000 to start this program which the Public Health Service estimates will cost \$555,000. This program should be completed and the grant provided in this bill will do this job.

Mr. Chairman, I urge this House to approve my bill, H.R. 4130. I plead with this Congress to support this most needed legislation.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I would like very much to associate myself with the views expressed by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD]. I think he brought out the salient features which justify this legislation and the action taken.

I would like also, to pay tribute to the untiring efforts of the gentleman from Wisconsin in working with the Menominee Tribe and with the Department of the Interior, with the committees of Congress involved, in helping solve the many minute problems involved in this whole process that culminates in the action we take today. I think this tribe and all the people involved in this matter owe the gentleman from Wisconsin a great debt of gratitude for his untiring service.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. I would like to join, if I may, with my colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES], in all he has said about the work of my good friend and colleague, MELVIN LAIRD, who happens to represent the Seventh District of Wisconsin, while I represent the Seventh District of Ohio. He as author of this bill and I as a member of the Committee on Rules, have discussed this legislation many times. He has been unceasingly active in his work in behalf of the Indians of his district, and I think all America owes him a debt of gratitude for the job he has done in perfecting this piece of important legislation.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to my colleague from Wisconsin.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. I would like to associate myself with the gentleman from the Seventh District of Wisconsin and commend him for his devoted efforts on behalf of the Menominee Tribe. I would also like to join with the gentleman from Oklahoma and others who expressed their gratitude for the work this committee has done and the

understanding way in which they have worked to solve these problems.

I want to say to the committee that the problems of the Indians will not end with the passage of this legislation, but I and other Members have exceedingly high hopes that it may lead to a policy of having an earlier and more extended transition period for other tribes. We in Wisconsin are proud of the record of the Menominees. The Menominee Tribe has an enviable record in the management of its resources, particularly a sustained yield of timber. That timber has been used for 50 years but there is just as much timber there today as there was 50 years ago, due to good forest management. The Menominee Indians and all of us are very hopeful that their transition to full citizenship will be successful. Certain it is that it could not have been without this legislation; and I join with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES], in commending the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for this fine work.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE].

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with my other colleagues in commending our friend from Wisconsin, Mr. LAIRD, on introducing this very worthy piece of legislation.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to lessen the impact of the termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to my friend the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make an observation of my own. I want to join with the gentlewoman from Washington in her comments in the colloquy between her and the gentleman from Wisconsin.

I think we have to be extremely careful when we consider terminating the responsibility of the Federal Government toward the Indians tribes. We must remember that they were part of another social world different from our own that has come down through hundreds of generations and which goes back according to some archeologists and anthropologists as far back as 15,000 or 20,000 years. We are trying to merge them into present-day society. This is not easy even for fairly well adjusted American citizens in our time. So I am afraid that this Menominee situation that has been brought up by the gentleman from Wisconsin is illustrative of what we are likely to get into. Indians will adjust if we provide the educational opportunities and by the simple process of attrition once they raise themselves up to the level of living commensurate with the world about them, and then there will be no economic and social problem which can

be described as a peculiarly Indian problem.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The report I referred to earlier is as follows:

THE STATUS OF THE TERMINATION OF THE MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE

(A report to the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, February 1965)

The House Committee on Appropriations, in its report of March 13, 1964 (88th Cong., 2d sess., H. Rept. 7237), requested that the Bureau of Indian Affairs submit a detailed report in connection with the 1966 estimates as to the status of the termination of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. This report has been prepared in response to that request.

INTRODUCTION

The trust responsibility of the United States toward the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin was brought to a close April 30, 1961, by the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (Public Law 83-399). Such termination was to have become effective not later than December 31, 1965, according to the original enactment. Prospective difficulties the Menominee would face after termination prompted two postponements of the date. In 1959 the Wisconsin Legislature memorialized Congress to repeal or amend the law so as to continue the trust relationship indefinitely, expressing the opinion that termination was seriously premature. This change of policy was not agreed to by the Congress.

Measures to help the tribe to meet its new and extended responsibilities were considered as the termination date approached. These included two bills to amend the Menominee Termination Act on which hearings were held in April 1961 by the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. One of these would have authorized postponement of termination to a date found by the Secretary of the Interior to be reasonable. The other would have postponed the termination date to 1969 at latest and have authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make loans to the tribe not to exceed \$2,500,000 in aggregate amount.

Assistant Secretary Carver, appearing for the Department of the Interior, identified the basic question that made some modification of the Termination Act desirable. In so doing, he also accurately forecast the difficulties that have caused the Appropriations Committee to request the present report.

"The basic premise of termination," Secretary Carver pointed out, "has come to be a question of whether the lumber industry, as presently constituted on the reservation, is big enough to support the Indians."

"Taking this resource in and of itself," he continued, "it is a very attractive operation. But there is a basic difficulty in translating a single industry operation into all the ramifications and complexities of community and Government activities. Furthermore, we don't really have any way to make a direct conversion of one sawmill operation, which is customarily carried on as a private proposition, into full support of an American community. We just don't have any background for that."

In light of this, Secretary Carver emphasized, "everyone seems now agreed that given the present state of the lumber business, and given the present developments or lack of developments of the mill, itself, the proceeds of the mill won't reach all of the needs which will follow on termination."

Five alternatives were open, Mr. Carver thought, in meeting the need recognized by "almost everyone interested in the welfare of

the Menominees" for congressional modification of the act in one form or another. Among these alternatives, the Department recommended what Mr. Carver termed "phased extension of termination." This was set forth in the Department's report on the pending bill:

1. Instead of transferring title to all of the tribal property to Menominee Enterprises, Inc., on April 30, 1961, as now required by law, the Secretary might be authorized, if the Congress so desires after hearing from the State and the Indians, to make the transfer at any time prior to April 30, 1965, that he determines is justified. If this were done, the Secretary could be authorized to enter into a contract with Menominee Enterprises, Inc., which gives the corporation full control of the tribal assets and full responsibility for conducting the business enterprises of the tribe, subject to the right of the Secretary to resume control if he determines that there is a need for doing so. Menominee Enterprises, Inc., could proceed immediately to run the mill, test whether the cut can be increased from 22 to 29 million board feet annually, whether the increased cut can be marketed successfully, and how many Indians properly can be employed in a businesslike operation.

If there is to be any continuation of Federal financial assistance beyond 1961 we believe that it should be based upon a continuation of the Federal trust during the period of assistance, and not be in the form of Federal subsidy after a termination of the trust.

2. In order that the proposed new county may be organized and commenced to function, the contract between the Secretary and the Menominee Enterprises, Inc., could require the corporation to contract with the county for a payment in lieu of taxes for the period prior to the date of actual transfer of title to the corporation.

This procedure would allow the Federal Government to retain its basic authority for a transition period of not to exceed 3 years, and to lend a guiding hand if needed. The corporation and the county would be able to assume their responsibilities immediately, however, and start developing the full potentials of the reservation. This department would be in a position to give advice and assistance as needed. If experience shows that the plan is likely to be unsuccessful, title to the reservation would still be in the Federal Government and no irrevocable decision would have been made.

The Congress declined to adopt this recommendation, choosing instead the alternative of permitting termination to proceed on schedule, but providing financial assistance (Public Law 87-432) for a transitional period of 5 years after April 30, 1961, in a total amount of \$660,000 for contributions to joint school costs. The law also authorized expenditures of \$438,000 by the Public Health Service for construction of sanitation facilities, bringing the total amount of assistance to \$1,098,000.

No provision was made for continuing any degree of Federal supervision during the period in which assistance was presumed necessary. No means was made available whereby the Bureau of Indian Affairs would be kept currently informed of developments, much less enabled to assist the new county and corporation in any way during the admittedly difficult years of transition.

It is in the light of this policy decision by the Congress, the decision to make termination complete as of April 30, 1961, and to retain no remnant of the former Federal responsibility toward the Menominees or supervision of their affairs, that this review has been undertaken.

Menominee affairs: Corporation and county: The experience of the Menominees under termination may be examined first of all in terms of the two entities established by State law as successors to the Menominee Indian Tribe. One of these, a State corporation, was Menominee Enterprises, Inc., to which was conveyed all the tribal land that had comprised the reservation, including the Menominee forest and the sawmill upon which the economic future of the Menominees depended. The other was a new county, Wisconsin's 72d, carved from the two counties in which the reservation had been located and with borders identical to those of the reservation.

Menominee Enterprises, Inc.: Following termination, Menominees whose names were on the final tribal roll were no longer joint owners of Indian trust land, but became bondholders and stockholders in Menominee Enterprises, Inc.

The principal business of the company is the production of lumber and pulpwood and this dependence on the forest has been recognized in provisions both of Federal and of State law. These were drawn with view to safeguarding the prime asset represented by the Menominee forest, through promoting timber harvesting on a sustained-yield basis. Section 7 of the Termination Act was amended (Public Law 84-718 of July 14, 1956) to require "protection of the forest on a sustained yield basis" and chapter 258 of the Wisconsin statutes (enacted July 30, 1959) provides that a forest required by Federal law to be operated on such basis shall have a fair market value, for tax purposes, equivalent to 40 percent of what it would otherwise be.

Total income of Menominee Enterprises, virtually all derived from sales of lumber and forest products, increased from \$2,941,000 in the year ending September 30, 1962, to \$3,686,000 in 1964. Net operating income increased from \$642,000 in 1962 to \$692,000 in 1964. The following table discloses rather clearly that, as an operating business, the company has justified the confidence the Menominees had in it. They may well still regard it, in Secretary Carver's words, as "a very attractive operation."

It must be understood, of course, that the information set forth here has been obtained from the published reports of Menominee Enterprises, Inc., supplemented by explanatory detail supplied by company officials. Lacking the sort of continuing close relationship to the corporation that would have prevailed under the plan recommended by the Department, we can bring to the task no special knowledge or familiarity with the situation that has developed since 1961.

[In thousands of dollars]

	1961 ¹	1962	1963	1964
Net sales of lumber and forest products.....	(833)	2,802	3,365	3,596
All other income.....	(158)	139	153	90
Total income.....	(991)	2,941	3,518	3,686
Less costs and expenses.....	(779)	2,299	2,944	2,994
Net operating income.....	(212)	642	574	692
Less property taxes.....	(165)	306	233	332
Net profit.....	(48)	336	341	360
Bond interest payable.....	(164)	392	386	381
Excess of available earnings over bond interest payable.....	(-116)	-56	-45	-22

¹ 5 months.

² Deficit met out of surplus.

NOTE.—Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals

Source: Menominee Enterprises, Inc., annual reports.

Appraisal of operating performance: The corporation's bonds were created to represent the capital value of the annual stumpage payments formerly paid, on a per capita basis, to members of the tribe. Accordingly, they were made income bonds, the annual interest approximating in amount the former stumpage payments. Before payment of interest on the income bonds, net profit has improved each year since 1961.

Similarly, it must be borne in mind that 90 percent or more of the annual taxes levied by Menominee County is paid by the company. These comprise State, county, town, and school district taxes, which in Wisconsin are separate items in the total levied and collected by the county. Property taxes have never amounted to less than 40 percent of net operating income and in 1964 absorbed 48 percent. Net operating income amounted that year, before taxes, to 3.5 percent of the combined total of stockholders' equity and outstanding bonds, all of which had been issued to stockholders.

The first full year of operation was the 12-month period ending September 30, 1962. Since then, although adversely affected by market conditions in 1963 and a 6-week shutdown for major repairs in 1964, sales have expanded with the increase in cut of sawtimber and pulpwood. For many years the timber cut had been limited, under the sustained-yield principle, to 20 million board feet a year. Reappraisal of the forest led in 1961 to revision of the limit to 30 million board feet. By 1964 the cut had been increased to 28.9 million board feet and 29 million board feet is expected to be cut in 1965. New attention has been given to production of pulpwood, and pulp and byproducts output has been more than trebled since 1962. The management reports continuing introduction of more efficient methods and exploration of specialized markets, with prospect of further improvement in sales and net operating income at maximum cutting volume.

The increase of sales and net operating income has been modest but well sustained through the difficult initial years. The result is that, despite the heavy burden of local taxation, the need to draw upon surplus to meet bond interest has declined each year, from \$56,000 in 1962 to \$22,000 in 1964. These charges, totaling \$239,000 in 4 years (including \$116,000 in 1961), have reduced surplus to \$864,000. Despite diminishing deficits since 1962, the prospect for ending this annual drain on surplus must be viewed skeptically in light of recent information that the company's 1965 tax bill, through September 30, is about \$395,000, or \$63,000 higher than for 1964.

Modernization and stabilized employment: The new corporation promptly entered upon a program of modernization and capital improvement involving a gross sum of about \$1.5 million. This was financed largely from the tribal mill's cash balance, to which the corporation had succeeded and which totaled \$1,750,000 as of September 30, 1961. The results show in a sharp increase in the asset value (depreciated) of plant and equipment from \$498,000 in 1961 to \$1,667,000 in 1963 and \$1,772,000 in 1964. This increase of nearly \$1.3 million in 3 years has been accompanied by regularization of mill employment, on two shifts at all times. Total employment, including supervisors, is currently about 230 and seasonal variation has been eliminated from employment in the mill itself. Work in the woods—logging of sawtimber and cutting of pulpwood—performed under contract, provides additional employment for 65 to 130, according to the season.

Peak employment, about 365, is about 10 percent less than that of 410 reported before

termination. Meanwhile the minimum hourly wage paid mill employees increased by 13 percent and the average by 16 percent (from \$1.50 to \$1.74) between 1961 and 1964. Annual payroll (including contract logging and pulping) has increased to \$1,870,000—about 15 percent higher than in 1964 and more than this above pretermination levels.

Capital requirements: The relatively satisfactory current operation of the mill must not be permitted to obscure the fact, looking to the future, that the drain of taxes eliminates the possibility of financing further modernization out of income. Moreover, no further capital improvement can be financed out of cash, which has now been drawn down to minimum operating level. In addition to the lumber operation, the corporation is responsible for the management and development of all the land of the county except that occupied by homesites. This, too, calls for capital, which is not easily attracted by potential over a 40-year development period.

Management: Since its establishment in 1961, Menominee Enterprises, Inc., has experienced its share of administrative difficulties, seriously accentuated by the fact that the stockholders, most of them residents and thus eyewitnesses to operations, have for the most part been as unfamiliar with corporation practices as they were accustomed to those long characteristic of the tribal mill enterprise. These early years have been marked, moreover, by two changes in top management. The fact that so satisfactory an operating record has been achieved despite such initial difficulties suggests that as a business—the impact of property taxes on profit being recognized as wholly abnormal—the company has been basically well managed. The company's third president was secretary-treasurer prior to taking office April 1, 1964. He appears to have both the full support of the board of directors and much better standing than his predecessors among Menominee's critical of the new and as they term it, "outside" management of the "tribal mill."

Menominee County: Upon its creation May 1, 1961, Menominee County, population about 2,500, automatically went to the bottom of the list of Wisconsin counties, in the company of Florence (the only other county with fewer than 5,000 residents) and 6 others with population of less than 10,000 each. Its assessed valuation for tax purposes was \$16.7 million in 1962, which made it at the time the second lowest county in assessed value. Only 14 others of the 72 had valuations below \$50 million.

Special statutory provisions: It was full awareness of these and other related basic disadvantages under which the new county would operate that let the legislature to include in the law creating Menominee County several provisions which, if not without individual precedent, constitute a wholly unique combination. In general, they provide for the combination of county and town boards, for the consolidation of certain town and county officials, and for the inclusion of Menominee County in the court and school systems of adjacent Shawano County.

Through these extraordinary provisions, the State legislature, recognizing the impossibility of expecting so small and poor a county to establish and support a full structure of county and town government, sought to relieve it of any avoidable burden of costs of government. The law provides, in addition, for review of the new county's experience by the legislature at the end of 4 years and again at the end of 8 years, so that the adequacy of such provisions as these and, more broadly, the wisdom and feasibility of establishing a separate county may be re-examined as a matter of statutory prescription. The first such review is accordingly due this year, 1965.

Demands on local government: The burden of local government has indeed proved fully as serious as the State legislature had feared and as the Department of the Interior had indicated as probable. Net schools costs, financed by the school district tax, have mounted steadily and substantially, as Federal assistance has been reduced each succeeding year. Costs of the treatment of tuberculosis patients and those of public assistance under the Social Security Act and related welfare administration have also

mounted rapidly. To meet these latter expenses, financed by the county tax, that tax was forced up to its statutory limit (17 mills per dollar of assessed value) in 1963 and 1964 (for the budget of 1964 and 1965, respectively). A further increase in the school district tax will be necessary next year because Federal assistance will again be reduced, and in fact is scheduled to end with 1966 payment. The following table summarizes tax and budget developments since 1962:

[In thousands of dollars]

	1962	1963	1964 estimate	1965 budget	Change, 1962-65
Total taxes collected by Menominee County.....	296.7	316.5	450.1	502.6	+205.9
Cost to Menominee County of—					
Schools.....	.8	44.1	114.6	161.0	+160.2
Sanatorium treatment.....	.3	12.4	68.8	76.1	+75.8
Public assistance (social security).....	14.7	16.2	22.7	40.4	+25.7
Welfare administration.....	8.4	9.1	12.1	31.0	+22.6
Total.....	24.3	81.7	218.2	308.5	+284.2
Taxes required for all other purposes.....	272.4	234.8	231.9	194.1	-78.3

NOTE.—Due to rounding, decimals may not add to totals.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare and Menominee County.

The change in the combined tax levy of Menominee County (State, county, town, and school district taxes) between 1962 and 1965 is \$206 million. Of this total, 78 percent is accounted for by the \$160,000 increase in the school district tax. Of this \$160,000, however, only \$28,000 is due to the actual increase in the costs of the school district; the balance, of \$132,000 (64 percent of the total tax increase), has resulted from the reduction of Federal assistance, from \$220,000 in 1962 to \$88,000 in 1965.

The second largest increase is that of \$76,000 in the cost of sanatorium treatment, which has resulted from a high incidence of tuberculosis. The increase in the cost of public assistance is concentrated in aid to families with dependent children, which increased by \$23,800 between 1962 and 1965.

The importance of the continuing reduction in Federal assistance may be illustrated by the fact that if there were no such payments in 1965, additional taxes of \$88,000 would be required. This would add 15.5 percent to the total tax bill and would bring the total tax rate (all four taxes combined) to approximately 35 mills, more than double the statutory limit on the county tax itself. Current comparisons are not available, but last year the average combined rate for the entire State was 27.32 mills, as compared with the rate of 29.77 mills levied by Menominee County for 1965.

State assistance: Under Wisconsin law, State aids reduce the cost to the counties of a number of programs that the counties administer. There are also taxes that the State collects, but shares with the counties according to statutory formula. The budget of Menominee County, shown in summary form in the table above, has been presented in net terms, after receipts of such State contributions. In addition to these statutory contributions to meeting the cost of programs administered by the county, two grants were received by Menominee County in 1964. The first of these, in the amount of \$17,525, was made under a provision of the statutes (sec. 49.39) authorizing the State also to pay the county's share of welfare costs in cases where the county is unable to do so. When, in 1963, Menominee County raised its county tax to the statutory limit, the way was opened to apply for this form of additional State assistance to cover welfare items totaling \$34,838.

The other grant was made under a special if not unprecedented appropriation by the

legislature. Amounting to \$80,000, this grant was justified in terms of the extraordinary level of tuberculosis treatment required for Menominee County residents. Its payment had the immediate effect, however, of increasing the balance in the general fund, in light of which the department of public welfare found itself obliged to withhold payment of welfare costs beyond the \$17,525 already paid.

The general fund is the central one used by Wisconsin counties in their financing of local government. The balance in the fund usually is represented largely by cash and fluctuates with the ebb and flow of receipts and expenditures. During 1964, Menominee County's general fund balance increased to a total of \$120,000, or somewhat more (the audit is not yet completed); this was equivalent to 4 months requirements or so (school costs being funded separately). In light of this fact, the department of public welfare recently denied the county's request for a grant of \$76,000 under section 49.39 for the 1965 budget. To fund 1965 requirements, \$99,000 has been needed in addition to the maximum taxes that can be levied under the statutory limit of 17 mills. This amount has been appropriated from the general fund; thus, the balance is expected to be reduced to an acceptably modest level by the end of 1965.

A third measure of State assistance vastly overshadows these two grants, but it is one extended to individual Menominees, not to the county. This is the unprecedented special fund of \$1 million for direct welfare grants and loans by the State itself, which is discussed in the following section.

Urgent need of extraordinary measures: Two facts dominate the county's immediate financial outlook. One is the fact that \$99,000 of 1965 requirements is being financed outside the county tax limit, through drawing the general fund balance down to an operating minimum. The other is the fact of a final reduction of \$44,000 in Federal assistance. In combination, these spell additional requirements of about \$140,000 as a minimum to be expected in 1966, on top of a tax increase of \$52,000 in 1965. Nearly \$100,000 of the 1966 increase would have to be financed through the general fund but outside the statutory limit of the county tax. Only part of this amount will represent welfare costs. Thus, even assuming favorable action by the department of public welfare on the county's next applica-

tion under section 49.39, it is apparent that other extraordinary measures will be needed to avert a result disastrous to both Menominee County and Menominee Enterprises.

Corporation and county experience:

This section, dealing with the administration of Menominee affairs, has highlighted the facts about an industrial enterprise that is achieving steady if modest success, quite in line with early expectations, although gravely handicapped with respect to future growth. It has described a county that has experienced markedly rising demands for the services formerly provided by the Federal Government, entailing difficulties of precisely the sort foreseen in 1961.

These are demands that have brought the county to budgets already exceeding its statutory taxing capacity. They have imposed a tax burden upon the business corporation that, without special relief, will become intolerable next year.

Of the total increase in taxation since 1962, moreover, 64 percent has resulted directly from the need to replace Federal assistance in meeting county school costs, which is being reduced \$44,000 each year. One could hardly imagine a set of consequences that more clearly confirms the unwisdom of saddling full responsibility for local government services upon a small and poor community almost entirely dependent upon a single industry of modest scale and profitability.

The Menominee people since termination:

We turn now from the business and governmental machinery that came into operation May 1, 1961, to serve the needs of the Menominees, and consider instead what their situation is nearly 4 years after termination.

The term, "pockets of poverty," has come into general use only since 1961. It is trenchantly and accurately descriptive of a sorry phenomenon of modern American life. Menominee County is a "pocket of poverty." It was such a pocket prior to 1961, it has continued to be a pocket of poverty these past 4 years, and unless very substantial assistance is provided it has no prospect of becoming anything better in the foreseeable future.

In July 1959 the Wisconsin Legislature memorialized Congress to postpone termination "until such time as the Menominee Indian Tribe has achieved a status comparable and equal to the average citizen of the environs in which they live." It was recognition that the Menominees were far below such equality with their neighbors in the State that underlay both the reluctance of the legislature to accept termination and the special provisions that it incorporated in the law creating the new county.

Smallest and poorest county: Menominee County has already been identified as having the smallest population and the second lowest property value of any county in the State. It is also at or near the bottom of the list in terms of average income, of housing, of education, and of sanitation and health. In terms of unemployment and dependence on public assistance its people are at the top of the list.

Low income: Median income in 1959 of Indians living in the Menominee area was reported by the 1960 Census at "less than \$1,000." For none of Wisconsin's 71 counties, including both Oconto and Shawano, within whose boundaries the reservation lay, was the comparable figure as low as \$2,000. Median family income for the State was reported as \$5,926 for 1959. The figure for the subdivisions now comprising Menominee County was \$2,638, less than half the State average.

In 1964, a health survey conducted by the State medical society included 382 employees of Menominee Enterprises and 38 of Menominee County (virtually complete coverage in each case). This total of 420 was about 60 percent of the county labor force and in-

cluded those with highest incomes. Average income of full-time employees was \$3,760 at the company and \$3,700 in county employment. Part-time corporation employees averaged about \$1,100. Average income for all 420 employees was \$2,677, a figure that suggests no significant improvement over the 1959 median family income of \$2,638 for the total county population. Median family income falling below \$3,000—and even further below a level reflecting the needs of the large families that are characteristic of Menominee County—means that more than half the families suffer deprivation and impoverishment.

High unemployment: Through the period since 1961 unemployment has been very serious, running three and four times as high, in percentage terms, as in the State as a whole. In 1963 the county rate was 13.6 percent when the State average was 4.0. In 1964 the corresponding rates were 18.1 and 3.7 percent.

Large families: The State medical society's survey included a total of 2,536 individuals in the 496 families that were identified and interviewed. Large families were found to be the rule, reflecting the birth rate of 43.4, far above the State average of 25. Total children, reported, all ages, were 2,491, an average of 5 per family. Of the 496 families, more than half (311) had 4 or more children and 50 had 10 or more children each. (Plainly, 2,491 children in a population of 2,526 means double counting, children in one family being parents in others.)

The population was found to have an unusually high proportion (57.4 percent) under the age of 20 and a low proportion aged 65 and over (4.6 percent). The corresponding State proportions in 1960 were 40 and 10 percent, respectively. Treating the youngest and oldest members of the population as dependent upon those aged 20 through 64, this indicates a dependency ratio of 1.6-to-1 rather than the 1-to-1 ratio characteristic of the State as a whole.

Substandard education: The 1960 Census reported the median years of school completed by the Menominee area Indian population aged 14 and older, as 8.3 years. The corresponding median for the rural nonfarm population of Wisconsin was 9.9 years. This difference of 1.6 years is equivalent to 1 of 3 semesters for everyone, or of more than 7 semesters (bringing the average up through high school) for nearly half of the total population.

Among Menominee residents 25 years of age and older, only one-fourth had attended school beyond the eighth grade; among all nonfarm rural residents of Wisconsin, this proportion was a full one-half. The state of education of the Menominee County population accordingly constitutes a serious handicap to individual and community progress.

The facts covering dropouts do not encourage hope of future improvement. Of 33 pupils enrolled as high school freshmen in 1950, the health survey found that 17 dropped out before graduation, a dropout rate of 51.5 percent. The State department of administration reports a finding that, of 80 Menominee students who enrolled as freshmen in 1960, 37 dropped out before 1964 graduation—a rate of 46 percent. Dropout rates at this level must be regarded as presenting a serious educational problem.

Critically substandard housing: Housing, the State medical society found to be extremely poor, one of the critical problems in the county, characterized by half again as many people per household as the State average; average value of houses in one of the two villages only \$4,000; less than one-third of all units in the county in sound condition; one-third in deteriorated condition; and one-third dilapidated.

Poor health: The central focus of the State medical society's survey was, of course,

the health conditions in the county. The findings with respect to major health illnesses were summarized as follows:

It was found that diabetes, tuberculosis, and heart disease occur most frequently. An intensive tuberculosis case finding program has resulted in bringing many patients to treatment at an early stage of the disease. Treatment facilities and services are highly adequate. A frequent problem related to the high incidence of diabetes is the relatively high proportion of patients who are not under regular medical supervision. A more intensive type of supervision and instruction of patients in the home seem indicated.

With respect to sanitation: The sanitation in the county is inadequate, with only about one-half the homes having running water and indoor toilets. Many homes do not have wells on the premises.

Alcoholism: Excessive drinking constitutes one of the most destructive elements in family life. Workers who are very familiar with the families estimate that there are 113 problem drinkers among the 496 families in the county. In 11 of the families more than one member has a drinking problem. Twenty-one individuals have been committed to an institution because of drinking; 12 of these have been committed repeatedly. A distressing number of the heavy drinking occurs among mothers which makes the problem especially devastating. There is no organized program in the county to combat or alleviate this problem.

Infant health: "There is a high birth rate, almost double for that of the State and a proportionately high infant death rate combined with low economic status and many families. Since pneumonia, upper respiratory infections and gastrointestinal conditions were among the frequent causes, it may be inferred that unfavorable environmental conditions were a contributing factor."

Because it is so sparsely populated, it is doubtful whether Menominee County could justify establishment there of a hospital meeting modern standards, quite apart from the matter of financial ability to support one. Prior to termination there had been a hospital at Keshena, supported by the tribe and operated by a religious order. It was not a facility of the Division of Indian Health, Public Health Service, and its closing was not part of the withdrawal of Federal service. The circumstances were that, with the advent of State supervision, the hospital was found to be far below public health standards. Its closing, coincidentally with termination of the Federal trust, has understandably caused this loss to be included, in complaints about the effects of termination, with that of the services formerly provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The medical society, reporting on this aspect of the situation, had this to say: "A rather drastic change in the availability of hospital and medical care occurred when the tribally operated hospital was closed and medical practice in the county was discontinued. At present, medical and hospital care is secured in neighboring communities: Shawano, Gresham, Antigo, and Green Bay. A considerable number of patients are cared for at university hospitals and the veterans facilities."

"Questions about difficulty in obtaining medical care often gave rise to laments about the closing of the Keshena hospital. In exploring this feeling it appeared that the hospital represented to many people a sort of security and status symbol and this, more than serious difficulty experienced in obtaining medical care, caused their regrets. These people had been able to go to the hospital for aspirin, cough medicine, bandages, etc., when they needed them. In wishing for their own "free" hospital these people often do not understand that the

cost to the county and to them in taxes of operating a hospital for 2,500 people would be prohibitive."

Concerning the matter of financing medical care, the report observed: "As might be expected, the most pressing problems encountered in regard to hospital and medical care has to do with finances. At the time of the survey, 71 out of 496 families reported that they were receiving welfare and 69 families received social security payments. Of the families surveyed, 201 were covered by some type of hospital and medical insurance. The two types of insurance most frequently reported were provided by either Menominee Enterprises, Inc., or the County Employees Insurance. The insurance programs do not include medical care outside of the hospital, medicins, and other costs frequently associated with illness."

Dependence on welfare: "The people of Menominee County receive public assistance almost entirely under the Social Security Act, through the county welfare department. General assistance, provided by the town of Menomonee, has continued at less than \$20,000 a year throughout the period. Public assistance, as already noted, has increased substantially in the county, budget year by year. In July 1964 analysis disclosed that 14 percent of the population of Menominee County was receiving public assistance, in contrast to an average of 2.6 percent for the State as a whole. If account is taken of the extra welfare grants and the loans for welfare purposes made by the State under special legislation (discussed below), the proportion of the Menominee County population receiving public assistance last July is increased to 45 percent, a situation without parallel in the State. Additional welfare grants and loans have been made since July which have increased this percentage an undetermined further amount."

Bonds pledged to meet welfare needs: The foregoing description of economic and social conditions in Menominee County is by no means exhaustive. It does make clear, however, that the Menominee people are living under conditions of extreme poverty. The starkness of these conditions is further illustrated by the extent to which Menominees have been forced into pledging their income bonds in order to meet urgent cash requirements.

In December 1963, at the end of which month the income bonds of Menominee Enterprises, Inc., became negotiable, the Wisconsin Legislature established a special fund of \$1 million, to be administered by the State department of public welfare, for benefit of the Menominees. Grants and loans for welfare purposes may be made from this fund on the basis of pledged Menominee income bonds. These are the payments referred to above in connection with the high percentage of the county population receiving public assistance of one form or another. As of the end of 1964, this fund was drawn down to less than \$200,000, with early exhaustion in prospect.

The Menominee income bonds have par value of \$3,000, and the outstanding amount is in excess of \$9½ million. Menominee Enterprises, Inc., has first option to buy any that may be offered for sale. The cash position of the company has precluded any purchase since the bonds became negotiable January 1, 1964. The State investment board is empowered to exercise second option, but has decided not to purchase at more than 70 percent of par value, or \$2,300. As security for welfare grants or loans, however, the bonds are accepted at par value.

This means, of course, that the neediest Menominees have the privilege of exhausting the full face value of their bonds in meeting extraordinary welfare requirements, while those who are less pressed may retain theirs as a modest source of income. A typical family may have a combined income of \$720 or \$840 a year from bonds issued to

tribal members, but it is families of this size and larger that are most likely to need additional cash and thus to be forced into pledging their bonds.

Early in 1964 it was charged that in administering the newly established fund the State Department of Public Welfare was becoming a "collection agency for medical expenses and old debts." In the ensuing discussion, the deputy director of that department was quoted in the press as saying: "A million dollars isn't even going to scratch the surface. If we wanted to build proper housing and do all the other things we should do for these people, we would need \$10 to \$20 million."

The assemblymen from the district, observing that the program did not permit bonds to be pledged for loans to construct homes, added: "How can you ever get ahead of the health problems when you have nine kids and their parents living in two or three rooms?"

Termination and public opinion:

The effect of these circumstances and the impact of developments since 1961 on the people of the county cannot be simply characterized. Some Menominees seem to be as demoralized as any poverty-stricken people anywhere. Others, far from demoralized, are highly and vocally indignant, leveling criticism and accusations at all public authorities, Federal, State, and local, and at the management of Menominee Enterprises. There is widespread misunderstanding of the nature of corporate ownership; the Menominee view of land ownership is as tribal today as it ever was before termination. Consequently, protests are heard against the need to give up income bonds in payment for homesites that are regarded as already the family's share of tribal land.

Those who are fortunate enough to have steady employment with the company or the county are naturally more optimistic about the future than many others. Prior to termination, before the business functions of the tribe were separated from its service functions, there was a tendency to maximize mill employment rather than profit. Consequently, there is evidence of bitterness among Menominees who, before termination, were on the payroll but since then have been found unqualified for employment. The officials of the company and other leaders close to its operations maintain their basic confidence in the long-term potential but are soberly realistic about short-term hazards.

A sizable number of Menominees persist in the view not only that termination was unwise, but that it was forced upon the tribe without full discussion or understanding, and that it constitutes a gross violation of treaty rights. The highly vocal exponents of these views are few in number but such opinions may be shared by a substantial number who do not attend public discussions or who remain silent. A related viewpoint is that termination may have been technically legal, but that the Federal Government cut off its services too abruptly and before all appropriate Federal investment in community facilities had been completed.

In April 1964 a petition for repeal of the Menominee Termination Act was addressed to the Congress carrying signatures of 788 persons identifying themselves as Menominee Indians. A duplicate set was sent to the President and receipt was acknowledged by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The signatures numbered more than one-fifth the total on the final tribal membership roll.

Strong protests against termination and the way it came about were voiced at meetings held by direction of the Governor in Madison on July 27 and August 6, 1964, and again at hearings conducted by the State Department of Administration in Menominee County during the last week in September. At the Governor's invitation, Bureau representatives attended these meetings and hearings as observers.

Proposals for action:

At the July 27 meeting, the Governor announced a Menominee action program under which each of 13 departments and agencies of the State was assigned responsibility in a general attack on "the severe economic, educational, and health problems of Menominee County." This program represented a broad move by the executive branch to deal with the situation, the seriousness of which had been acknowledged by the legislature in its action in December 1963 establishing the million-dollar Menominee fund.

By mid-September the State agencies were able to report a very impressive list of actions taken or planned. Many of the more significant steps would require additional funds, and these were included in a request submitted by the State on behalf of Menominee County to the Office of Economic Opportunity, totaling \$1,600,000.

Education: The proposals of the Department of Public Instruction were numerous and varied, indicative of the very great need for improvement in education in Menominee County. These included measures to be undertaken jointly with the Department of Public Welfare in dealing with the dropout problem. Reportedly, these plans have been reworked and perfected since September, with active participation of Shawano County school officials, the University of Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin State University—Stevens Point.

Industrial development: A disappointing aspect of the Governor's program lay in the finding by the Department of Resource Development with respect to the prospect for industrial and commercial development in the county apart from the Menominee enterprise itself. The conclusion reached was that such development was most unlikely because of a number of factors:

1. The county lacks a minimum of services to attract industry and commercial enterprises.
2. It is very doubtful if the communities in the county can support even the minimum of commercial enterprises.
3. There are no good housing areas where industry or business management could live without residing outside of the county.
4. Capital from non-Government sources is not available.
5. Although there is much evidence to the contrary, the area does not have a good worker dependability reputation. Such a reputation, although unfounded, must be recognized since it tends to adversely effect industrialization.
6. There are not many, if any, available buildings for commercial or industrial development.
7. The established trading centers surrounding the county are close enough to attract the county residents and unless the communities in the county develop a diversity of services and a local buying attitude the services will have difficulty surviving.
8. Local leadership for commercial and industrial development is lacking in enough experience and depth.

Development of recreation:

Additional industry in the county is probably a questionable prospect under any circumstances, but commercial and recreational development, including the lease-sale of sites for summer and year-round homes, has from the outset been envisaged as an important means of supplementing earnings from the mill, increasing the tax base, and lessening dependence on Menominee Enterprises as virtually sole taxpayer. Through September 1964 a total of 75 lease-purchase agreements were reported, with about 20 new homes in place at average value of \$12,500. As a part of such a program, the company has responded with a counter offer to the proposal by the State department of conservation to establish a State park in Menominee County.

Under the company's proposed modification, the park would not embrace all the

county except for home and business sites, but would instead be limited to about 2,200 of the county's 234,000 acres. The area described is believed by the company to have a potential developed value of nearly \$15 million. Such development is regarded as a 40-year process, however. For use as a State park, the company has proposed a 40-year lease-purchase price of \$6.5 million.

Recurrent proposals that part or all of Menominee County be made a State park have aroused much vocal opposition. It became apparent at the hearings in September 1964 that there is deep minority opposition to any intrusion by "outsiders" into the "reservation," as such Menominees continue to call the county. According to the company, the conservation department has given assurances that it will not use its power of condemnation to acquire Menominee land for park purposes.

The company's proposal would entail establishment of a trust fund into which annual payments under the lease-purchase agreement would be paid, such fund to be used to retire bonds and stock of Menominee Enterprises, Inc. (including possible repurchase of bonds now encumbered by the department of public welfare) and to pay interest and dividends. The park itself, in the company's view, could "complement other development necessary in Menominee County, for the benefit of all concerned."

CONCLUSION

The foregoing review of developments in Menominee County since termination of the Federal trust in 1961 makes clear how ill-advised were the terms on which the Menominees were deprived of Federal services and supervision. The need for remedial action, by the State or Federal Government, or both, cannot be denied in light of the stark facts concerning the county, with its mounting budget, and the corporation, with its struggle to finance most of that budget and yet keep its head above water.

The Menominee Termination Act is explicit that, upon termination, members of the tribe shall not be entitled to any of the services performed by the United States for Indians because of their status as Indians, all statutes of the United States which affect Indians because of their status as Indians shall no longer be applicable to the members of the tribe, and the laws of the several States shall apply to the tribe and its members in the same manner as they apply to other citizens or persons within their jurisdiction. (Sec. 10.)

In light of this language, the Bureau has had no programs in operation in Menominee County since May 1, 1961, and has no authorization for appropriations to be used in that county. This is not well understood among the Menominees, many of whom are ready to take any evidence of official interest in their situation as an indication that the Bureau is in standby status under a Federal trust responsibility that is only temporarily suspended. This became evident in the course of the meetings and hearings where the Bureau was represented by observers.

The Department of the Interior sees no alternative to combined State and Federal support of the county and its people, who are in desperate circumstances. Continuation of the present trend will threaten the existence of the corporation and lead to decline of county services, to the detriment of the Menominee people and their non-Indian neighbors in Wisconsin. To stand idly by and watch the further growth of such a pocket of poverty is unthinkable.

The State of Wisconsin has been generous in its aid to Menominee County. Federal aid was small and was established on a declining basis; it is now approaching the vanishing point. In our opinion, Federal assistance should be reestablished, in such categories and such amounts as are com-

mensurate with Menominee County's needs. There are two methods by which this may be done.

Grants-in-aid may be provided through new authorizations and appropriations to the Department of the Interior for the use and benefits of Menominee County. If this method should be followed, it would require amendment of the Menominee Termination Act or it would constitute a precedent-setting departure from the principle of trusteeship, which has hitherto governed the conduct of Indian affairs.

Alternatively, the Congress may authorize and appropriate similar amounts to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to be transferred to the State of Wisconsin for aids to Menominee County.

The responsibility for initiating action to determine what measures are required to meet the urgent Menominee situation is shared by officials of the State of Wisconsin and Menominee County and officers of Menominee Enterprises, Inc. In light of the facts the Bureau's review has disclosed, we are confident that full examination by appropriate legislative committees will amply corroborate these general conclusions and permit appropriate and adequate measures to be drafted for enactment into law. The Department of the Interior will be ready at all times to respond to requests for recommendations with respect to such legislation as may be proposed.

(Mr. BATTIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Chairman, in the bill, H.R. 6767, making appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies, I had hoped there would be included funds for a Forest Sciences Laboratory at Missoula, Mont.

In the fiscal year 1964 appropriations for the Forest Service, an amount of \$28,500 was allowed for planning and architecture for such a laboratory to be built on the Montana State University campus in conjunction with a new school of forestry the university itself plans to build this year.

The money appropriated has been spent on engineering and plans for the laboratory, the university has provided a site adjacent to the new school of forestry on which construction will begin very shortly and, I believe the Forest Service could and would immediately begin construction of the Forestry Sciences Laboratory if the estimated cost of \$425,000 was made available.

An expanding program of forestry research in Montana and the Northwest is of unquestioned importance to the State and the Nation. The need for more intensive and extensive investigations in forestry and the wood-using industries is particularly pressing in western Montana, where much of the economy is forest based. This need has been recognized for some time, and there have been a number of preliminary developments, including the recent increase in State appropriations for the experiment station and grant funds to the State universities under the Federal McIntire-Stennis program.

The cooperative effort of the Forest Service and Montana State University to further strengthen the forestry research program in Montana requires the primary implementation of a new laboratory facility, for which reason I emphasize the urgency of completing the

planned Forest Service Research Laboratory as soon as possible.

I am hopeful that the other body will add the amount of \$425,000 to this bill for constructing this much-needed facility and that this body will support such an amendment when it comes back here.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MARSH].

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

First, it has been a pleasure to serve on the committee that has had such distinguished leadership as the former chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and that of the present chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON]. Under their direction with the assistance of my very able colleagues on both sides of the aisle and the highly qualified staff, a new member of the subcommittee such as myself found many sources of help and information.

It is interesting to note that the total appropriation which we consider today of about \$1,045 million is barely above 1 percent of the total Federal budget, or worded another way, approximately 1 cent out of every tax dollar goes into the capital investment of America.

In many ways, the forces of the demographic, communication, and technological revolutions come to a focus in the responsibility of the Department of the Interior. I think it might be said that the resort of American citizens to public lands for recreational purposes might be one of the phenomena of the last decade.

It was my good fortune to have served on the committee chaired by that distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which gave me some background of experience whereby I did not find the problems confronting the subcommittee on which I now serve to be entirely new.

However, my short service on the present committee, and in listening to the statements of officials of the Department of Interior, reaffirmed for me the tremendous impact on existing facilities of the national parks and the national forests caused by rapidly increasing visitations by the American public. This increase in visitations in many instances has exceeded the projections and estimates. The sheer numbers involved are staggering to contemplate.

Advances in transportation, increased leisure time brought about by the 40-hour week, vacations with pay and forward-looking retirement programs have caused the vacationing American to look to American public lands for recreational pursuits.

Almost without exception, national parks and national forests authorities testified to the overcrowded campgrounds and existing facilities, including those that are absolutely necessary from the standpoint of health and sanitation. In some instances, individuals who have traveled great distances across the country have had to be denied access to camping areas because they were filled to capacity. To admit additional camp-

ers would create health and safety hazards.

I believe that testimony developed in the hearings will confirm that thus far we are not meeting the demand of these visitors but what is even worse are dropping behind projected estimates of visitations in the years ahead.

It is interesting to note that uses of the public lands for recreational purposes are undergoing a very perceptible change in that there is a broadening of activities whereby in addition to the traditional uses of picnicking, camping and hiking, we find in recent years increased demand in the field of water sports, such as boating, and winter sports, such as skiing.

With the rapid urbanization of our society, the demand on the public lands for recreational purposes will increase in direct proportion to the growth of our urban communities and our population increase. Therefore, it is quite necessary to plan and provide for the development of our public land resources to meet this increasing human need.

We are very fortunate that we have in the Department of Interior some of the finest career people in the entire Government service where there has been developed an expertise and leadership in the broad cross section of areas affecting our natural resources ranging from our island territories to such questions as mining, metallurgy and water resources research.

I support H.R. 6767 and recommend its passage by the membership of this House.

(Mr. MARSH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN].

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this time to congratulate the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], and each member of the subcommittee.

This subcommittee has a responsibility for the stewardship of our great land, forest, mineral, and wildlife resources.

Since I come from a district which is more than 60-percent owned by the Federal Government, coming under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee, I believe I realize better than most the great responsibility we have to wisely conserve, to develop, and to properly manage these great resources if they are to be maintained adequately for future generations.

Again, I congratulate the subcommittee.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. OLSEN].

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I thank the subcommittee, and particularly the gentleman from Indiana, Chairman DENTON, for a splendid job.

I should like to point out that, as usual, this subcommittee is looking after its obligation to provide adequate appropriations for the opening up and proper development of the West. This is still the subcommittee which looks after the reclamation States of the West, and is doing a good job. I believe they have

done exceedingly well by our Indian population. I hope that in the future they will continue, as they have in the past, to take care of this trusteeship.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA].

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the chairman of the subcommittee and rise in general support of H.R. 6767, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. However, I should like to express my keen disappointment over the fact that the Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to recommend the deletion of the \$3,114,000 requested by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for the acquisition of 19,000 acres for wildlife habitat refuges for various endangered species of birds.

Included in such sum was the budgetary allotment of \$150,000 for the acquisition of land to provide habitats for rare Hawaiian birds. Of the several disappearing species in Hawaii, the nene goose is perhaps the most outstanding. The sentimental value attached to the nene goose goes back into folklore and the traditions and mythology and ancient rites of the Hawaiians. In the minds of many of the tourists, a certain mystical quality is associated with the nene goose. It would indeed be a tragedy if the bird were to become extinct.

The same comments may be made with respect to each of the other species of Hawaiian birds which are rapidly disappearing. These are the Hawaiian duck, the Hawaiian gallinule, and the Hawaiian stilt.

Habitats would have been provided for all of these birds under this budgetary item for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. With its deletion a grave doubt has been cast on the future existence of these rare species. Being a political realist I shall not attempt to offer any amendment to restore the deleted item. However, I do wish to express my fervent hope that the committee will grant it favorable consideration the next time around.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my thanks to the committee for including funds in this bill for the continuation of the Tupelo Fish Hatchery. For your so doing you not only have my thanks but also that of thousands of people in northeast Mississippi and northwest Alabama who depend upon the Tupelo hatchery for minnows and catfish fingerlings to stock their lakes and ponds.

We were shockingly surprised when the announcement came forth in January that this, one of the oldest, largest, and most efficient of fish hatcheries, would be closed at the end of this fiscal year. The announcement evoked a flood of protests, the like of which I have never received on any domestic subject since coming to Congress more than 22 years ago. My files are bulging with several thousand

requests from constituents in Mississippi and citizens across the line in Alabama urging that the hatchery and its services be continued.

The Tupelo hatchery was authorized 64 years ago. It serves more than 1,000 lakes and ponds in the midsouth area, particularly in the 24-county area in northeast Mississippi. More than 3½ million fish are produced each year in this hatchery.

Of the three hatcheries in my State, the Tupelo hatchery is not only the largest, but also larger than the other two combined. Furthermore, it serves more territory, more lakes and more people. It consists of 14 lakes and is located on a tract of land consisting of 17.4 acres. And it is really a very beautiful place, quite a tourist attraction. Although not included in the closing announcement, one of the reasons assigned by the Bureau for closing the hatchery was that there is no room for expansion, which is an admission that the hatchery is needed; otherwise expansion would not have been assigned as a reason for closing.

On this point, Mr. Chairman, there is ample room for expansion. Immediately adjacent to the hatchery is a tract of open farmland consisting of more than 200 acres. This land is not only immediately accessible, but I am told by a member of the State game and fish commission of my State that as much thereof as may be needed is available. Actually, there is a great need for expanding the hatchery. For instance, there has been approved for northeast Mississippi several watershed projects, one of which is the largest in the country and which will necessitate the construction of more than 30 lakes. All of these will be stocked with fish. Other watershed projects are in the planning stage and will unquestionably be approved. Scores of other such lakes will be constructed in these projects. The Tupelo hatchery is the only hatchery which will be immediately accessible to these lakes.

Several species of fish are produced in the Tupelo hatchery: bass, bream, channel catfish, and so forth. It is the only hatchery east of the Mississippi which successfully produces in quantity channel catfish. Catfish fingerlings are made available to the other hatcheries from the Tupelo hatchery. Catfish is a great source of food in this area, especially for people whose income is low. It is also a good food, Mr. Chairman, popular among all of our people. It is also a great source of income for commercial fishermen.

The nearest other Mississippi hatchery to the Tupelo area is the Meridian hatchery which is 165 miles away. Indeed, there would be no economy in the additional transportation costs that would come about in closing the Tupelo hatchery and serving the area out of Meridian and other points. The other nearest Mississippi hatchery is at Lyman, on the gulf coast 350 miles away. And certainly this transportation distance would not be very economical and the service would be terrible.

Mr. Chairman, this hatchery is sorely needed in the Tupelo area. To take it away would be a great disservice to thousands of people. I am confident

there was nothing punitive on the part of the Department or the Bureau of the Budget in recommending that it be closed. They have simply done that which we all at some time or another have done, that is, made an honest mistake.

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, authorization of this hatchery by the Congress in 1901 was followed by one of the greatest gems of oratorical humor ever entered on the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Northeast Mississippi was then represented in this body by the great John M. Allen. The announcement to close the hatchery prompted an interesting story which appeared on Sunday, March 7, 1965, in the magazine section of the Commercial Appeal, a large daily newspaper published in Memphis, Tenn., and which serves the Tupelo area. Permission having been obtained so to do, I include that story as a part of my remarks, as follows:

THE FISH STORY WHICH MADE CONGRESS
GUFFAW

(By Thomas E. Michael)

Near the outskirts of Tupelo, Miss., there stands a singularly unimposing building, the John M. Allen Fish Hatchery.

This Government-owned facility has been there now for more than 60 years, and there would be no counting the millions of fish whose lives began there, or their many more millions of offspring which have populated the lakes and streams of Mississippi.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I only wish to say in conclusion that if there is a Member here who wishes to have his name connected by future generations with that of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, if he wishes to have himself and his posterity pointed at with scorn, if he desires to be despised by men and shunned by women, let him vote against this amendment (for a fish hatchery at Tupelo) and he will secure all this infamous notoriety."

No Member did vote against the amendment, and so the facility was established. Recently, however, orders were issued from Washington that it be closed.

This is a shame. For its closing would dim one of Tupelo's brightest legends, which is woven around the speech in the House of Representatives which led to the hatchery's establishment.

For some years after its establishment, virtually all who visited or passed the place knew the significance of its name. Just seeing the name in print could evoke a fond memory, an inward laugh.

Even now, most adults who live in Tupelo and its environs know, and delight in, the history of the man whose name the fish hatchery bears. But his memory dims with each passing year and rising generation, and now there are many who see the sign and assume—if they think about it at all—the name on it is that of some obscure and lackluster Mississippi politician whose place in history warranted some recognition—but not much.

This also is a shame. For the memory of John M. Allen deserves to be long preserved and highly treasured. He could scarcely be ranked as the greatest of Mississippians, although he did have a distinguished career (1885–1901) in the U.S. House of Representatives. But neither could he be fairly outranked as a man of rare good humor and persuasive wit.

Just before he got elected to the House he got the nickname by which he was afterward remembered. This was fairly soon after the Civil War, in which he had served in the Confederate Army as an enlisted man. It was the custom in those days for political

candidates to give themselves none the worst of it in recalling their military rank. Some, of course, had actually been generals or colonels, and most of the rest conferred high rank on themselves for speechmaking purposes.

John Allen simply turned the thing around. He asked that all who had been privates vote for him, and conceded the vote of the former generals and colonels to his opponent. He thereupon became, and remained, Pvt. John Allen.

In the House, he was known mostly for his wit. If it was known in advance that he was to speak, on no matter what subject, the House Chamber would be full. And he never failed to start them—and leave them—laughing.

Just before he was to leave the House, he made the speech for which he is remembered. It was to obtain the fish hatchery for Tupelo, his hometown, that he made the speech.

Mr. Chairman, I also include, permission having been previously granted, that part of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of February 1901 which pertained to the bill authorizing the Tupelo hatchery, including the great and entertaining speech of Congressman Allen, as follows:

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD,
Feb. 20, 1901]

MR. ALLEN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 45 of the bill, and after line 20 insert the following amendment, which the Clerk will read; and then I ask unanimous consent for 20 minutes to speak to that amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Page 45, at the end of line 20, insert 'for the establishment of a fish hatchery and fish-culture station at the town of Tupelo, State of Mississippi, \$20,000.'"

THE CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to returning to this paragraph for the purpose of considering the amendment?

There was no objection.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to granting to the gentleman from Mississippi 20 minutes to discuss the amendment? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

MR. ALLEN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I do not deem it necessary to take up 20 minutes' time of this committee to pass this amendment, but as this fish hatchery is to be established at Tupelo, and I find among some people in the country—even some newspapermen, who are supposed to impart information to others, and some gentlemen who have been elected to Congress, and who tell me that they have not only been to school, but gone through college—so much ignorance about Tupelo that I think I ought—in justice to them, not to Tupelo—to enlighten them some on this subject. [Laughter.]

If I were willing to avail myself of all the traditions and many well authenticated but not absolutely accurate historical suspicions, I might invest this subject with much more historical and romantic interest. But I propose to confine my remarks to well-authenticated facts, ignoring such traditions, believed by many of our people to be true, as that when Christopher Columbus had his interview with Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, that in his efforts to persuade them to back him in his expedition that led to the discovery of America, he assured them that an all-wise Creator, creating a world like this, was bound to have made somewhere near its center such a place as Tupelo. [Laughter.]

The first authentic account we have of the section of country that will one day be included in the corporate limits of Tupelo is that the great Indian chief, Chicksa, from whom that great and warlike tribe, the

Chickasaw Indians, took its name, was west of the great Mississippi River and that he, with his followers, followed a pole guided and supported by invisible hands across the Mississippi River to the vicinity of Tupelo. There, we are informed, the pole stopped, stood upright, planted in the ground, and there the Chickasaw Indians made their home. No people, Mr. Chairman, were ever directed by a wise providence to a fairer land. 'Twas in the rolling woodland just north of one of the most beautiful prairies on which the eye of man or beast ever rested. The country abounded with all sorts of game; the streams were full of fishes, and on this continent there was no more enticing place for this poetic race of the forest. Here the Chickasaws grew to be, as they are to this time, one of the greatest and most powerful of the Indian tribes.

In 1513 the knightly Ponce de Leon landed upon the coast of Florida, and perverted history has it that he started out to look for the fountain of youth and limitless gold fields, when in truth and in fact he really started to look for Tupelo. [Laughter.] You are all familiar with the disaster that overtook his expedition. Later, in 1540, the great and adventurous discoverer, Hernando de Soto, landed his expedition on the coast of Florida, and finally succeeded in reaching and discovering, for the first time by a white man, Tupelo. [Laughter.]

Here he stopped in the midst of the Chickasaws until attacked by them and driven west to what is now the city of Memphis, where he discovered the great Mississippi River.

The Chickasaws were then left in peaceable possession, so far as the white man was concerned, of this beautiful section for nearly 200 years, when, in 1736, Blenville, with his expedition, came up from Florida, and D'Artaguet from the Illinois attempted to meet and take from the Chickasaws what is now Tupelo. D'Artaguet got there before Blenville, and was defeated by the Chickasaws. He and almost all of his expedition perished at their hands. Blenville arrived later, was also defeated and driven back with great loss to his expedition; and now, in laying out and grading avenues and boulevards for Tupelo, the bones, spurs, weapons, epaulets, etc., of the slain of these ill-fated expeditions are plowed up. [Laughter.]

This is something of the early history of the place about which we find so much ignorance. My colleague, General Catchings, told me not many days ago that some newspaperman had asked him if there really was such a place as Tupelo. [Great laughter.]

I do not assert that all of these historical events to which I have referred took place immediately in the town of Tupelo, but they were in that vicinity and were on territory that we expect to have incorporated into the city some day. To come down to a later period, those of you who know anything of the history of your country will remember the contentions and contest that lasted for many years between the French, English, and Spanish governments for the ownership of the Mississippi territory. I am informed by those familiar with the real designs of those great nations at that time that the real motive of all of them was the ownership of Tupelo. [Great laughter.]

Finally, the United States, appreciating the importance of the position, took advantage of their dissensions and acquired Tupelo. [Renewed laughter.]

About the year 1848 it became a matter of great concern to the Great Northwest to secure a market for their products, so they gave aid and encouragement to the building of the northern end of what is now the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The city of Mobile, on the Gulf, recognizing also the great advantages of direct connection with Tupelo, helped along this enterprise, and the

road was built from Mobile to Tupelo. [Laughter.]

Everything went on very well until about 1861, when the South concluded to secede from the Union. I am reliably informed that when Horace Greeley and others sought Mr. Lincoln and asked him to "let the wayward sisters depart in peace," he shook his head and said, "No; this secession takes from the United States Tupelo [laughter], and we will not submit to it." And it was to rescue to the Union this town that brought on the war. [Renewed laughter.]

The armies of the Union were first directed against the capital of the Confederacy at Richmond, Va., but some obstructions were thrown in the way of that army at Bull Run, and they were persuaded to return to Washington. Another great army was then marshaled under the command of General Grant, who landed at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, and began his operations against Tupelo. [Laughter.]

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and myself met General Grant's army at Shiloh [laughter], and for most of the first day we had a real good time with them, and but for General Johnston being killed and me being scattered on the evening of that day there is no knowing what might have happened or how the history of this country might have been changed. [Great laughter.]

Suffice it to say, I retired on Corinth, and when we were there, sorely pressed, President Davis ordered General Beauregard to fall back to Tupelo, and there make a great and desperate stand for the life of the Confederacy. And it seems that Generals Grant and Halleck were so much impressed with the dogged determination of the Confederate army to defend Tupelo to the death of the last man that they turned away in other directions. [Laughter.] Later, General Sturgis started from Memphis with a well-equipped army, with a view of capturing Tupelo, and breaking the backbone of the Confederacy. But on the road down there, when he had gotten within a few miles of Tupelo, General Forrest, that great cavalry commander, appreciating what the loss of Tupelo would mean to the Confederacy, met Sturgis at Brices Crossroads, took from him all of his artillery and wagons, sent him back to Memphis without an organized company and with the remnant of his army, in about one-fourth of the time that had been consumed in forced marches in going down.

But Mr. Lincoln seemed never to have lost sight of the importance of Tupelo to the Union, and he marshaled another army under that able commander, Gen. A. J. Smith, and started them to capture Tupelo. Gen. Stephen D. Lee and General Forrest, with their commands, were sent to intercept him, but in maneuvering for positions General Smith got between Forrest and Lee and Tupelo and succeeded in capturing the town; and in an effort to dislodge him from there the desperate and bloody battle of Harrisburg, which is in the suburbs of Tupelo, was fought, in which nobody had any decided advantage, but General Smith evacuated the town and went back to Memphis. But the very fact that Tupelo had fallen seems to have broken the spirit of the Confederates, and we never did much good after that. [Great laughter.]

You will find, Mr. Chairman, in the Congressional Library a book the title of which is "Tupelo." It was written by a northern Presbyterian preacher and schoolteacher who happened to be down in that section when the war began. I remember him very well. This book treats of his trials and tribulations about Tupelo, where he was arrested, imprisoned, and would have been shot but for his timely escape from prison; and, as I remember the substance, as he puts it, of his offense was a suspicion that he entertained secret doubts as to the divine origin and right of African slavery.

After the close of the war, when we had returned to our peaceful avocations, one of our brightest and most farsighted young men, having in mind the great future as well as the great past of this town, settled in Tupelo, and afterward became a member of this body and is now about terminating a great career of 16 years here. What this Nation and this House owes to Tupelo for this contribution I leave for others to say. My modesty forbids my speaking of it. [Laughter.] Some 15 years ago Kansas City and Memphis, appreciating the fact that if they ever hoped to do any good as cities they must have direct connection with Tupelo, built a railroad from Kansas City, through Memphis, to Tupelo. Birmingham, realizing that with all of its marvelous resources they could never be developed and properly distributed without direct railroad connection with Tupelo, saw to it that the road was built from Birmingham to Tupelo.

Mr. Chairman, during the discussion on the river and harbor bill in this House recently, I heard so many statistics as to the tonnage of the various cities that were seeking appropriations in that bill that it stimulated me to inquire into the tonnage at Tupelo, and I find that during last year there were about 4 million tons of freight passed through Tupelo. It was only the other day you saw in great headlines in all of our newspapers that the Southern Railroad had purchased the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, running from St. Louis to Mobile, through Tupelo.

The president of the Southern road was in Washington a few days later, and I met him for the first time, and in a conversation I had with him I gathered the reason for this purchase. It was that the Southern system had already about 7,000 miles of railroad, which had cost them hundreds of millions of dollars; they found this great system, after all this expenditure, practically useless to them, because they had no direct connection or terminal facilities at Tupelo. They therefore spent many millions more for 900 miles of railroad that would take them into Tupelo and give them good terminal facilities there. [Great laughter.]

Many of you gentlemen have never been to Tupelo. I hope none of you entertain any idea of dying without going there. I should hate to have it said of any Member of this Congress—for all of whom I have such a kindly feeling—that they did not aspire to visit Tupelo before they died. [Laughter.] I extend you all an invitation to come, and promise you a royal welcome. Come and go with me on College Hill some evening and see one of our Tupelo sunsets. [Laughter.]

Come and see one of our southern, silvery, Tupelo moons. I think it is the only place in the South where we have the same beautiful moons we had before the war. [Laughter.] I have often been asked about the size of Tupelo. I confess I have not been able to get the exact figures from the last census. The tabulating machines do not seem to have been able to work it out yet; but I can say, Mr. Chairman, that by sufficiently extending the corporate limits of our town we can accommodate a population larger than the city of London. [Laughter.] The truth is that our lands about Tupelo have been so valuable for agricultural purposes that we have not yielded them up for building a city as rapidly as we should have done. [Laughter.]

I can say, Mr. Chairman, that while there are larger places than Tupelo, I do not think there is any other place just exactly like it. Tupelo is very near, if not exactly, in the center of the world. The horizon seems about the same distance in every direction. [Laughter.] The sun, when doing business on regular schedule, comes right over the town, and sometimes gives us a hot time in the old town. It is a great place for the investment of capital, where it will be welcomed and protected. Come early, gentlemen, and avoid the rush.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a proposition to establish there a fish hatchery. We have the ideal place for a fish hatchery. Why, sir, fish will travel over land for miles to get into the water we have at Tupelo. Thousands and millions of unborn fish are clamoring to this Congress today for an opportunity to be hatched at the Tupelo hatchery. [Loud laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I only wish to say in conclusion that if there is a Member here who wishes to have his name connected by future generations with that of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, if he wishes to have himself and his posterity pointed at with scorn, if he desires to be despised by men and shunned by women, let him vote against this amendment and he will secure all this infamous notoriety. [Loud laughter and applause.]

Mr. CANNON. I desire to ask the gentleman—not that my advocacy of his amendment is necessary—but I understand that in point of fact the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have made a favorable report on this proposition for a hatchery.

Mr. ALLEN of Mississippi. Yes, sir; the Fish Commissioner recommended it; and that great committee of this House, that good committee of this House, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has unanimously recommended the appropriation. They are enlightened, broadminded men, who know all about Tupelo, and they appreciate the importance of this proposition.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. ALLEN of Mississippi was agreed to.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee has done his usual excellent and thorough job and our colleague from Indiana, who chairs the subcommittee, has presented us with a fair and adequate budget for the Department of the Interior. As a member of the committee, I consider it an honor and pleasure to work with our colleagues.

Although I can appreciate the merits of all the projects in this bill, I am particularly interested in two that involve installations in my district.

The first is a \$95,000 item to complete construction of a shellfish research laboratory in Milford, Conn. As many of my colleagues will remember, this project was first brought to the attention of Congress in bills introduced by me in the Senate and by the distinguished former Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Bush.

Authorization of the project was completed in 1961, and funds of which I urge approval will bring this project into reality. Its work will be invaluable to the shellfish industry and to the consumer. To quote from the Fish and Wildlife Service:

The expansion of the Milford Laboratory is vital to research on the artificial culture of molluscan shellfish. We are convinced that future production of oysters and clams and the maintenance of a healthy shellfish industry will depend upon development of true farming practices. Scientists at Milford have been successful, under laboratory conditions, in artificially spawning and raising to setting stage both oysters and clams. The new Laboratory and ponds will allow these studies to be expanded to more nearly simulate commercial operations, to develop methods for raising these shellfish from setting stage to commercial size, to grow and process food for these shellfish and to begin research on selective breeding of shellfish

with more desirable characteristics. The new facility will also enable us to provide space at Milford to train members of the shellfish industry and the State conservation departments in these artificial culture practices.

The other item involved is \$850,000 for the construction of a new Forest Research Laboratory to replace the one which burned down in April of last year. This lab houses forest insect and disease research programs for the Northeastern United States. The work done at this center is considered by the Department and by many private citizens as vital and should be continued.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I congratulate my committee on their work on this bill and urge its approval by this House.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. The Department of Interior appropriations bill contains funds for the construction and improvements to the visitors' center at Everglades National Park. The total of such funds is \$414,700, and breaks down as follows:

Construction: Buildings and utilities, which include employees quarters, utilities and ground improvements at the Flamingo area; gulf coast area slated for ranger station; Royal Palm area slated for remodeling of visitor center and comfort stations; Tamiami Trail area in line for ground improvements, signs, and exhibits; Parachute Key slated for alteration of visitors' center, \$301,000.

Water rights as applied to drinking water from wells, water for utilities, and access to campgrounds, \$65,400.

Construction—liquidation of contract authorizations: Roads and trails; improvements slated for Flamingo, where access roads will be built; gulf coast area in line for access roads and parking section at ranger station, and trails; Tamiami Trail portion in line for roads and elevated trail, gates; Shark Valley area in line for observation tower and elevated trail, \$48,300.

These funds will do much to improve the beauty of Everglades National Park. This park, managed under the National Park Service, received 792,600 visitors last year from virtually every part of the United States. Adding to the economy of the south Florida area surrounding the park, these visitors also assisted the tourism of other parts of Florida as well. I urge passage of these funds by the Congress, and am pleased to have been among those who have worked so diligently for this appropriation.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge that when the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union rises, it rise and report favorably the passage of H.R. 6767, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1966.

The activities covered by this bill, and the continued well-being of each bureau, agency and department within the Department of Interior, are of consummate importance to the well-being of every citizen of the United States.

The appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management carry slight increases for cost of forest protection on public domain lands, resource conservation de-

velopment for wildlife habitat improvement and represent money well spent.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs continues to execute our obligations to the original owners of the public domain of America.

The National Park Service maintenance and rehabilitation expenditures will pay immeasurable dividends for and to the generations to come.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation can make sensible plans now to avoid duplication and waste in this vast area in years to come.

The U.S. Geological Survey, known to all as one of the most effective and efficient agencies in our Government, and the Bureau of Mines repay the citizens of America annually in lives saved with its relatively small overall share of this appropriation.

The office of Coal Research, the Office of Oil and Gas, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, and Wildlife and the Office of Saline Water are conducting programs of vital concern to every citizen of America.

While the particular interests in my district in this appropriation bill deal with the restoration of a modest amount for continued construction of a fish hatchery in Saratoga, Wyo., the best interests of every Wyoming citizen can best be served by the passage of this bill and by continued surveillance by the House of Representatives in the actions of the dedicated professional people who, by and large, make up the personnel of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. MOORE. I am pleased that the committee has seen fit to appropriate \$1.5 million to begin construction of the Project Gasoline pilot plant at Cresap, W. Va. On many occasions, I have talked with the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio, Congressman MIKE KIRWAN, regarding the importance of undertaking this research program, and it is with much satisfaction that I commend his committee on reporting favorably on it.

It is in keeping with our Constitution that the House of Representatives have the prerogative of initiating appropriation measures, and in this instance, I am happy to have had a hand in helping to bring this project into being.

It is now up to the other body to follow through on the House's action, and I sincerely hope that its approval will be forthcoming very shortly.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to compliment the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies on the fine bill they have reported to the House. I have had the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee on several occasions on behalf of the Forest Products Laboratory which happens to be located at Madison, Wis., in my district. The committee has always been very receptive to requests for appropriations for the Laboratory and has always dealt very fairly with them.

As I said in testimony before the committee earlier in this session, there is a present need for planning funds to provide for the remodeling of the existing

Laboratory structure. Two divisions of the Laboratory will move to a new building in 1967 leaving behind space which is desperately needed for other divisions of the Laboratory.

Accordingly, I am taking this opportunity to call the attention of the House to this situation in the hope that, if these funds are added by the Senate, House conferees will give serious consideration to retaining them. Valuable research space will be wasted if these planning funds are not now provided. The research, while conducted in a laboratory located in my district, benefits many wood producing districts throughout the country as well as all users of wood and wood products throughout the country.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the U.S. Bureau of Mines has continuously done an outstanding job in serving the solid fuels industry as it applies to Pennsylvania, and particularly to my personal knowledge in studying the serious problems of my congressional district, which is the heart of the anthracite industry.

Both in the research field of developing new uses and methods of use of anthracite coal as well as the operating divisions' attention to vital problems of the anthracite industry such as mine subsidence, the control of coal burning underground and culm or refuse banks burning above ground with consequent serious air pollution problems, it is a certainty that this great segment of our national economy, the coal industry, would find it most difficult to continue without the able assistance and outstanding cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that the House Appropriations Committee has deleted the appropriation for the purchase of the Sylvania tract in the Ottawa National Forest in Gogebic County, a part of the 11th Congressional District of Michigan.

I take this occasion to cite the record of study and the importance of acquisition of this area.

This 18,352-acre tract is one of the largest vestiges of the virgin northwoods remaining in the northern Lake States region.

Federal purchase and management of this excellent forest, water and other important resources of this tract, in my opinion, are a must. No other foreseeable single project would do as much to put permanently the hard-pressed western end of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on the map and to help our economy.

This is an area which, in testimony given before the House Appropriations Committee, was described by Mr. M. M. Nelson, Deputy Chief of the Forest Service, as "the most outstanding possibility that we have for a key recreation property in the Nation today."

The Sylvania tract, which includes more than 37 lakes and numerous ponds, was described by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman as "one of the most beautiful and unspoiled tracts in the Lake States."

Adding this tract to the Ottawa National Forest would not only preserve its natural beauty but would offer an unparalleled opportunity for increasing economic activity in upper Michigan as a result of a greatly expanded tourist attraction.

It has been estimated that the Sylvania forest would accommodate 800,000 visitors a year, each of whom would be expected to spend between \$6 and \$7 per day.

The Agriculture Department has estimated that development of the tract would require 625 man-years of work and a total expenditure of some \$10 million.

The feasibility and desirability of the acquisition of this land has been studied for some time. Its acquisition not only has the strong recommendation and approval of the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service, but also of Michigan Congressmen and most other groups interested in the preservation of our remaining virgin forests and wildlife areas for the benefit not only of today's citizens but of tomorrow's generations.

The tract lies in the heart of the northern Great Lakes region that comprises 81 counties in northern Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. This region is rich with opportunity. Its wealth in natural resources, particularly suited for outdoor recreation, holds the potential for a better and growing economy. It needs a new direction of effort to rebuild a former economy that was based on mining and old growth timber resources.

The tract's near-virgin forest mantle of high quality hardwoods and conifers is representative of the early-day resource complex upon which great forest industries were built in the early 20th century, and then declined through depletion of the forest resources.

This is lake country, too, typical of the northwoods as this country was known in early days. Interspersed with the forest cover are nearly 4,000 acres of water in numerous lakes and ponds. Muskegs and swamps which lend variety to the forest environment are also found.

Associated with the forests and waters habitat are its fish and wildlife populations which complete the forest scene and which may be enjoyed by people in search of the abundant life or respite from the turmoil of modern-day living.

Within 1 day's drive of the great population centers of the Lake States complex, the tract is strategically located in the western area of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Chicago is 355 miles to the south and lower Michigan's urban population centers only a short distance farther. U.S. Highway 2, the east-west highway serving the Upper Peninsula, traverses the area about 3 miles to the north of the tract; U.S. Highway 45, a north-south trunk, lies about the same distance to the east. Commercial airports and railroads serve the nearby communities. Construction of the Interstate Highway System and other main State highway arterials are constantly improving access to this vacationland.

I feel quite strongly that money for the purchase of the Sylvania tract should be included in this year's budget, and I am hopeful that the Senate Appropriations Committee will restore this cut.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH
Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$6,945,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$356,000 shall be available for administration and supervision.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the necessary number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the committee how much money has been expended on coal research up to this time and how much longer will the Federal Government continue to spend at the rate it is spending for this purpose.

Mr. DENTON. We are currently spending about \$7 million a year.

Mr. GROSS. How long has this been going on?

Mr. DENTON. This particular program was started in fiscal year 1961.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any end in sight for this at the present rate of expenditure?

Mr. DENTON. They are making a great deal of progress on coal research. They are experimenting with the possibility of obtaining numerous products from coal. The coal industry, as you know, was a sick industry. There was a great deal of unemployment and hardship and generally bad conditions existing in the coal areas. If we can develop new requirements for coal mines and put people back to work, that is the best thing we can do.

Mr. GROSS. I wondered if the gentleman could see any end in sight to the expenditure of \$7 million a year for this purpose.

While I have the floor, Mr. Chairman, and I realize that we have not yet reached that point in the bill, what about the saline water research program? How much has been expended on that up to this time? It is a much larger program.

Mr. DENTON. About \$35 million with a 1965 supplemental appropriation of some \$3 million pending. There is \$40 million remaining of the authorized funds.

Mr. GROSS. Is the atomic energy saline water research in addition to this?

Mr. DENTON. They cooperate a good deal and work together a good deal.

Mr. GROSS. The question is whether the atomic energy saline research is in addition to this?

Mr. DENTON. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. There is saline water research going on all over the world, is there not?

Mr. DENTON. Not all over the world. It is going on in Israel. That is the main place outside of the United States that I know of. I believe we are taking the lead on it.

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I imagine we are. We are usually taking the lead in spending money for every purpose. We

usually take the lead in all of these projects.

Mr. DENTON. We cut this appropriation \$6.5 million.

Mr. GROSS. This year?

Mr. DENTON. Yes. This year.

Mr. GROSS. Was there not some sort of a scandal in the saline water research project in Texas not too long ago?

Mr. DENTON. We went into this matter very thoroughly especially with regard to the Sweetwater contract. We have a duty to see that appropriated funds are properly spent. We went into it for that reason. We did find this situation: The Sweetwater contract was a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract, and as is customary in these cases, the Department had the Army make an audit. They found that some items were not expended as they should have been. There was disagreement with regard to the disallowances made by the Army audit.

Of course, as the gentleman knows, this happens frequently in cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

Mr. GROSS. But that does not make it any more palatable.

Mr. DENTON. However, the committee was assured by departmental witnesses, that sufficient funds were withheld to adequately protect the interest of the Government.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think that the money that has been spent through the years for this purpose has been prudently spent?

Mr. DENTON. They are reducing the cost of purifying water considerably, and the investigation has been very valuable.

You will recall they moved the plant from San Diego to our naval base in Cuba when we needed water there. Considering the supply of water needed, it was a very valuable asset. There are a good many places in the world where they do need this kind of water treatment and we are going to have to do something about it. It is just a question of the expense.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], has expired.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentleman that I am not opposed to research and the development of new uses for coal, nor am I opposed to research in the matter of saline water. I just want to be sure that this money is being prudently spent.

Mr. DENTON. We went into the matter thoroughly, we think. The Army auditors found some items of cost had been allowed which were not properly allowable items. Some of that is still in dispute. But there is enough money being held in reserve to protect the Government's interest.

Mr. GROSS. Is that the reason the committee reduced this by \$6 million?

Mr. DENTON. No. I have explained that. The reason we reduced it is because the program has 2 years to run under existing legislation. The increase was probably included in the budget on the theory that new legislation would be enacted to extend and expand the pro-

gram. The legislation has not been enacted and that is the reason we reduced the estimate for 1966.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think that if there has been some hanky-panky in connection with this research that somebody's knuckles ought to be rapped and that an excellent way to rap knuckles is to cut them down to size in the matter of money appropriated?

Mr. DENTON. We reduced the estimate by \$6½ million.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman said that that was cut for another reason, that they were adequately funded without that.

Mr. DENTON. I think we all want this money to be spent wisely and properly on this investigation to make brackish and salt water usable. I think the Department has made a good showing that this amount of money can be spent to good advantage. The President has recommended an expanded program. He made such a recommendation to the legislative committee. I think we have approved an appropriation in the proper amount. I think most people, like the gentleman, want to have this research done, and I think it is imperative that we do it.

Mr. GROSS. But I do not want some chislers to get away with the money.

Mr. DENTON. Neither does anybody else.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 24, line 22:

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$5,115,500.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss the matter of the blackbird program with the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

I will say to the gentleman that we in the areas that have been adversely affected by these birds over the years are most appreciative of the fine work that this subcommittee has done in an effort to eliminate this very bad pest that has caused so much damage in the agricultural regions of the country.

Mr. Chairman, this blackbird menace is one that has been prevalent in some 21 States in the Nation. In my own State the losses have totaled as much as \$5 million a year as a result of these birds eating up the grain crops.

I understand that the people in the Midwest have also suffered tremendous damage as a result of the losses caused by these birds to their feeding lot. Also, they have had trouble at airports in the metropolitan areas of the country where these birds fly actually into the motor itself of the plane.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very serious matter.

I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee just what has been done this year in the bill with respect to the blackbird problem?

Mr. DENTON. We have provided the same amount of funds this year that they had last year for this program which the gentleman from Arkansas was very instrumental in getting approved.

They are making some progress but not nearly as much progress as we had hoped for. This is a very stubborn problem. Of course, the problem is to kill these blackbirds and not kill other birds.

As I stated earlier, they are making some progress but not as much as we had hoped for. The only thing to do is to continue working on the problem just as we are on other problems.

Mr. GATHINGS. It does represent quite a problem, I will say to the gentleman, to come up with the type program that would not harm human life, wildlife, as well as the other types of birds that we would like to have around.

Mr. DENTON. I wish I could tell the gentleman that we have the problem solved, but we have not. They are working on it. They are making progress but not as much as we wish they could make. We are going to continue the research. We hope we will have the solution to the problem before too long.

Mr. GATHINGS. I thank the gentleman. I am most appreciative of the work of the subcommittee with regard to this matter.

I just wonder whether or not the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] would give us his version of this program? I would like to have the observations of the gentleman from South Dakota with reference to this blackbird depredation problem.

Mr. REIFEL. Yes.

Mr. GATHINGS. As the gentleman will recall, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] and I came before your subcommittee a year ago. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had been interested in this problem for many years. The area which he represented has suffered extensive depredations from blackbirds over a period of time. Also, the cities have suffered greatly from the bird menace.

In the city of Washington, D.C., we have had tremendous damage as a result of starlings.

I just wondered, since the gentleman from South Dakota is a member of this subcommittee, whether he would give us his opinion of the situation. I am sure he will recall the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] and I coming before his subcommittee.

Mr. REIFEL. I remember very well when the gentleman from Arkansas came before our subcommittee, along with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING].

Of course, where they are an economic hazard we do the best we can to eliminate them. Of course, this must be done in a way that those who are interested in the conservation of birdlife will not have a legitimate complaint.

Mr. GATHINGS. I asked a farmer a few years ago how his grain crop had made out. It looked so good when I saw it in the spring. He told me that the blackbirds had eaten practically all of his crop. These losses continue des-

pite the effort on the part of the farmers and the Department people to solve it. The population of these birds needs to be reduced greatly if any real relief is attained.

I am most appreciative of the work that this subcommittee has been doing and I hope that the research team will come up with some type of an answer to this problem that will alleviate these serious losses.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Maybe they ought to do what some other agency of Government did. I believe they took sparrows a few years ago, and dyed them various pastel colors, and that caused the sparrows to disappear. I never heard anything more about this expenditure of several thousands of dollars.

From what the gentleman has said, maybe we should catch these blackbirds, dye them and turn them loose. Maybe they will disappear along with the money used to dye them.

Mr. GATHINGS. That may be the answer, but I think they should be made impotent. Maybe in that way we will get rid of the difficulty. That is what is needed.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Construction of Indian health facilities

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); \$9,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this to direct a question to the chairman of the committee handling this bill. I believe previously he had explained that the proposed construction of the \$13 million segregated Indian school at Albuquerque was not included in this appropriation. The question I would like to direct is this: Under the broad language of the bill, health facilities or any other part of the bill, would it be possible for the planning for this school to proceed at Albuquerque, N. Mex.?

Mr. DENTON. No. We deleted that in the report.

Mr. HALEY. You deleted any money for planning or construction for this school. Could it be carried on in any of these categories?

Mr. DENTON. I do not think it could.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Archeological research and excavation (special foreign currency program)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out archeological activities under the provisions of section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k), \$1,300,000, to remain available until ex-

pending: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HALL

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HALL: On page 39, line 13, after "expended:" insert "to be available only to United States institutions".

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, let me say at the outset that I do not feel that this should be eliminated. I have as a result of the previous colloquy talked to the Members at the majority desk. I only want to assure that the legislative record is made and that this simple amendment is to make these funds available only under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, through funds that are to be allotted to new institutions working through these counterpart funds. I think this amendment is self-explanatory. I think other institutions might be used. I hope very much the chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill will agree to accept this amendment.

Mr. DENTON. We understand that, and accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I rise to ask how much longer the Civil War is going to be fought in 1965.

Mr. DENTON. This is the last year. This ends the appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. That is definite and final?

Mr. DENTON. Unless Congress extends the act. Under existing legislation, this is all.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SECRETARY DILLON PROPOSES TAX REFORMS MIDDLE AND LOW INCOME WAGE EARNERS

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include an address made by Secretary Dillon.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of this week, Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon will leave that post to return to private business, completing more than 4 years of outstanding service to the Government.

Last week Mr. Dillon made his last public speech as Secretary of the Treasury, an address before a symposium on Federal taxation held here in Washington. The Secretary, in his address, makes a strong case for reforms in our tax laws regarding the tax burden placed on low and middle income taxpayers. He points out, for instance, that the biggest jump in income tax progressivity is at the lowest end of the income scale. The first income tax bracket jumps from a tax rate of zero all the way to 14 percent. And, as he points out, over a period of time the income tax bite has increased more at lower levels than it has at high levels.

Secretary Dillon also discusses other phases of needed income tax reforms, including capital gains at death and the estate tax. I am happy to include in the RECORD a copy of Secretary Dillon's last public speech, and I sincerely hope that my colleagues will study it carefully:

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS DILLON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, BEFORE THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION SYMPOSIUM ON FEDERAL TAXATION, WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 26, 1965

I am particularly pleased to make this, my last public speech as Secretary of the Treasury, before a group which has contributed so much to the better understanding of economic issues over the past 4 years.

In the light of our experience during those years, I would like to consider a few of the problems and prospects that may lie ahead.

BUDGETARY POLICY

I have no doubt that, despite our better understanding of economic realities, a great deal of discussion over the next few years

will continue to center around the question of budget deficits and balanced budgets. There are still many who hold that the budget should be balanced every year or at least over some very short period of years—no matter what the circumstances. This view usually assumes that a balanced budget is entirely neutral in its economic impact, neither inflationary nor deflationary, and thus has no effect at all upon the private economy.

But when we examine the facts a little more carefully, we discover that some taxes are more deflationary than others and that some expenditures are less inflationary than others—that our economic performance is affected by the structure of taxes and expenditures as well as by their level.

When we scrutinize the administrative budget—which is the budget that most people want to balance—we find a whole host of disparate items. In that budget, a loan is treated as an expenditure in exactly the same manner as wages paid, and the repayment of a debt to the Federal Government is treated as a revenue receipt just as if it were a tax collection. It would certainly be surprising if the achievement of balance between the so-called expenditures and the so-called revenues of such a budget turned out to have a neutral effect upon the private economy.

A far more realistic approach to budget making is to consider first the essential needs that must be met by Federal expenditures. We can then estimate the impact of these expenditures on the economy in the light of foreseeable revenues. Finally, after considering the economic outlook, we can make whatever adjustments appear necessary and so put together a budget that both meets essential national needs and produces an economic impact appropriate to existing conditions.

In 1963, for example, when we first proposed the tax cut, and again in early 1964, when it was about to go into effect, our budgets reflected the imperative need for restraint in public expenditures at a time when we were giving expenditures in the private sector of our economy so large a stimulus through tax reduction.

And in his budget message of this year, President Johnson recognized that, if we are to continue our steady progress toward the twin goals of full employment and balanced budgets, we must move carefully. Thus, while the projected deficit of \$5.3 billion for fiscal 1966 was \$1 billion less than that projected for fiscal 1965, the President found room to include a prudent amount of excise tax reduction designed not only to remove inequities but also to insure the continued expansion of our economy.

This approach means, as President Johnson has amply demonstrated, that—while, on the one hand, we must provide for essential national needs, whether they be economic, social, or defense—we must also rigorously, even ruthlessly, seek out and eliminate waste and inefficiency wherever we find them.

We see the success of this approach in the fact that, over the past 4 years, we have achieved a substantial improvement in our employment situation at the same time that we have compiled an outstanding record of price stability—a record which stands in striking contrast to the pattern of steadily rising prices in other leading industrial nations.

A proper concern for the level of employment and for the requirements of the economy need not lead to continuing deficits. If we can keep our economy moving steadily ahead, it is perfectly feasible, even after allowing for increases in budget expenditures of about \$3 billion a year to foresee a balanced budget in fiscal 1968, just 3 years from now.

In evaluating budget policy—past, present, and future—we must always bear in

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 1965, our esteemed and distinguished colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable DANIEL J. FLOOD, introduced H.R. 4871, a bill to create the Interoceanic Canals Commission. This proposal reflects the high quality of statesmanship characteristic of Mr. FLOOD during his long career of public service.

The Panama Canal has been a prime facet of our national and international well-being for many years. Now the time is at hand when we must make plans regarding the future position of the United States in the matter of canals between the Atlantic and Pacific. Decisions must be made in the face of very complex political and technical considerations—decisions involving the national security and well-being for generations to come—decisions involving the expenditure of billions of dollars.

A wise nation will not make such a decision without having a most thorough, searching and fundamental examination of the matter by a highly competent, responsible, and open-minded team. Such a team must not be encumbered by lodgment in the confines of the conventional executive structure.

Mr. FLOOD's bill provides for just such an independent commission.

Last session there was enacted a law—Public Law 88-609—"to provide for an investigation and study to determine a site for the construction of a sea-level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific." This law seems to imply that Congress has already decided there must be a sea level canal and that the Panama Canal must be downgraded both technically and politically. I do not believe the House has made such a judgment and favorable action on Mr. FLOOD's bill will confirm this. It will confirm our national need for a complete appraisal of all methods of ship movement across Central America based on truly objective considerations of the economic, political, and security factors involved.

I have today introduced a bill identical to Mr. FLOOD's, and I most earnestly urge the Members to support it.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee has done an excellent job on the bill before us today. Chairman DENTON has handled this complicated legislation with efficiency and dispatch.

I was most gratified to note that due consideration was given needed items in Dade and Monroe Counties of Florida totaling \$1,596,865. However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on one greatly needed item which the committee deleted from the bill. That is, additional acreage within the boundaries of Everglades National Park.

There are approximately 150 landowners remaining within the boundaries of

the park—some owning only a few acres, others owning more than 10,000 acres. The situation is becoming more critical each year owing to the phenomenal growth of south Florida. The southeast coast is saturated with commercial buildings, small industries, apartment dwellings, and housing developments—the only way left to go is west and it is going west as far as it can. The price of land is steadily increasing and it is entirely possible that one day we will see the development of some of this remaining acreage within the park.

I cannot understand the Department of Interior's position in this matter in placing the acquisition of this remaining acreage at the bottom of their priority list. Consequently, Everglades National Park was one of only two park areas which were not included by the committee for at least partial funding for the acquisition of inholdings.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to go on record as stating that I believe this is an inequitable situation and that I would hope that the other body will include the \$1,125,000, and that the conferees will give this item understanding consideration.

REPEAL THE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX LEVIED ON COMMUNICATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to make a few comments in support of the bill I am introducing today which will repeal the Federal excise tax levied on communication services and facilities.

Our internal revenue laws now impose a 10-percent tax on general and toll telephone service, telegraph, cable and radio messages and leased wires, and an 8-percent tax on wire and equipment service.

With the exception of the local telephone tax, which was first levied in 1941 to discourage telephone usage during the war years, all of these taxes have been on our statute books since 1932.

At the present time the communications excise tax yields nearly \$1 billion annually in revenue for our Federal Government. In the latest fiscal year, which ended on June 30, 1964, collections from this source amounted to \$910,196,000.

Now that the President and many of us here in the Congress are seeking repeal or reduction of a number of these nuisance taxes, I believe that the one imposed on communication services and facilities should be among the first to be eliminated.

My reasons for urging prompt enactment of my bill abolishing this tax are as follows:

First. This tax is discriminatory and exerts an unfair burden upon industries providing these services as well as on the consumers who actually must pay for them.

While other utilities or modes of communications such as gas, electricity, and rail or water transportation escape such taxation, those levied on telephone calls, telegraph messages, and so forth, continue as part of our tax system and thereby continue to impose an unjust burden.

Since these taxes are ultimately passed on to the consumer, they only add to the cost which he must pay for the use of the telephone and these other services. Furthermore, business firms find it necessary to raise the price of the goods and services which they market in order to cover their telephone and other operating costs. Thus the consumer is doubly penalized by this tax.

Second. The continuation of this excise tax cannot be justified on the grounds that the services taxed are luxuries which the average person can do without. On the contrary, use of the telephone is an absolute necessity in these busy days, not only for the business firm, but for every American family. In times of emergency, which we all face at one time or another, when we must call the doctor, the police or the fire department, the telephone is absolutely indispensable.

Third. These taxes are regressive and exert the heaviest burden upon those in the lower income groups who are least able to pay them. Hence, they tend to restrict usage of these services. Today about one-fifth of American homes are without telephones. Repeal of this tax will enable more families to enjoy the convenience of this service.

Fourth. Repeal of these taxes will provide our economy with the additional stimulus which it needs. The individual and corporation income tax reduction bill enacted early in 1964 has been given much credit for the strong upsurge in economic activity which took place last year and which is continuing this year. Abolition of these taxes will release an additional \$1 billion into the hands of consumers which will be available for expenditure for the necessities of life. This increased demand for consumer goods and services will encourage industries to increase production, creating new job opportunities and putting more of our unemployed back to work. Retailers, in the expectation of increased sales, will also be able to expand operations and hire more people. Thus our entire economy will stand to benefit from enactment of my bill.

Fifth. Repeal of these taxes would free telephone, telegraph, and other companies from much of the redtape which now harrass them in collecting and reporting these taxes.

In view of these considerations, I urge support of my bill which will repeal these unfair and discriminatory taxes.

In closing, I wish to include an editorial which appeared in the March 8, 1965, issue of the Miami News, which further states the case against continuation of these nuisance taxes:

NUISANCE TAXES NEED REVIEW

The present Congress, spurred by President Johnson, is expected to review nuisance taxes, that is, Federal excise taxes and probably will reduce or eliminate several of them.

Among these Federal levies, usually imposed as a wartime measure, but continued year after year, one of the most annoying to those who realize they are paying it is the excise tax on telephone service.

At present a tax of 10 percent is levied for your use of a telephone and while directed against you it is collected by the telephone company on your bill and paid to the Government.

In this day and age a telephone is a necessity, not a luxury. No business could get along without telephones and the tax on large users is passed on to customers. Originally this was a 15-percent tax levied in World War II. It was reduced in 1954 and was supposed to end in 1959. Two Congresses since then have extended it and it is now supposed to die on June 30.

There are other annoying excess taxes, but Congress would do well to abolish this one which affects everybody.

I would also like to include resolutions calling for the repeal of this tax adopted by the Commission of the City of Miami, the South Miami Chamber of Commerce, the Hialeah-Miami Springs Chamber of Commerce, the Florida Public Utilities Commission, and the Florida Telephone Association.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTION 36484

Resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to repeal the 10-percent excise tax on telephone communication services, requesting the Board of County Commissioners of Dade County, Fla., and the other municipalities to adopt similar resolutions, and authorizing the city clerk to disseminate copies of this resolution to the proper officials

Whereas a 10-percent excise tax was placed on telephone communication services for the purpose of raising additional revenue during World War II; and

Whereas this tax can no longer be justified, as it places an unfair and unjust burden on the citizens and small businesses of all the communities throughout the country, and particularly those in large metropolitan areas; and

Whereas President Johnson and Congress have indicated that there is a need to repeal such discriminatory tax measures in order that there will be more money available to the businessmen and citizens to stimulate consumer purchases and production; and

Whereas telephone communication services are no longer a luxury, and under the complex system in modern day communities this type of service is a necessity, therefore all people contribute to this tax regardless of their financial status: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Commission of the City of Miami, Fla.:

SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to repeal the 10-percent excise tax on telephone communication services as presently imposed.

SEC. 2. That the Board of County Commissioners of Dade County, Fla., and other municipalities within the Dade County area are hereby requested to pass and adopt a resolution embodying the provisions of section 1 hereof, or similar or like terms.

SEC. 3. That the city clerk is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to the Honorable SPESSARD HOLLAND and GEORGE SMATHERS, U.S. Senators, the Honorable DANTE FASCELL and CLAUDE PEPPER, U.S. Representatives, the chairman of the board of county commissioners, the county manager, and the mayor of each municipality in the Dade County area.

Passed and adopted this 17th day of March 1965.

Attest:

F. L. CORRELL,
City Clerk.

RESOLUTION IN THE MATTER OF THE REMOVAL OF FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Whereas a Federal excise tax was imposed on the users of local and long-distance telephone communication services during World War II as a war measure to discourage the nonessential use of such services and produce additional revenues during a time of national emergency; and

Whereas this tax was intended to be temporary in nature and to be repealed at the end of the national emergency; and

Whereas this tax has been continued for a period of more than two decades following the termination of the emergency, long after the stated purposes for its imposition no longer exist; and

Whereas the continuation of this tax amounts to a gross discrimination against telephone users in that it is the only common household utility so taxed; and

Whereas the conditions of daily life have now caused the use of telephone service to be a necessity in the transaction of urgent business and the obtaining of emergency medical, police, fire protection, and similar services, and cannot be considered a luxury service even though it is taxed like one; and

Whereas telephone customers have with just cause constantly and insistently demanded the repeal of this tax as unjust and discriminatory; and

Whereas the Federal excise tax restricts the use of telephone services, impairs the growth and improvement of telephone services, and discriminates against users of telephone services, and bears heavily on low-income groups, those least able to afford it: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the South Miami Chamber of Commerce, That it strongly urges the Congress of the United States to repeal the Federal excise tax on communication services; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Florida congressional delegation, to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, to the Senate Finance Committee, to the several State regulatory commissions, to all telephone companies operating in Florida, and to the Federal Communications Commission.

L. B. HEDGPETH,
President.

RESOLUTION IN THE MATTER OF THE REMOVAL OF FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Now, therefore be it resolved by the Hialeah-Miami Springs Chamber of Commerce, That it strongly urges the Congress of the United States to repeal the Federal excise tax on communication services.

Whereas a Federal excise tax was imposed on the users of local and long distance telephone communication services during World War II as a war measure to discourage the nonessential use of such services and produce additional revenues during a time of national emergency; and

Whereas this tax was intended to be temporary in nature and to be repealed at the end of the national emergency; and

Whereas this tax has been continued for a period of more than two decades following the termination of the emergency, long after the stated purposes for its imposition no longer exist; and

Whereas the continuation of this tax amounts to a gross discrimination against telephone users in that it is the only common household utility so taxed; and

Whereas the conditions of daily life have now caused the use of telephone service to be a necessity in the transaction of urgent business and the obtaining of emergency medical, police, fire protection, and similar services, and can under no circumstances be considered a luxury service; and

Whereas telephone users have with just

cause constantly and insistently demanded the repeal of this tax as unjust and discriminatory; and

Whereas the Federal excise tax restricts the use of telephone services, impairs the growth and improvement of telephone services, and discriminates against users of telephone services: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Florida congressional delegation, to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, to the Senate Finance Committee, to the several State regulatory commissions, to all telephone companies operating in Florida, and to the Federal Communications Commission.

BING KOSSOFF,
President.

MARCH 11, 1965.

RESOLUTION IN THE MATTER OF THE REMOVAL OF FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON COMMUNICATION SERVICES, BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

At a regular meeting duly called and attended by all members of the Florida Public Utilities Commission on the 8th day of March, 1965, at Tallahassee, Fla., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas this commission has consistently opposed the continuation of the Federal excise tax on all communication services; and

Whereas telephone rates are established by the various regulatory commissions throughout the Nation, after careful consideration of all relevant facts, with objectives of the full development of the industry and provision of the maximum service to the public at the least possible cost; and

Whereas the levying of Federal excise taxes distorts such rates, has a restrictive effect on the use of communication services, is discriminatory, adversely affects the earnings potential of communication companies and thereby impairs the growth and improvement of such services; and

Whereas it has long been recognized by regulatory agencies of government at all levels that all Federal excise taxes, together with other Federal, State, and local laws and regulations place the communications industry in position of competitive disadvantage with other industries not so taxed and which offer goods and services to the general public; and

Whereas operations of all telephone companies are affected by such tax; and

Whereas the excise tax, a Federal emergency luxury tax, was imposed upon telephone subscribers during World War II; and

Whereas in modern day society telephones are a necessity and should not be considered as a luxury: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Florida Public Utilities Commission, That it urgently requests the Congress to repeal the Federal excise tax on all communication services at the earliest practicable time; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the congressional delegation from Florida; to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives; to the Senate Finance Committee; to the secretary of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners; to the several State regulatory commissions; to each telephone company operating in Florida; and to the Federal Communications Commission.

Made and entered at Tallahassee, Fla., this 8th day of March 1965.

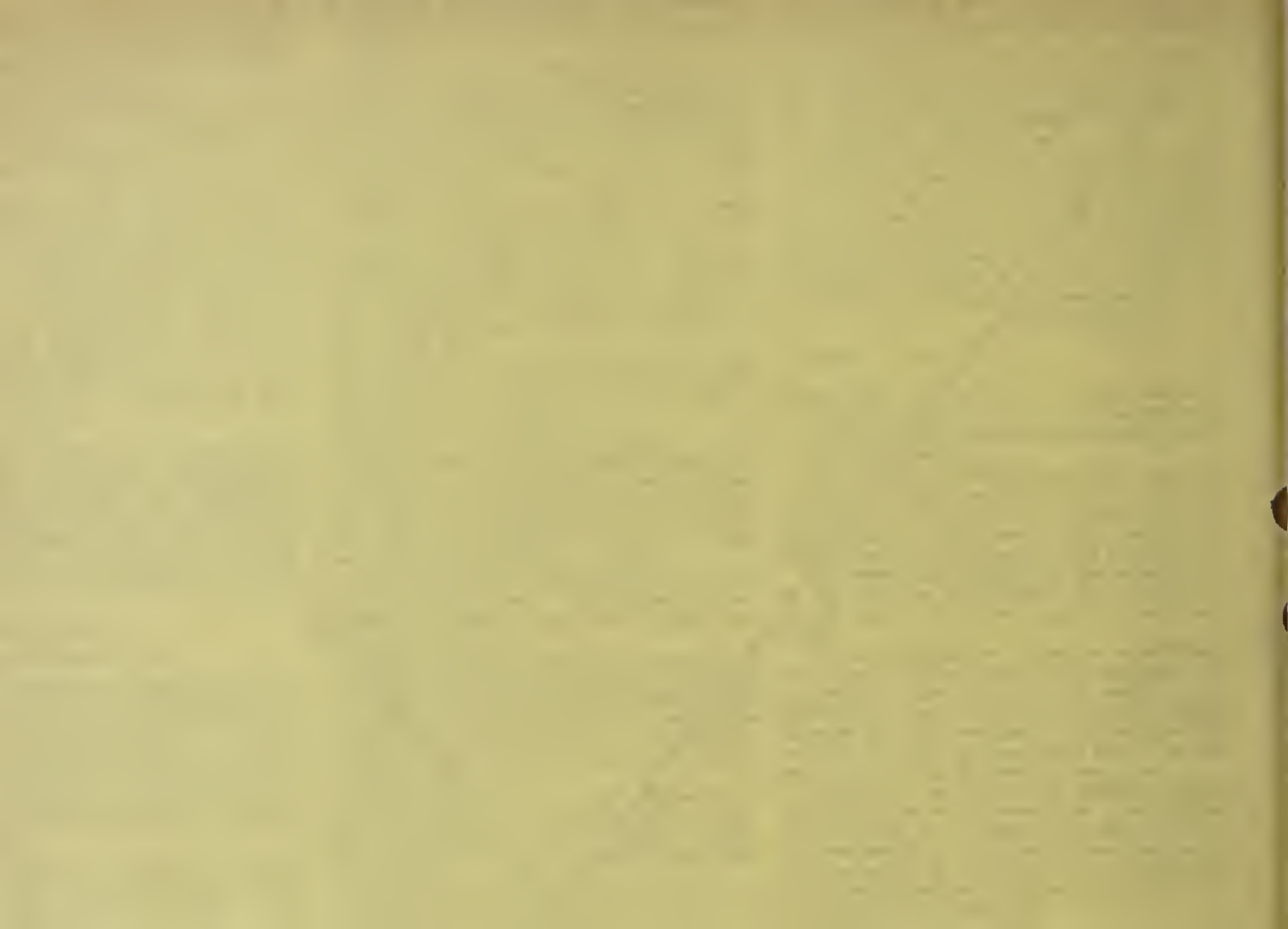
"FLORIDA PUBLIC UTILITIES
COMMISSION,
"EDWIN L. MASON,
"Chairman.

"JERRY W. CARTER,
"Commissioner.

"WILLIAM T. MAYO,
"Commissioner.

"Attest:

"BOLLING C. STANLEY,
"Executive Secretary."



89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, \$46,080,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of
12 buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements,
13 and maintenance of access roads, \$3,150,000, to remain
14 available until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
18 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
19 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
22 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
23 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
24 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California
25 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon

1 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on ad-
2 jacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and
3 of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands;
4 an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of
5 all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
6 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain avail-
7 able until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropri-
8 ated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
9 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the
10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
11 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
12 on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service
13 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
14 ment of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount
15 appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge
16 against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall
17 be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accord-
18 ance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsec-
19 tion (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat.
20 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
24 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
25 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
2 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
3 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
4 said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
5 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred
6 to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
7 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of six passenger motor vehicles
11 for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
12 of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
13 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
14 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
15 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
16 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
17 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
18 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Ore-
19 gon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the
20 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the
21 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special
22 fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund"
23 and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat.
24 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon
25 Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations

1 herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for
2 (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdic-
3 tion of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protec-
4 tion and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State
5 of Alaska.

6 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

7 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

8 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
9 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
10 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
11 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
12 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
13 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
14 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
15 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
16 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
17 Indian arts and crafts shops; \$105,761,000.

18 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

19 For expenses necessary for management, development,
20 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
21 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
22 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
23 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
24 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$42,756,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
5 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
6 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
7 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
8 services by contract; \$32,855,000, to remain available until
9 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
10 priated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
11 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
12 Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
13 existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law
14 to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project:
15 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
16 used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the
17 States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or
18 outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided*
19 *further*, That such amounts as may be available for the
20 construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may
21 be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$16,900,000, to remain available until expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the general administration
8 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
9 field offices, \$4,520,000.

10 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

11 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or
12 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized
13 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$44,000.

14 TRIBAL FUNDS

15 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
16 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
17 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure
18 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay
19 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other
20 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
21 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of

1 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
2 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
3 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
4 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
5 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
6 contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
7 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
8 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
9 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
10 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
11 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without re-
12 gard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391),
13 including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the
14 Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval
15 of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classi-
16 fication laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount ap-
17 propriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian
18 tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may
19 be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
20 involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
21 That funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of
22 awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of
23 Claims shall not be available for advances, except for such
24 amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses

1 of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after
2 legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for
3 which said funds will be used: *Provided, however,* That no
4 part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used
5 for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States
6 of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either in-
7 side or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations,
8 if such acquisition results in the property being exempted
9 from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of
10 July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
13 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
14 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
15 ten passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for
16 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
17 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which
18 one hundred and eighty-six shall be for replacement only,
19 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance
20 payments for service (including services which may extend
21 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed
22 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the
23 Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation ter-

minating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); and not to exceed \$25,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission, \$32,228,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$24,660,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),

1 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
2 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
3 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
4 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
5 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition
6 of water rights; \$26,077,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
11 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
12 203, \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended:
13 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be
14 expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort
15 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls
16 Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dainger-
17 field Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George
18 Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard
19 Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County,
20 Maryland.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
23 National Park Service, including such expenses in the re-
24 gional offices, \$2,450,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
3 available for the purchase of not to exceed ninety-four pas-
4 senger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not to
5 exceed sixty-one for police-type use which may exceed by
6 \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
7 current fiscal year.

8 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor
11 Recreation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,398,000.

12 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
14 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat.
15 897), including \$1,400,000 for administrative expenses of
16 the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal
17 year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein,
18 in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the
19 State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the
20 Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section
21 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to
22 exceed \$125,000,000 of which (1) not to exceed
23 \$90,000,000 shall be available for payments to the States
24 to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount;
25 (2) not to exceed \$21,600,000 shall be available to the

1 National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed \$12,000,000
2 shall be available to the Forest Service: *Provided*, That in
3 the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Con-
4 servation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts
5 specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1)
6 through (3) shall be reduced proportionately.

7 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

8 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

9 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
10 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
11 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
12 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
13 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
14 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries
15 of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Sec-
16 retary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of
17 the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591,
18 72 Stat. 1095), and purchase of two passenger motor ve-
19 hicles for replacement only; compensation and mileage of
20 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa,
21 and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
22 secs. 1421d (c) , 1661 (c) , and 1572e) ; compensation and
23 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
24 by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c))-; grants to American Samoa,

1 in addition to current local revenues, for support of gov-
2 ernmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized
3 by law (Public Law 88-170) ; and personal services, house-
4 hold equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
5 operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and Ameri-
6 can Samoa; \$14,579,000, to remain available until expended:
7 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
8 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
9 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
10 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
11 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
12 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
13 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
14 the Secretary to be necessary.

15 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

16 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
17 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
18 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
19 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
20 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat.
21 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
22 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
23 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
24 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
2 functions; \$17,344,000, to remain available until expended:
3 *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-
4 tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-
5 mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
6 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-
7 ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,
8 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and
9 Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
10 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
11 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
12 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
13 tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory
14 of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
15 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
16 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
17 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
18 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agree-
19 ment approved by Congress.

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN

21 ISLANDS CORPORATION

22 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
23 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
24 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with

1 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
2 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
3 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
4 as may be necessary in liquidating its programs as set
5 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
6 That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for adminis-
7 trative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
8 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1966
9 budget estimates for such expenses.

10 ALASKA RAILROAD

11 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

12 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
13 available until expended for the work authorized by law, in-
14 cluding operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
15 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
16 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
17 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
18 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
19 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
20 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by
21 section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793),
22 to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no
23 employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in
24 excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of
25 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general

1 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
2 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
3 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
4 said Act for grade GS-16.

5 PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

6 For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for
7 authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair,
8 reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and
9 equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska
10 earthquake, \$3,000,000 to remain available until expended.

11 MINERAL RESOURCES

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

14 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
15 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering to-
16 pography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
17 of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and
18 other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat.
19 427) ; classify lands as to mineral character and water and
20 power resources; give engineering supervision to power per-
21 mits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
22 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
23 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
24 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law

1 (15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration pro-
2 gram (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data
3 relative to the foregoing activities; \$71,100,000, of which
4 \$11,550,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
5 States or municipalities for water resources investigations,
6 and \$616,000 shall remain available until expended, to
7 provide financial assistance to participants in minerals ex-
8 ploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-
9 646), including administration of contracts entered into
10 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
11 Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no
12 part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than
13 one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
14 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
15 State or municipality: *Provided further*, That the unex-
16 pended balance of the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
17 penses, Office of Minerals Exploration," shall be transferred
18 to and merged with this appropriation.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
21 be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three
22 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
23 ment of the General Services Administration for security
24 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
25 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of

1 geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
2 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
3 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
4 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
5 stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National
6 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
7 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey ap-
8 pointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States
9 in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

10 BUREAU OF MINES

11 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

12 RESOURCES

13 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
14 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
15 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
16 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
17 substitutes; \$31,541,000.

18 HEALTH AND SAFETY

19 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
20 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
21 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$9,507,000.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
24 Bureau of Mines; \$1,529,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
3 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
4 seventy-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
5 providing transportation services in isolated areas for em-
6 ployees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils,
7 and such activities may be financed under cooperative
8 arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
9 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
10 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
11 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
12 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
13 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during
15 the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
16 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
17 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
18 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
19 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
20 receipts.

21 HELIUM FUND

22 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
23 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to
24 section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to

1 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
2 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
3 without fiscal year limitation, \$16,000,000, in addition to
4 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

5 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
8 production and conservation of coal in the United States
9 through research and development, as authorized by law
10 (74 Stat. 337), \$6,945,000, to remain available until ex-
11 pended, of which not to exceed \$356,000 shall be available
12 for administration and supervision.

13 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
16 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
17 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
18 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
19 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$704,000.

20 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

21 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
24 sioner, \$444,000.

1 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

2 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies,
4 conservation, management, investigation, protection, and uti-
5 lization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea
6 lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection,
7 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
8 resources; promotion of education and training of fishery
9 personnel; and the performance of other functions related
10 thereto, as authorized by law; \$21,218,000.

11 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

12 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

13 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
14 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
15 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
16 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
17 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
18 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
19 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
20 currencies.

21 CONSTRUCTION

22 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
23 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
24 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery

1 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
2 \$1,905,000, to remain available until expended.

3 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
5 Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the
6 Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
7 construction of fishing vessels, \$5,000,000, to remain avail-
8 able until expended.

9 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

10 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
12 Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of
13 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,000,000, of which not to exceed
14 \$150,000 shall be available for program administration and
15 \$100,000 shall be available pursuant to the provisions of
16 section 4 (b) of the Act: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,750,-
17 000 available for apportionment to the States pursuant to
18 section 5 (a) of the Act shall remain available until the
19 close of the fiscal year following the year for which
20 appropriated.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of
23 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
24 in the regional offices, \$674,000.

1 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

2 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
3 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
4 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,454,000, to be de-
5 rived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

6 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

7 LOAN FUND

8 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$309,000
9 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
10 tive expenses.

11 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

12 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

13 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
14 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
15 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
16 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
17 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
18 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
19 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance
20 of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
21 Wildlife Refuge; \$35,324,300.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
24 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
25 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-

1 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
2 therein, \$5,115,500.

3 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

4 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
5 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
6 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
10 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
11 penses in the regional offices, \$1,458,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
14 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
15 one hundred and thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles for
16 replacement only (including sixty-four for police-type use
17 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
18 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to
19 exceed four aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed
20 \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary,
21 for information or evidence concerning violations of laws
22 administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; pub-
23 lication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law
24 (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for offi-
25 cers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man

1 per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent
2 to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and
3 Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to
4 exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public
5 recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent
6 with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and im-
7 provement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the
8 jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the
9 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
10 law in connection with management and investigation of
11 fish and wildlife resources.

12 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
15 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
16 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
17 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
18 pended, \$20,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,100,000
19 shall be available for administration and coordination during
20 the current fiscal year.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
23 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
24 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as
25 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended

1 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,485,000, of which not to
2 exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administration.

3 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
6 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329),
7 \$5,890,000, of which not to exceed \$427,000 shall be avail-
8 able for administrative expenses.

9 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
12 \$4,425,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$147,000 may
13 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
14 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
16 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
17 Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
21 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, not to
22 exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation ex-
23 penses, and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
24 placement only, \$4,450,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
4 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
6 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
7 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
8 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
9 under this authority until funds specifically made available
10 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall
11 have been exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expendi-
13 ture or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any
14 appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts in-
15 cluded in the budget programs of the several agencies, for
16 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range
17 fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Depart-
18 ment of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made
19 in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available
20 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
21 fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies
22 for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in
23 connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such
24 reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently
25 available at the time of receipt thereof.

1 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
2 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
3 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
4 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
5 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other ac-
6 tivity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
7 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimburse-
8 ments for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and
9 for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation
10 current at the time such reimbursements are received.

11 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
12 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
13 tions Act, 1966 shall be available for services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
15 when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to
16 exceed \$175,000; hire, maintenance and operation of air-
17 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
18 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
19 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
20 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
21 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or asso-
22 ciations which issue publications to members only or at a
23 price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
24 members.

25 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department

1 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
2 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
3 (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

4 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 FOREST SERVICE

7 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

8 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
9 tion, as follows:

10 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
11 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
12 administration, improvement, development, and manage-
13 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
14 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
15 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
16 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
17 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
18 Federal lands; \$160,671,000, of which \$5,000,000 for
19 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000
20 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for
21 use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
22 amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing
23 conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$680,000 of this
24 appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the
25 Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) :

1 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for “Cooperative
2 range improvements”, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
3 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this
4 appropriation.

5 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
6 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
7 where, as authorized by law; \$32,939,000.

8 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
9 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
10 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
11 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
12 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
13 others in the application of forest management principles
14 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
15 \$17,513,000.

16 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
17 AUTHORIZATION)

18 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
19 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
20 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
21 roads and trails, \$78,672,000, to remain available until
22 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
23 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
24 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of

1 March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
2 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
3 That not less than the amount made available under the
4 provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended
5 under the provisions of such Act.

6 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

7 SPECIAL ACTS

8 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
9 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
10 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
11 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
12 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
13 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
14 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
15 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
16 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866),
17 as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada,
18 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000;
19 Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940
20 (54 Stat. 402), \$32,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That
21 no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of
22 any land which is not within the boundaries of the national
23 forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the
24 approval of the local government concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as au-

1 thorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5
2 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of
3 buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a);
4 (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commis-
5 sion as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
6 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests
7 therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the
8 Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

9 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
10 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
11 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
12 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
13 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
14 side of the United States.

15 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for
16 acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act
17 approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519,
18 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an
19 established national forest or purchase unit nor shall these
20 lands be acquired without approval of the local government
21 concerned.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine
4 Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
6 \$71,500.

7 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
10 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
11 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and sec-
12 retary of the Commission in attending meetings and Com-
13 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
14 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers ap-
15 proved by the Commission, \$123,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
20 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
21 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed twenty-

1 three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
2 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
3 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
4 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
5 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with
6 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
7 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
8 Health Service Act; \$66,193,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

10 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
11 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
12 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
13 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
14 portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
15 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
16 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
17 U.S.C. 2004a); \$9,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

20 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
21 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

24 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
25 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or

1 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
2 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

3 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of at-
5 tendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
6 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
7 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
8 management of those functions or activities.

9 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
12 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
13 Claims Commission, \$347,000, of which not to exceed
14 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

15 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
18 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
20 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor,
21 as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$800,000.

22 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
25 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-

1 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
2 publications or services are available to members only or to
3 members at a price lower than to the general public; hire of
4 passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances there-
5 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$490,000 to be
6 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisi-
7 tion and construction".

8 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the National Council on the
11 Arts, established by Public Law 88-579, approved Sep-
12 tember 3, 1964, \$50,000.

13 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
16 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
17 collections from Government and other sources; international
18 exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the
19 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
20 tions in high altitudes; administration of the National Col-
21 lection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; in-
22 cluding not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized
23 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
24 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and
25 elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as

1 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees;
 2 repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and
 3 preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for
 4 publications; \$18,468,000.

5 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION (SPECIAL
 6 FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

7 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 8 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
 9 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for
 10 carrying out archeological activities under the provisions of
 11 section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and
 12 Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k),
 13 \$1,300,000, to remain available until expended: to be avail-
 14 able only to United States institutions. *Provided*, That this
 15 appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appro-
 16 priations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the
 17 foregoing currencies.

18 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
 19 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

20 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
 21 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
 22 National Zoological Park, \$1,539,000, to remain available
 23 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
 24 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
 25 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

1 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

2 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of
3 buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution,
4 as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63
5 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
7 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$2,248,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

10 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
11 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
12 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
13 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
14 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
15 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
16 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
17 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treas-
18 urer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and
19 art associations or societies whose publications or services
20 are available to members only, or to members at a price
21 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
22 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
23 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
24 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase, or rental
25 of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents

1 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, ap-
2 proaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for res-
3 toration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery
4 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-
5 viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and
6 under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem
7 proper; \$2,465,000.

8 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
10 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
11 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

12 CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended,
16 \$25,000.

17 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail
20 Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved
21 October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by section
22 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$25,000.

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

24 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
25 able under this title for services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other
2 law, shall not exceed \$83.

3 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
4 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966".

Passed the House of Representatives March 30, 1965.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 1, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and fees paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued April 27, 1965
For actions of April 26, 1965
89th-1st; No. 73



CONTENTS

Advisory Committee.....29	Flood control.....11	Pears.....24
Appropriations.....1,2	Food distribution.....18	Personnel.....18,22
ARS.....9	FHA.....9	SCS user charges...5,15,21
Balance of payments.....14	Foreign aid.....19	Silk.....10
Budget.....9	Forest Service.....2	Small business loans....31
CCC borrowing.....27	Inspection services....28	SRS.....9
C&MS.....9	Labeling.....25	Stockpiling.....10
Committee assignments....7	Lands.....30	Supplemental appropriations.....1
Daylight time.....13	Legislative program..17,20	User charges....5,15,21,28
Disaster relief....4,18,31	Loans.....9,26,31	Water resources....8,11,16
Electrification.....26	Manpower.....33	Wheat.....3
Farm economy.....12	Parkways.....32	
Farm labor.....6	Patents.....23	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported (on Apr. 23) second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate subcommittee approved Interior appropriation bill. Senate received President's message on extension of International Wheat Agreement. House received from President amendments to USDA budget.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Apr. 23, during adjournment) with amendments this bill, H.R. 7091 (S. Rept. 167)(p. 8110), which includes funds for this Department as shown in the table attached to this Digest.
2. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration this bill, H R. 6767. The "Daily Digest" states that the full committee will consider the bill in executive session on Thurs., Apr. 29. p. D317

3. WHEAT. Received the President's message transmitting a copy of the Protocol for the Extension of the International Wheat Agreement for one year, until July 31, 1966. p. 8122
4. DISASTER RELIEF. Both Houses received the President's report on disaster relief activities under Public Law 875, 81st Congress (H. Doc. 153). pp. 8093, 8129
5. USER CHARGES; SOIL CONSERVATION. Both Houses received a Hawaii Legislature resolution opposing the proposed user charge on SCS technical assistance and urging continuation of "present levels of Federal support for soil and water conservation districts." pp. 8109, 8111
6. FARM LABOR. Sen. Tower stated that the Labor Department was permitting the admission of foreign workers to harvest crops in Fla. and Calif., and urged the admission of Mexican farm laborers to harvest crops in Tex. pp. 8218-9
Both Houses received a Hawaii Legislature resolution urging amendment of the Sugar Act and "all Federal laws granting subsidies to any industry or agricultural pursuit" so as to establish minimum wages for workers under these laws. pp. 8109, 8111
7. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Agreed to a resolution (S. Res. 100) assigning Sens. Mondale and Russell (S. C.) to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and assigning Sen. Russell (S. C.) to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8191
8. WATER RESOURCES. Received a Vermont General Assembly resolution endorsing the aims and purposes of S. 493, to provide Federal aid in the development of adequate rural water systems. pp. 8129-30
Sen. McGovern urged the Bureau of Reclamation to undertake a feasibility survey of water resource development possibilities on the James River in the Mitchell, S. Dak., area. pp. 8137-8

HOUSE

9. 1966 BUDGET. Received from the President amendments to the 1966 budget (H. Doc. 154) which include proposals for this Department as follows:

Agricultural Research Service:

Transfer of meat inspection to Consumer
and Marketing Service -\$35,705,000

Consumer and Marketing Service:

Transfer of meat inspection from Agricultural
Research Service and savings due to reorga-
nization +\$35,205,000

Statistical Reporting Service:

Reduction due primarily to lower estimates
involved in the acquisition of a large-scale
computer -771,000

Total -\$ 1,271,000

In addition, the document included a proposal for the Farmers Home Administra-
tion for language to make the appropriation, "Rural housing for domestic farm
labor" available until expended. p. 8108

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate considered voting rights bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 8110-8129

Bills Introduced: 14 bills and 5 resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1812-1825; S.J. Res. 70; S. Con. Res. 33; and S. Res. 98-100. Pages 8114-8115

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 7091, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1965, with amendments (S. Rept. 167)—reported during adjournment April 23, under prior authorization;

S. Res. 98, to print as a Senate document a committee print entitled "Proposed Federal Promotion of 'Share Time' Education" (no written report); and

S. Res. 99, to print as a Senate document a publication entitled "Student Assistance Handbook: Guide to Financial Assistance for Education Beyond the High School" (no written report). Pages 8110, 8114

Supplemental Appropriations: Senator Pastore on April 23, during Senate adjournment, and under prior authorization, filed two notices of intention to move to suspend the rules for purpose of offering amendments to H.R. 7091, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1965. Page 8110

Committee Assignments: Senate adopted S. Res. 100, making the following changes in the membership of certain standing committees of the Senate:

Committee on the Judiciary—Senator Smathers assigned in lieu of Senator Johnston, deceased;

Committee on Foreign Relations—Senator McCarthy assigned in lieu of Senator Smathers;

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry—Senator Mondale assigned in lieu of Senator McCarthy, and Senator Russell (South Carolina) in lieu of Senator Johnston, deceased; and

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service—Senator Russell (South Carolina) in lieu of Senator Johnston, deceased. Page 8191

Voting Rights: Senate worked on S. 1564, to enforce the 15th amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. (right to vote).

Pending at adjournment was Williams' (Delaware) "clean elections" amendment, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. Pages 8139-8142, 8144-8149, 8183-8217

Treaty Received: Protocol for extension for 1 year of International Wheat Agreement, 1962 (Ex. B, 89th Cong., 1st sess.), open for signature in Washington, March 22-April 23, 1965, was received and referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Page 8122

Nominations: The following nominations were received: 136 postmasters, 1 Navy in the rank of admiral, and numerous Coast and Geodetic Survey. Pages 8219-8220

Quorum Call: One quorum call was taken today. Pages 8141-8142

Program for Tuesday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 6:06 p.m. until noon Tuesday, April 27, when it will continue on S. 1564, voting rights. Pages 8191, 8219

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee resumed its hearings on fiscal 1966 budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture, and related agencies, receiving testimony from several public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration H.R. 6767, fiscal 1966 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies.

It was announced that the full committee will consider this bill in executive session on Thursday, April 29.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Committee on Commerce: Committee held hearings on S. 1404, to establish uniform dates throughout the U.S. for commencing and ending daylight saving time, with testimony from Charles A. Webb, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission; Robert Ramspeck, chairman, Committee for Time Uniformity, Washington, D.C., who was accompanied by Robert E. Redding, Transportation Association of America; Richard A. Trice, Virginia Stage Lines, Inc., Charlottesville; Carl V. Lyon,

Association of American Railroads; Hollis M. Seavey, National Association of Broadcasters; A. B. McMullen, National Association of State Aviation Officials; Lloyd Brandt, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; Tom Frost, member, Virginia State Legislature, Warrenton; and Joseph Adams, Association of Local Service Airlines.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

SOCIAL SECURITY-MEDICARE, AND NOMINATION

Committee on Finance: Committee met in executive session to receive a staff briefing on the provisions of H.R. 6675, to increase benefits under the Social Security Act, and to provide a hospital insurance plan for the aged under the Social Security Act.

Committee approved for reporting the nomination of Joseph W. Barr, of Indiana, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Committee will meet again tomorrow with further staff briefings on the medicare bill.

PEACE CORPS ACT AMENDMENTS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee held hearings to hear Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., testify on S. 1368, to authorize funds for the Peace Corps for fiscal 1966.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT

Committee on Public Works: Committee began hearings on S. 1648, providing financial assistance for public works programs to alleviate unemployment in economically distressed areas, having as its witnesses Secretary John T. Connor and William L. Batt, Jr., Administrator, Area Redevelopment Administration, both of the Department of Commerce.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 19 public bills, H.R. 7585-7603; 13 private bills, H.R. 7604-7616; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 346 and 347, were introduced.

Pages 8108-8109

Consent Calendar: Passed the following bills on the call of the Consent Calendar:

Sent to the Senate without amendment:

Foreign military decorations: H.R. 3045, to authorize certain members of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations;

Vessel construction: H.R. 4346, to amend section 502 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to construction differential subsidies;

D.C. Code: H.R. 4465, to enact and codify part III of the D.C. Code, entitled "Decedents' Estates and Fiduciary Relations";

Postal field service: H.R. 6622, to exempt the postal field service from section 1370 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act;

Stockpile disposals: H.J. Res. 330, to authorize the disposal of chromium metal, acid grade flourspar, and silicon carbide from the supplemental stockpile; and

Stockpile disposals: H. Con. Res. 100, expressing the approval of Congress for the disposal of raw silk and silk noils from the national stockpile.

Sent to the Senate, amended:

Pecos National Monument: H.R. 3165, to authorize the establishment of the Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico.

Eligible bills not considered:

Passed over without prejudice: H.R. 3413.

Pages 8089-8092

Private Calendar: On the call of the Private Calendar the House passed without amendment H.R. 1356, a private bill. The remaining bills on the calendar were passed over without prejudice.

Pages 8092-8093

President's Message—Disaster Relief: Received and read a message from the President transmitting a report of activity under Public Law 81-875, Federal Disaster Act, for calendar year 1964. The message was referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. 153).

Page 8093

Bill Referred: S. 327, providing assistance to Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods, was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Page 8108

Program for Tuesday: Adjourned at 12:48 p.m. until Tuesday, April 27, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will consider H.R. 6497, increasing the U.S. quota in the International Monetary Fund (2 hours of debate); and H. Res. 317, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction.

Committee Meetings

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Wheat and the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

20250

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Issued

April 30, 1965

For actions of

April 29, 1965

89th-1st; No. 76

CONTENTS

Lease allotments.....	33	Inspection services.....	28	Pesticides.....	3
Adjournment.....	20	Intergovernmental		Recreation.....	7,17
Appropriations		relations.....	27	Research.....	1,2
.....	1,2,11,15,19	Land and water.....	1	Retirement.....	30
CCC inventories.....	6	Legislative procedure...	35	Screwworm program.....	1
Conservation.....	5,7	Legislative program.....	19	SCS.....	5,11
Disaster relief....	4,25,32	Lands.....	1,34	Small business.....	4,25
Education.....	16	Loans.....	9,25,32	Stockpiling.....	6
Farm labor.....	13	Marketing orders.....	31	Supplemental	
Farm program.....	23	Milk.....	31	appropriations.....	1
Flour-wheat donations...	12	Mining.....	1	Tobacco.....	33
Foreign aid.....	10,29	Natural resources.....	7,24	Trade fairs.....	18
Forest Service.....	1,2	Nominations.....	14	Water pollution.....	21
Grants-in-aid.....	1	Overtime work.....	28	Water systems loans.....	9
Great Plains.....	5	Patents.....	22	Wild animals.....	26
Housing.....	25	Personnel.....	28,30	Wool.....	8

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. House committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Morgan introduced foreign aid bill.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7091, and acted on the amendments in disagreement (pp. 8550-63, 8681-95). This bill will now be sent to the President. With regard to the language on the screwworm program which the conferees reported in technical disagreement, agreed to language providing that \$100,000 shall be "for the purpose of extending the screwworm barrier zone on a limited basis to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per cent of the expenses

of production, irradiation and release of the screw-worm flies." See Digest 75 for a summary of other items for this Department. Also, the bill includes: \$35 million for the President's disaster relief fund; \$16 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund of which not to exceed \$750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; \$45 million for the Department of Commerce for supplemental grants-in-aid for Federal programs in the Appalachian Region; and \$16 million for the Department of the Interior for carrying out a nation-wide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

2. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1966.

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6767 (S. Rept. 172)(p. 8609), which includes amounts for the Forest Service as shown on the table attached to this digest. Excerpts from the Senate Committee report are also attached.

3. PESTICIDES RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 1623, to increase the annual appropriation authorization for pesticide research by the Department of the Interior from \$2,565,000 to \$3.2 million for fiscal year 1966 and \$5 million annually for fiscal years 1967 and 1968. pp. 8659-60

4. SMALL BUSINESS; DISASTER RELIEF. The Small Business Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act so as to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. p. D334

5. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Byrd, Va., commended the work of the Soil Conservation Service on its 30th anniversary. p. 8651

Sen. Yarborough inserted a letter to the New York Times by SCS Administrator Williams reviewing drought conditions in the Great Plains area and the work of the Great Plains Conservation Program in helping prevent erosion. pp. 8656-7

6. STOCKPILING. Received from the Office of Emergency Planning a report on the strategic and critical materials stockpiling program for the 6-month period ending Dec. 31, 1964. p. 8607

Sen. Byrd, Va., submitted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal stockpile inventories, including CCC commodity inventories, as of Feb. 1965. pp. 8609-18

7. CONSERVATION. Sen. McIntyre inserted the address of Interior Secretary Udall at the N. H. Governor's Conference on Outdoor Recreation reviewing natural resource conservation policies, "Conservation and the Good Life." pp. 8651-3

8. WOOL. Sen. McGovern commended Sen. McGee for having received the Golden Fleece Award of the National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers. p. 8655

9. COSPONSORS were added to S. 1766, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make and insure loans to public and quasi-public agencies and non-profit corporations to provide rural water supply and water systems. pp. 8639-40

10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Miller criticized the foreign aid program in Indonesia. pp. 8698-9

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

APRIL 29, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6767]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

Amount of budget estimates, 1966 ¹	\$1, 241, 549, 500
Bill as passed by the House.....	1, 184, 090, 300
Increases over House bill recommended by committee.....	46, 662, 470
Total of bill as reported.....	1, 230, 752, 770
Appropriations, 1965.....	1, 062, 928, 270
Bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under budget estimates, 1966.....	10, 796, 730
Over appropriations, 1965.....	167, 824, 500
¹ Borrowing authorization (not included in totals):	
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$16, 780, 000
Appropriation, 1965.....	14, 000, 000
House allowance.....	16, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	16, 000, 000

Annual contract authority, \$12,500,000, in budget estimates, 1966, not included in bill passed by House of Representatives or reported to the Senate.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$1,241,549,500 (\$1,103,325,500 for definite appropriations and \$138,224,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts) for the programs and activities for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior—exclusive of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation—and the following related agencies:

Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

Commission of Fine Arts.

Division of Indian Health (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

Indian Claims Commission.

National Capital Planning Commission.

National Capital Transportation Agency.

National Council on the Arts.

Smithsonian Institution.

National Gallery of Art.

Civil War Centennial Commission.

Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.

Veterans' Administration (construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission).

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.

Transitional grants to Alaska.

Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$1,230,752,770 (\$1,092,518,770 for definite appropriations and \$138,234,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts) for the programs and activities of these agencies. The sum recommended by the committee is a decrease of \$10,796,730 under the budget estimates considered, an increase of \$46,662,470 over the sums included in the House bill, and an increase of \$167,824,500 over the sums appropriated for the current fiscal year.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$45,272,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	46,080,000
House allowance.....	46,080,000
Committee recommendation.....	52,080,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$52,080,000 which is \$6 million over the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The following table compares the committee recommendation with the budget estimate and the House allowance:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Realty and mineral leasing services:			
Title, lease and records service.....	\$5, 124, 000	\$5, 124, 000	\$5, 124, 000
Records improvement.....	756, 000	756, 000	756, 000
Resource management, conservation and protection:			
Land classification and mineral examination.....	4, 623, 000	4, 623, 000	4, 623, 000
Range management.....	5, 412, 000	5, 412, 000	5, 412, 000
Forestry.....	6, 728, 900	6, 728, 900	6, 728, 900
Soil and watershed conservation.....	12, 130, 000	12, 130, 000	18, 130, 000
Fire protection.....	3, 128, 100	3, 128, 100	3, 128, 100
Cadastral survey:			
Alaska.....	1, 967, 000	1, 967, 000	1, 967, 000
Other States.....	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000
General administration.....	1, 961, 000	1, 961, 000	1, 961, 000
Total.....	46, 080, 000	46, 080, 000	52, 080, 000

The committee recommendation includes \$6 million for soil and moisture conservation to be used for soil treatment, watershed management, and vegetation restoration in the Bureau of Land Management districts in the States. Of this amount, \$240,000 will be required for administration of the increased program.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2, 200, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	3, 150, 000
House allowance.....	3, 150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 150, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,150,000 which will provide \$800,000 for construction of buildings; \$800,000 for construction of sanitation and protection facilities; \$550,000 for maintenance of buildings and sanitation and protection facilities; and \$1 million for access roads.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

An appropriation of \$2 million is recommended by the committee for public lands development roads and trails. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance, and will provide funds for liquidating contracts for road projects on the public domain.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$10, 125, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	8, 545, 000
House allowance.....	8, 545, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 545, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of 25 per cent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products on the revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands. The recommended amount, \$8,545,000, is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$1, 396, 668
Budget estimate, 1966.....	1, 455, 000
House allowance.....	1, 455, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 455, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$1,455,000 for grazing of livestock on public lands and on the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands. This is an increase of about \$58,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1965.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$95, 868, 500
Budget estimate, 1966.....	106, 895, 000
House allowance.....	105, 761, 000
Committee recommendation.....	106, 448, 000

The committee recommends \$106,448,000, a decrease of \$447,000 under the budget estimate, and an increase of \$687,000 over the House allowance.

In the following table is a comparison of the committee recommendation with the budget estimates and the House allowances for the various activities.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Educational assistance, facilities, and services.....	\$76, 300, 000	\$75, 300, 000	\$75, 800, 000
Welfare and guidance services.....	13, 434, 000	13, 434, 000	13, 434, 000
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	14, 426, 000	14, 426, 000	14, 426, 000
Maintaining law and order.....	2, 735, 000	2, 805, 000	2, 890, 000
Reduction in travel.....		-204, 000	-102, 000
Total.....	106, 895, 000	105, 761, 000	106, 448, 000

The committee has decreased the amount of the budget estimate for additional Federal facilities by \$500,000 and the amount requested for travel by \$102,000.

The committee has concurred in the addition of \$70,000 by the House of Representatives to finance costs of maintaining law and order on the Quinault Indian Reservation; and has also added \$85,000 to this budget estimate to be transferred to the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe for the purpose of enabling that tribe to continue its participation in the maintenance of law and order.

In addition the committee recommends that not more than \$40,000 of available funds be used for purchase of plastic teaching aids.

The committee is aware of an increasing number of Indian people who are relocating from the reservations to cities and towns in the

various States. These people, for the most part, are unprepared by education and experience to enter into the mainstream of society and become fully contributing members. As a result, they impose heavy burdens on the States and local communities, because of their severe health, education, and welfare needs. Federal officials do not extend reservation-based services to this group. Because of their citizenship in the States, counties, and local communities in which they live, they are considered to be entitled to the same rights, privileges, responsibilities, and services as other citizens.

A notable example of the above situation is reflected in Rapid City, S. Dak., where private physicians and community hospitals for the past several years have been forced to carry unpaid accounts for services provided to these individuals. It is all but impossible to force collection from them; and as previously mentioned, they are ineligible for Government assistance.

The committee instructs the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Division of Indian Health, the two major agencies concerned with Indian affairs, to study this matter in detail and submit a joint report to the committee by January 1, 1966. This report should include the health, education, and welfare needs of Indian people who have relocated from reservations to cities and towns and have lost their eligibility for Federal services but are still in need of support until they can achieve social and economic independence.

Within the limit of funds available, it is the hope of the committee that the Bureau of Indian Affairs will establish a pilot home demonstration activity on the Rosebud Reservation to provide instruction on the cooking and using of surplus food commodities.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$40,390,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	42,956,000
House allowance.....	42,756,000
Committee recommendation.....	42,796,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,796,000, which is \$40,000 over the allowance of the House, and \$160,000 under the budget estimate.

The budget estimates, the House allowances, and the committee recommendations for the various activities are as follows:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest and range lands.....	\$5,178,000	\$5,178,000	\$5,178,000
Fire suppression.....	140,000	140,000	140,000
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	7,248,000	7,248,000	7,288,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	5,487,000	5,487,000	5,487,000
Maintenance of roads.....	3,799,000	3,799,000	3,799,000
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	365,000	365,000	365,000
Management of Indian trust property.....	6,661,000	6,661,000	6,661,000
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	12,765,000	12,765,000	12,765,000
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,313,000	1,313,000	1,313,000
Reduction in travel.....		-200,000	-200,000
Total.....	42,956,000	42,756,000	42,796,000

An additional \$40,000 is recommended by the committee to be used to initiate a mineral survey on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation in Arizona.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$52, 009, 000
Budget estimate, 1966-----	69, 675, 000
House allowance-----	32, 855, 000
Committee recommendation-----	36, 296, 000

The committee recommends \$36,296,000 for the construction of buildings, utilities, and other needed facilities, and for irrigation systems.

The committee concurs with the allowances of the House of Representatives, including \$75,000 for the construction of law and order facilities on the Quinault Indian Reservation; \$519,000 for the construction of additional facilities on the Flathead irrigation project, Montana; and \$50,000 for planning a high school to be located at Sisseton, S. Dak.; and recommends addition of funds to accomplish these projects. Also included in the committee's recommendation is \$700,000 additional for construction of the Lower Two Medicine Lake Dam on the North Fork of Two Medicine Creek. The estimate for this amount was received by the Congress after the House had considered this appropriations bill.

The committee has concurred with the House of Representatives in not providing funds for the construction of a high school at Albuquerque. However, the committee has allowed \$689,000 for planning the Albuquerque High School. The committee calls attention to its long-standing policy of urging attendance of both white and Indian students at facilities built with Federal funds. The committee directs the Bureau carefully to review and discuss with Albuquerque School District officials the possibility of an integrated school and report to the committee before proceeding beyond the planning stage.

The committee also has allowed funds to construct a new agency office building on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak. (\$400,000), a school at Dunseith, N. Dak. (\$558,000), and a school at Tularosa, N. Mex. (\$450,000).

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$17, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1966-----	16, 900, 000
House allowance-----	16, 900, 000
Committee recommendation-----	17, 605, 000

For road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) the committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,605,000, which is \$705,000 more than the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The additional amount is for construction of an all-weather road between the Grass Mountain community and St. Francis on the Rosebud Indian Reservation (\$135,000); construction of a road from Crystal, N. Mex., to connect with an existing road to Navajo, N. Mex. (\$320,000); for paving the road between North Dakota Highway 5 and the Queen of Peace Convent (\$25,000); and for improvement of 16 miles of roads on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz. (\$225,000). The additional amounts are to be obligated only after the States have agreed to assume financial responsibility for maintaining the roads on which the funds are to be applied.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$4,331,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	4,520,000
House allowance.....	4,520,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,520,000

The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House of Representatives and the budget estimate that \$4,520,000 be available for general administrative expenses. The committee, however, believes that the Department should be permitted to apply the full amount of the proposed \$1,615,000 of program funds for administrative purposes inasmuch as the proposed savings of \$3,500,000 will not be available during fiscal year 1966.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$88,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	44,000
House allowance.....	44,000
Committee recommendation.....	44,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$44,000 for payment of the fifth and last Menominee educational grant as provided by Public Law 87-432 for the purpose of lessening the impact on the State of Wisconsin and the county of Menominee of termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indians.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	3,000,000
House allowance.....	3,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,000,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$3 million, the budget estimate for tribal funds.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$29,230,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	33,215,000
House allowance.....	32,228,000
Committee recommendation.....	32,546,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,546,000 which is \$669,000 under the budget estimate and \$318,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives.

In the following table there is a comparison of the budget estimate, the House allowance, and committee recommendation for the various activities.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management of park and other areas.....	\$27,766,000	\$26,987,000	\$27,097,000
Forestry and fire control.....	1,603,000	1,603,000	1,603,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	205,000	205,000	205,000
Park and recreation programs.....	3,089,000	3,051,000	3,089,000
Concessions management.....	552,000	552,000	552,000
Reduction in travel.....		-170,000	
Total.....	33,215,000	32,228,000	32,546,000

The increases over the fiscal year 1965 budget which are recommended by the committee are as follows:

New park areas.....	\$500, 000
Park areas activated since the beginning of Mission 66 now partially financed.....	300, 000
Operation of newly constructed facilities and meeting requirements resulting from increased visitor use in pre-Mission 66 areas.....	1, 300, 000
Commercial power and telephone service connection charges.....	75, 000
Surveying and monumentation of park boundaries.....	50, 000
Safety staffs in regional offices and Washington office.....	111, 000
Motion picture and audiovisual production program.....	76, 000
Natural sciences studies.....	50, 000
Initiation of a park operations study program.....	50, 000
Additional U.S. Park Police positions.....	87, 000
Additional park information publications.....	70, 000
Employees' compensation fund payments.....	25, 000
More adequate fire protection service.....	90, 000
Study for Ice Age Scientific Reserve (Wis.).....	50, 000
Comprehensive river basin planning studies participation.....	54, 000
Increased requirements for—	
Land use.....	138, 000
Concessions management.....	18, 000

The increases over the House allowance which are recommended by the Senate committee are \$318,000 distributed as follows: Safety staffs (\$34,000), four interpretive motion pictures (\$16,000) and one training film (\$10,000), natural science studies (\$50,000), land appraisal staff (\$38,000), and \$170,000 to provide the full amount of the budget estimate for travel.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$23, 100, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	24, 660, 000
House allowance.....	24, 660, 000
Committee recommendation.....	24, 660, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,660,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, for the purpose of maintaining roads and trails and for maintaining and operating facilities within the national park areas.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$42, 406, 600
Budget estimate, 1966.....	26, 327, 000
House allowance.....	26, 077, 000
Committee recommendation.....	26, 368, 000

For construction by the National Park Service, the committee recommends \$26,368,000, an increase of \$41,000 over the budget estimate and \$291,000 over the House allowance.

The appropriation recommended by the committee will provide \$100,000 for an addition to the present concession building at the Mount Rushmore National Monument, and \$100,000 for exterior stone facing on the day use facility at Paradise in Mount Rainier National Park, Wash. The committee concurs with \$400,000 of the reduction of \$491,000 imposed by the House of Representatives because of an unobligated balance available from fiscal year 1965.

The committee has not recommended restoration of the \$149,000 requested for construction at Fort Washington, Md. However, the committee does not approve use of this area by an agency other than

the National Park Service until legislation has been enacted to remove Fort Washington from the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$29,000,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	34,000,000
House allowance.....	33,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	33,000,000

For road construction, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$33 million which is \$1 million less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance. This will provide for liquidation of contractual obligations for the construction of parkways and for roads and trails.

The committee also recommends that within the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$120,000 be used for construction of an access road to the visitor center at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2,325,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	2,516,000
House allowance.....	2,450,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,465,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,465,000 for general administrative expenses. This is \$51,000 less than the budget estimate and \$15,000 more than the House allowance, and will provide the full travel allowance necessary to the increased activities of the Service, including travel of the four new management analysis positions which are approved by both the committee and the House of Representatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee has allowed 112 passenger motor vehicles, an increase of 18 over the number approved by the House of Representatives. Ninety-four of these vehicles are for replacement. Of the 18 new vehicles 2 are needed by the additional Park Police which are authorized, and 16 will be used in new park areas which are being created in fiscal year 1966.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2,700,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	3,398,000
House allowance.....	3,398,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,398,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,398,000, the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance, for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This will provide \$569,000 more than was available in the last fiscal year to expand work on the nationwide outdoor recreation plan; and \$100,000 more than was available in fiscal year 1965 for additional work on water resources planning projects of the various Federal agencies.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1965.....	None
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$125, 000, 000
House allowance.....	125, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	125, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$125 million to carry out this program. This is the same amount as was allowed by the House of Representatives and as the budget estimate.

The following table indicates the manner in which the committee recommends that expenditure of the \$125 million be distributed:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
1. Assistance to States.....	\$74, 136, 000	\$90, 000, 000	\$79, 576, 350
2. Federal land acquisition program:			
National Park Service: Requirements for recently authorized areas:			
Cape Code National Seashore, Mass.....	4, 450, 000	4, 450, 000	4, 450, 000
Fire Island National Seashore, N. Y.....	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000
Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri.....	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial Park, Pa.....	320, 000	320, 000	320, 000
Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans.....	329, 000	329, 000	329, 000
Minute Man National Historical Park, Mass.....	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000
Subtotal, new areas.....	13, 599, 000	13, 599, 000	13, 599, 000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Maryland, Gold Mine tract.....	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000
Inholdings in 42 park areas.....	10, 432, 000	6, 412, 900	7, 911, 400
Anticipated slippage.....		-411, 900	-411, 900
Total, Park Service.....	26, 031, 000	21, 600, 000	23, 098, 500
Forest Service:			
Wilderness areas.....	857, 750	322, 000	857, 750
Primitive areas.....	994, 600	994, 600	994, 600
Other recreation areas.....	18, 426, 650	11, 177, 250	18, 426, 650
Anticipated slippage.....		-493, 850	-493, 850
Total, Forest Service.....	20, 279, 000	12, 000, 000	19, 785, 150
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Endangered species:			
Whooping crane.....	1, 100, 000		1, 100, 000
Florida Sandhill crane.....	1, 000, 000		
New Mexico duck.....	864, 000		
Hawaiian species.....	150, 000		
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries.....	3, 114, 000		1, 100, 000
Total, Federal program.....	49, 424, 000	33, 600, 000	43, 983, 650
Administrative expenses.....	1, 440, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 440, 000
Total 1966.....	125, 000, 000	125, 000, 000	125, 000, 000

The committee's recommendation will provide the budgeted amount for land acquisition proposed by the National Park Service in the Everglades National Park, Fla., in the amount of \$1,125,500; in the Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah, \$83,000; and in the Edison National Historic Site, N.J., \$200,000. Also, the committee has provided not to exceed \$90,000 for use by the Department of the Interior in negotiating a scenic easement on Scott's Bluff National Monument, Nebr. The remainder of the reduction in the estimate of funds for purchase of inholdings in parks has not been restored since there still remain funds for land acquisitions in those areas to which the National Park Service proposed to distribute the reduction made by the House of Representatives (Glacier National Park, Grand

Teton National Park, Olympic National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, and Yosemite National Park).

Inasmuch as the Sylvania tract in Michigan is most desirable as a recreation area and because it appears that if it is not purchased within the next year it will not be available to the Forest Service, the committee recommends that the amount requested for this acquisition be allowed. The same is true to a certain extent of the wilderness area in Idaho; and the forest project in Pennsylvania (Allegheny Reservoir) is a necessary one to completion of a project now underway.

The committee also has approved the request of \$1,100,000 to purchase additional lands for the protection of whooping cranes and other rare and endangered bird species. The committee directs that the Department make every effort to acquire lands and interests therein by lease or easement rather than by fee title. The committee feels the easement procedure has been very successful in obtaining waterfowl habitat in the prairie pothole States of the Midwest and may work just as well in this case.

The full amount of \$1,440,000 estimated as necessary for administrative expenses has been allowed by the committee in view of the size of this new program and of the responsibilities assigned to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, both by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and by the Congress.

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in including in the bill a provision which will require that the Federal Government match equally the amounts tendered by each of the States under the recreation plans approved by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

VISITOR DAY REPORT

Section 6(a) of Public Law 88-578 provides in part: "Moneys appropriated from the fund for Federal purposes shall * * * be allotted by the President to the following purposes and subpurposes in substantially the same proportion as the number of visitor-days in areas and projects hereinafter described for which admission fees are charged under section 2 of this Act:"

The proposed allotment to the Federal agencies as contained in the 1966 budget is not based on this visitor-day formula because such data are not available.

The committee directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to submit annually hereafter a report on the number of visitor-days during the past year in areas for which admission fees are charged. The committee further directs the Bureau to finalize the definition of a visitor-day and to institute uniform methods for measuring use that shall be used by all Federal agencies involved under Public Law 88-578. The official count shall be started during the calendar year 1965 as promptly as possible. The committee understands that the first full year's count may not be available until the end of calendar year 1966. However, the committee expects that the calendar year 1965 visitor-day count, although based in part on estimates, shall be made available for its consideration at the time of the hearings on the 1967 estimates; and that such data shall be provided annually thereafter.

REPROGRAMING FOR LAND ACQUISITIONS

The committee concurs generally with the views expressed in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives relating to the land and water conservation fund.

The committee has considered carefully the need of administering agencies to reprogram to carry out an effective program of land acquisition with funds appropriated from the land and water conservation fund. It is aware that proposed acquisitions by the Federal agencies involve innumerable tracts of land throughout the country, and that many of these parcels cover areas of an acre or less on which it is not practical in many instances to obtain purchase options or to conduct detailed appraisals. Changing conditions may also result in variations in cost estimates. These factors, in the opinion of the committee, justify allowing the administering agencies a degree of flexibility in conducting the acquisition programs.

The committee expects that acquiring agencies, when confronted with cost increases amounting to more than 10 percent or with the need to substitute a high priority tract not originally budgeted for a tract of lower priority, will submit proposed reprograming actions to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration. If such actions appear justified to the Secretary, he may approve changes resulting from cost increases up to 15 percent and may approve the substitution of new acquisitions in amounts not to exceed \$100,000 per acquisition. Any proposed reprograming exceeding these limits will be submitted to the committee for advance approval. Funds appropriated for land acquisition shall not be reprogramed for other purposes. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation shall submit quarterly to the committee a complete list of reprogramings with an explanation of the need for such actions.

The following criteria, generally parallel to those established by the committee last year, shall be applicable to land and water conservation fund acquisitions.

1. Reprograming may be undertaken only when an unforeseen situation arises, and then only if postponement of the proposed land acquisition until the next appropriation year will result in substantially increased cost to the Federal Government or in damage to other federally owned property. Mere convenience or desire shall not be factors for consideration.

2. A proposed land acquisition which may be deferred through reprograming shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprograming; but, instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred acquisition through regular appropriative processes.

3. A proposed land acquisition should not be included in the budget for funding until all preliminary estimates are carefully and soundly prepared in such a manner as to give a reasonable assurance that the estimates are correct, and that land acquisitions may reasonably be expected to be initiated with the fiscal year for which funds are requested.

4. It is desirable that in every possible instance funds made available for a land acquisition should be expended or obligated during the fiscal year for which appropriation is made.

The criteria pertaining to reprograming contained in Senate Report 971, 88th Congress, 2d session, remain in effect with respect to all other appropriations which are provided in this bill.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$25, 300, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	14, 579, 000
House allowance.....	14, 579, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 579, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in recommending the budget estimate of \$14,579,000 for administration of territories. This will provide funds for the operation of the governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Canton Island, as well as for general administration and for servicing Alaska public works loans.

No funds were requested for grants for the construction program in American Samoa, but it is recommended that the construction programs for which approval has heretofore been given be accomplished as they were set forth in the budget justification.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$17, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	17, 344, 000
House allowance.....	17, 344, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 344, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,344,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This is a reduction of \$156,000 below the amount of the authorization and the amount of the appropriation in fiscal year 1965.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

(Limitation on administrative expenses)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$156, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	100, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee approves the request of \$100,000 as a limitation on the administrative expenses of the Virgin Islands Corporation. This is a decrease of \$56,000 in the amount approved for this purpose in fiscal year 1965.

THE ALASKA RAILROAD

PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1965.....	None
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 200, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$5,200,000 for payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund. This is \$2,200,000 greater than the budget estimate and the House allowance. The additional amount will provide for the full amount of the damage estimated to have been suffered by the Alaska Railroad, and will permit the railroad more nearly to meet the costs of the earthquake disaster program.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$67, 255, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	72, 826, 000
House allowance.....	71, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	72, 480, 870

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$72,480,870, an increase over the House allowance of \$1,380,870 and a decrease in the budget estimate of \$345,130. The amounts allowed for the various activities are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$22, 803, 000	\$22, 803, 000	\$22, 803, 000
Geologic and mineral resources surveys and mapping.....	19, 454, 000	18, 512, 780	18, 962, 780
Minerals exploration.....	997, 000	989, 090	989, 090
Marine geology and hydrology.....	953, 000	853, 000	953, 000
Water resources investigations.....	21, 863, 000	21, 482, 130	22, 063, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	198, 000	198, 000	198, 000
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	4, 579, 000	4, 579, 000	4, 579, 000
General administration.....	1, 957, 000	1, 911, 000	1, 911, 000
Special purpose buildings.....	250, 000		250, 000
Unobligated balance available.....	-228, 000	-228, 000	-228, 000
Total.....	72, 826, 000	71, 100, 000	72, 480, 870

The committee recommends increases of \$60,000 for accelerated production of the National Atlas; \$310,000 for acceleration of standard quadrangle mapping, map revision, and maintenance; \$1,622,000 for geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping; \$200,000 for marine geology and hydrology; \$880,870 to expand the Federal program for obtaining and coordinating water resources data and for water resources research; \$440,000 to match State offerings for cooperative water resources research; and \$250,000 for an engineering design for expansion of the Geological Survey Field Center at Denver.

In addition, the committee has recommended \$200,000 for removal of sediment in the Gila River, Ariz., which is interfering with the operation of stream gaging required for a phreatophyte water consuming study.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$30, 100, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	31, 625, 000
House allowance.....	31, 541, 000
Committee recommendation.....	31, 891, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,891,000 for the following programs of the Bureau of Mines:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
1. Research:			
(a) Coal.....	\$6,369,000	\$6,410,000	\$6,410,000
(b) Petroleum.....	2,329,000	2,329,000	2,329,000
(c) Oil shale.....	1,033,000	1,033,000	1,033,000
(d) Metallurgy.....	10,345,000	10,345,000	10,345,000
(e) Mining.....	3,162,000	3,107,000	3,107,000
(f) Marine mineral mining.....	234,000	234,000	234,000
(g) Explosives.....	557,000	557,000	557,000
2. Resource development:			
(a) Statistics.....	1,805,000	1,805,000	1,805,000
(b) Economic analysis.....	226,000	226,000	226,000
(c) Bituminous coal.....	898,000	898,000	978,000
(d) Anthracite.....	400,000	400,000	400,000
(e) Petroleum.....	560,000	560,000	576,000
(f) Minerals.....	3,144,000	3,144,000	3,398,000
(g) International activities.....	563,000	563,000	563,000
Reduction in travel.....		-70,000	-70,000
Total.....	31,625,000	31,541,000	31,891,000

The amount recommended is \$350,000 over the House allowance and \$266,000 more than the budget estimate. The committee directs that the Bureau of Mines program and offices in Alaska be continued at their present level, and has added \$350,000 for this purpose. The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in its directive that the Anthracite Research Laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., be continued.

The budget presentation for this activity includes a proposed closing of the laboratory at Boulder City, Nev., and the transfer of the research functions to Reno, Nev., at a saving initially reported to the committee of \$132,000 to be realized in fiscal year 1967. It was also testified that the cost of the move would be \$132,000. Subsequent information supplied by the Bureau is that the savings will be greater, which indicates that the study given to this proposed move was inadequate. The committee believes that before a transfer of these facilities is accomplished a more thorough analysis of its effects and of the real savings to be realized should be made. Therefore, the committee directs that the proposed transfer not take place during fiscal year 1966.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$9,300,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	9,507,000
House allowance.....	9,507,000
Committee recommendation.....	9,507,000

The recommendation of the committee for health and safety in fiscal year 1966 is \$9,507,000, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. The following table sets forth this recommendation by activities:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Inspections, investigations, and rescue work	\$7,029,000	\$7,029,000	\$7,029,000
Control of fires in coal deposits.....	408,000	408,000	408,000
Health and safety research	2,070,000	2,070,000	2,070,000
Total.....	9,507,000	9,507,000	9,507,000

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$1,410,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	1,529,000
House allowance.....	1,529,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,529,000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$1,529,000 for general administrative expenses, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

HELIUM FUND

(Borrowing authorization)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	16,780,000
House allowance.....	16,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	16,000,000

The committee recommends that there be provided to the helium fund \$16 million in additional borrowing authority for operation of the helium program during fiscal year 1966. This is \$780,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance. The committee concurs that the \$9 million of unused borrowing authority which will still be available together with the new borrowing authority will be sufficient to meet requirements during the coming fiscal year.

The committee has not approved the request of the Bureau of Mines to increase the annual borrowing authority for the helium program by \$12,500,000. If approved, this would provide authority to enter into contracts to the extent of \$60 million per year for a period of up to 25 years. It was testified that the additional contracting authority could commit the United States to purchases amounting to \$250 million. Until the contracts now in existence have operated for a sufficiently long period of time for the Department to know just how to approach a renegotiation clause, which the Congress has indicated will be included in any future contracts, the committee believes that additional contracts should not be consummated.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$6,836,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	6,945,000
House allowance.....	6,945,000
Committee recommendation.....	7,595,000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$7,595,000 for the Office of Coal Research. This is \$650,000 more than the budget estimate and the House allowance. Included within the recommended amount is the budget estimate of \$6,945,000; \$375,000 to be matched by a contribution by the State of Pennsylvania to develop a treatment plant as indicated in the report of the House Committee on Appropriations; and \$275,000 to develop a method of utilizing coal ash and fly ash for the manufacture of brick.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$660, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	704, 000
House allowance.....	704, 000
Committee recommendation.....	704, 000

The committee recommendation for salaries and expenses, Office of Oil and Gas, is \$704,000, the amount allowed by the House of Representatives and proposed in the budget estimate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$425, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	444, 000
House allowance.....	444, 000
Committee recommendation.....	444, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$444,000 for the Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife Service. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$20, 344, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	21, 218, 000
House allowance.....	21, 218, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 268, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,268,000 distributed as indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management.....	\$485, 500	\$485, 500	\$485, 500
Marketing and technology.....	4, 881, 600	4, 881, 600	5, 181, 600
Research.....	11, 999, 400	11, 999, 400	12, 749, 400
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 424, 800	1, 424, 800	1, 424, 800
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	43, 900	43, 900	43, 900
Columbia River fishery facilities.....	2, 382, 800	2, 382, 800	2, 382, 800
Total.....	21, 218, 000	21, 218, 000	22, 268, 000

The committee's recommendation is \$1,050,000 over the House allowance and over the budget estimate. The additional amount recommended by the committee includes \$250,000 to initiate a study of increasing mortality of Pacific coast oysters; \$370,000 to establish an ocean engineering program to be divided as follows: \$240,000 for refinement and development of techniques for exploiting midwater species and \$130,000 for development of efficient harvesting devices for Alaskan shrimp resources; and \$430,000 to initiate research to revitalize the Great Lakes fishing industry.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$300, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	300, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$300,000, which is the same as the House allowance, for purchase of foreign currencies to be used for research contracts in foreign countries.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$4, 788, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	1, 405, 000
House allowance.....	1, 905, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 080, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,080,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Included in this amount are the following projects approved by the House of Representatives: Completion of construction of the exploratory fishing vessel to replace the *Oregon*, \$650,000; completion of construction of the Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Conn., and purchase of equipment, \$95,000; technological equipment for the new laboratory at Seattle, Wash., \$80,000; alterations and improvements at the research facility at Woods Hole, Mass., \$100,000; expansion of laboratory facilities on the research vessel, *George B. Kelez*, \$40,000; acquisition of land at Auke Bay, Alaska, \$15,000.

The committee also recommends allowance of the full amount budgeted for Columbia River fishery facilities. This will include \$300,000 for management techniques, \$35,000 for stream improvement, and \$90,000 for program supervision and engineering. The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in providing \$600,000 for constructing a fishway at Willamette Falls, Oreg. In addition, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$75,000 to complete construction and installation of fish screens in the Salmon River drainage, Idaho.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in recommending an appropriation of \$5 million, the amount of the budget estimate, to cover the cost in fiscal year 1966 of carrying out the U.S. Fishing Fleet Improvement Act. This act authorizes payment of

subsidies for construction of fishing vessels in shipyards of the United States. Of the amount recommended, \$375,000 is for administrative expenses.

Because of the inability of naval architects to complete detailed vessel plans in time for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to obligate the full amount of the appropriation for this purpose in fiscal year 1965, about \$750,000 remains unobligated. Under the law this amount will be lost to the program at the close of the current fiscal year. Because of the applications which will have been approved by June 30, 1965, and the need to provide the subsidies, the committee recommends the addition of language in the bill to continue the availability of the fiscal year 1965 appropriation during fiscal year 1966.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1965.....	None
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 600, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,600,000 to implement the Federal Aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964.

Section 4(a) of the act authorizes an appropriation of \$5 million annually to stimulate research and development projects in the several States. The sum appropriated is to be matched by the individual States, with the Federal share reaching as much as 75 per cent of a project cost. The committee recommendation would provide \$4,900,000 for this purpose in fiscal year 1966.

Section 4(b), which authorizes an appropriation of \$400,000 for fishery resource disaster aid, would be implemented to the full extent of the authorization under the committee's recommendation. The remaining \$300,000 is for administration.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$667, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	674, 000
House allowance.....	674, 000
Committee recommendation.....	674, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$674,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. This is the same amount as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2, 442, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	2, 454, 000
House allowance.....	2, 454, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 454, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$2,454,000 for the administration of the Pribilof Islands. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance, and will provide for the natives of the Pribilof Islands necessary building maintenance and rehabilitation work, and for operation of the fur seal activity.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND

(Limitation on administrative expenses)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$302, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	309, 000
House allowance.....	309, 000
Committee recommendation.....	309, 000

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$309,000 as a limitation on administrative expenses for the fisheries loan fund. This is the same amount as was recommended by the Department.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$34, 860, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	34, 935, 000
House allowance.....	35, 324, 300
Committee recommendation.....	36, 814, 300

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$36,814,300, \$1,879,300 over the budget estimate, and \$1,490,000 over the House allowance. The following table shows the committee's recommendations by activity:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management of fishery resources.....	\$7, 234, 000	\$7, 376, 900	\$7, 376, 900
Extension and training.....	1, 011, 000	1, 131, 000	1, 261, 000
Fishery research.....	2, 817, 000	2, 917, 000	3, 467, 000
Administration of wildlife resources.....	14, 402, 000	14, 402, 000	14, 412, 000
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	2, 381, 000	2, 381, 000	2, 731, 000
Wildlife research.....	4, 792, 000	4, 818, 400	5, 168, 400
Soil and moisture conservation.....	705, 000	705, 000	705, 000
River basin studies.....	1, 387, 000	1, 387, 000	1, 387, 000
Pesticides registration.....	206, 000	206, 000	206, 000
Total.....	34, 935, 000	35, 324, 300	36, 814, 300

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in adding the following funds to the budget estimate: \$60,000 for the operation of the National Fish Hatchery at Mescalero, N. Mex. \$32,900 for the continued operation of the National Fish Hatchery at Tupelo, Miss.; \$50,000 for the expenses of the Director and the staff (not to exceed a total of 13 positions) of the National Aquarium; \$40,000 each for cooperative fishery units at Oklahoma State University, Ohio State University, and South Dakota State University; \$26,400 for additional costs of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Ohio State University; and \$100,000 for staffing the Narragansett Marine Game Fish Research Laboratory. Rhode Island.

The increase of \$1,490,000 above the House allowance is for the following:

Additional funds for the cooperative fishery unit, University of Georgia	\$10, 000
Additional funds for the cooperative fishery unit, North Carolina State College	10, 000
Establishment of a cooperative fishery unit, Virginia Polytechnic Institute	40, 000
Establishment of a cooperative fishery unit, University of Hawaii	50, 000
Establishment of a cooperative fishery unit, Iowa State University	40, 000
Establishment of a cooperative fishery unit, Oregon State University	40, 000
Expansion of sport fishing research in the North Central Reservoir area	145, 000
Expansion of program concerned with rare and endangered American wildlife species	350, 000
Establishment of a fishery management project in Vermont	40, 000
Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, New Jersey:	
Increased operation of the research vessel	360, 000
Increased operation of the fish behavior tank	45, 000
Expansion of program to restore the nene goose	10, 000
Continuation of predatory animal and injurious rodent control program at its current level	350, 000

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1965	\$8, 057, 800
Budget estimate, 1966	2, 992, 000
House allowance	5, 115, 500
Committee recommendation	7, 943, 700

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,943,700 for construction of sport fish facilities, including fish hatcheries and fishery research, and wildlife facilities, including wildlife refuges and wildlife research. This is \$2,828,200 over the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$4,951,700 over the budget estimate.

Included are the budget estimates for replacement of deteriorating facilities at the Pisgah Forest No. 2 National Fish Hatchery, North Carolina, \$196,000; completion of a fish-pesticide research laboratory, Columbia, Mo., \$365,000; development, advance planning, and repair of storm damage at 19 national wildlife refuges, \$2 million; completion of furnishing and equipping the new Chemical Screening Laboratory at Denver, Colo., \$100,000; and completion of the Wildlife Research Center at Jamestown, N. Dak., \$331,000.

The committee concurs with the following allowances of the House of Representatives in excess of the budget estimate: \$60,000 to complete construction of the Narragansett Marine Game Fish Research Laboratory, Rhode Island; \$100,000 to initiate a drainage program on the Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina; \$100,000 for site selection and planning of a marine game laboratory for the Gulf of Mexico; \$50,000 for planning a fish hatchery at the Allegheny River Reservoir; \$30,000 for planning a fish hatchery at the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Oreg.; completion of hatchery construction at Coleman, Calif. (\$130,000); Natchitoches, La. (\$245,500); Welaka, Fla. (\$145,500); Saratoga, Wyo. (\$188,000); Wytheville, Va. (\$136,000); Lamar, Pa. (\$197,500); Dale Hollow, Tenn. (\$192,000); Quinault Indian Reservation, Wash. (\$258,000); Warm Springs, Ga. (\$33,000); Cortland, N.Y. (\$233,000); and McNenny, S. Dak. (\$25,000).

Additionally, the committee proposes \$2,628,200 for the following:

Initiation of recreational development, Camp Cornelia, Okefenokce National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia-----	\$150, 000
Initiation of development and rehabilitation, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma (for highways and recreation roads)-----	400, 000
Additional facilities at the Ouray Wildlife Refuge, Utah-----	125, 000
Initiation of construction, Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nevada-----	374, 000
Completion of improvement program, Bozeman National Fish Hatchery, Montana-----	100, 000
Hatchery building, White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery, West Virginia-----	130, 000
Completion of redevelopment, Mammoth Spring National Fish Hatchery, Arkansas-----	122, 000
Completion of redevelopment, Lyman National Fish Hatchery, Mississippi-----	143, 500
Needed facilities, Valley City National Fish Hatchery, North Dakota--	100, 700
Initiation of construction, Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, Idaho----	255, 000
Expansion of facilities, Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery, Maine--	210, 000
Expansion of facilities, McKinney Lake National Fish Hatchery, North Carolina-----	208, 000
Initiation of rehabilitation, Orangeburg County National Fish Hatchery, South Carolina-----	210, 000
Purchase of lands, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak-----	20, 000
Completion of development, Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery South Dakota-----	80, 000
Planning an additional marine game laboratory on the western Gulf of Mexico-----	100, 000
Rehabilitation of existing buildings to provide laboratory space, Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, New Jersey-----	50, 000
Repair of existing docking facilities, Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, New Jersey-----	50, 000

In addition to the allowance of funds recommended for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries at Jamestown, N. Dak., the committee proposes that there be placed in the bill language which will permit the acquisition of additional land at this place by exchange for privately owned lands of equal value. A survey of the Fish and Wildlife Service property at that point shows that it includes the entrance road and gate to the Jamestown Country Club. This organization owns other property nearby which it desires to trade to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the entrance road and gate.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$8, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1966-----	7, 500, 000
House allowance-----	7, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	7, 500, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in its allowance of \$7,500,000 for the migratory bird conservation account. This is the amount of the budget estimate. The appropriation, together with the receipts available from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total of \$12,500,000 for the acquisition of needed waterfowl habitat. It is estimated that 28,500 acres of land will be acquired in fee and 144,000 acres will be placed under easement.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965-----	\$1, 384, 000
Budget estimate, 1966-----	1, 458, 000
House allowance-----	1, 458, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 458, 000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$1,458,000 for general administrative expenses. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate. Included in this amount is \$15,000 for a new program of automatic data processing services.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	26,515,000
House allowance.....	20,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	20,000,000

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of Representatives of \$18,900,000 for research and development by the Office of Saline Water through contracts and grants and at Federal laboratories. For administration and coordination the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,100,000 as does the House of Representatives. This is a total of \$6,515,000 less than the budget estimate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2,250,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	2,485,000
House allowance.....	2,485,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,485,000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$2,485,000, for operation and maintenance. This is the same as the House allowance.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$1,465,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	5,890,000
House allowance.....	5,890,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,890,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,890,000 for the Office of Water Resources Research. This will provide \$4,463,000 for financial support to water resources research institutes in each of the States and in Puerto Rico at the rate of \$87,500 each.

The committee would also make available \$1 million under section 101 of the Water Resources Research Act to be used as matching fund grants to State water resources research institutes for the purpose of undertaking specific water research projects. The remaining \$427,000 is for administration of the program.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$4,223,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	4,479,000
House allowance.....	4,425,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,487,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,487,000 for the Office of the Solicitor. This is \$62,000 more than the House allowance and \$8,000 more than the budget estimate. The committee's recommendation would provide \$62,000 for continuing the office at Ephrata, Wash., at the same level of operation as obtains in the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$4, 110, 500
Budget estimate, 1966.....	4, 479, 000
House allowance.....	4, 450, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 454, 400

The committee proposes an allowance of \$4,454,400 for the Office of the Secretary, which is \$4,400 more than the House allowance and is \$24,600 less than the budget estimate. The increase over the House allowance is for messenger service to Congress for the departmental office of congressional liaison.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$150, 744, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	162, 378, 000
House allowance.....	160, 671, 000
Committee recommendation.....	163, 833, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$163,833,000 for forest land management, \$1,455,000 over the budget estimate and \$3,162,000 over the House allowance. The following table compares the committee's recommendations with the budget estimates and the House allowances:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
National forest protection and management.....	\$139, 591, 000	\$138, 684, 000	\$140, 696, 000
Water resource development and related activities.....	4, 532, 000	4, 532, 000	4, 882, 000
Fighting forest fires.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000
Insect and disease control.....	12, 575, 000	11, 775, 000	12, 575, 000
Acquisition of lands.....	680, 000	680, 000	680, 000
Total.....	162, 378, 000	160, 671, 000	163, 833, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate for forest land management except for a reduction of \$250,000 in the amount requested for land classification, adjustments, and surveys. The committee has concurred with increases allowed by the House of Representatives as follows:

Brasstown Bald Visitation Center, Chattahoochee National Forest.....	\$125, 000
Picnic area, Camp Roosevelt National Forest, Va.....	55, 000
White Rocks Reservoir, Jefferson National Forest, Va.....	150, 000

The committee recommends \$350,000 for initial development of Blanchard Springs Caverns, Ark.—\$172,000 more than the increase of \$128,000 allowed by the House.

Additions recommended by the Senate committee are as follows:

Construction of observation tower, Spruce Knob, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.....	\$100, 000
Recreation planning, trout pond area, George Washington National Forest, W. Va.....	50, 000
Recreation and development work at the Monroe Reservoir, Wayne Hoosier National Forest, Ind.....	350, 000
Recreation management, boundary waters canoe area, Superior National Forest, Minn.....	75, 000
Increase for fire protection and air tanker service.....	500, 000

It has been brought to the attention of the committee by witnesses and others that in view of recent comptroller general reports, the Forest Service is considering replacing oral auction bidding with sealed bidding in certain instances. Since in some areas the Government is the dominant timber owner and purchasers have no alternate source of supply, a change in bid procedure may cause serious economic instability. The committee directs that before any changes are made they should be carefully studied with a view to their effects on the communities, labor, and industry.

The committee approves the decision to change the aerial tanker hiring system to negotiated contracts with guaranteed minimums. Since implementation requires additional funds not provided in this budget, the committee recognized that the changeover could not be fully financed in fiscal year 1966 and added an additional amount for this purpose.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$33, 585, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	32, 554, 000
House allowance.....	32, 939, 000
Committee recommendation.....	38, 777, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,777,000 distributed as set forth in the following table. This is \$6,223,000 greater than the budget estimate and \$5,838,000 greater than the amount allowed by the House.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest and range management.....	\$12, 989, 000	\$13, 139, 000	\$14, 179, 000
Forest protection.....	8, 025, 000	8, 025, 000	9, 185, 000
Forest products and engineering.....	6, 299, 000	6, 299, 000	6, 849, 000
Forest resource economics.....	3, 923, 000	3, 923, 000	4, 013, 000
Forest research and construction.....	1, 318, 000	1, 553, 000	4, 551, 000
Total.....	32, 554, 000	32, 939, 000	38, 777, 000

The recommendation of the committee provides for the allowances of the House of Representatives over the budget estimate as follows: Research on walnut trees, \$150,000; a greenhouse at Ames, Iowa, \$200,000; and planning a research laboratory at Olympia, Wash., \$35,000.

The increase over the House allowance recommended by the committee provides funds for the following:

Construction of a forestry sciences laboratory, Missoula, Mont.....	\$425, 000
Construction of a forest engineering laboratory, Houghton, Mich.....	390, 000
Construction of a headquarters, Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.....	1, 280, 000
Construction of a naval stores and timber production laboratory, Olustee, Fla.....	250, 000
Construction of a silviculture laboratory, Sewanee, Tenn.....	190, 000
Preparation of design and specifications:	
Addition to forestry sciences laboratory, Athens, Ga.....	75, 000
Addition to forest products laboratory, Madison, Wis.....	190, 000
Tree seed laboratory, State College, Miss.....	20, 000
Wood-products marketing and applied utilization laboratory, Duluth, Minn.....	35, 000
Forest sciences laboratory, Berea, Ky.....	40, 000
Forest research laboratory, Durham, N. H.....	75, 000
Range and wildlife habitat laboratory, La Grande, Oreg.....	28, 000
Completion of greenhouse facilities and staffing, Great Plains Shelterbelt Laboratory, Bottineau N. Dak.....	75, 000
Beaver Creek project, Arizona watershed program.....	150, 000
Staffing, forest hydrology laboratory, Tempe, Ariz.....	180, 000
Balloon logging.....	200, 000
Forest fire research.....	900, 000
(Increase to be distributed to forest fire laboratories as follows:	
Riverside, Calif., \$440,000; Missula, Mont., \$260,000; and Macon, Ga., \$200,000.)	
Increased research, Alexandria, La.....	300, 000
Forest fire and insect research, College, Alaska.....	200, 000
Staffing, Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wenatchee, Wash.....	90, 000
Staffing, Watershed Management Laboratory, Parsons, W. Va.....	75, 000
Research on management and improvement of elk range.....	60, 000
Additional research on timber, watershed management, and wildlife habitat, Forest Research Laboratory, Rapid City, S. Dak.....	120, 000
Accelerated research on maple sap production in the Northeastern United States.....	90, 000
Expanded watershed and range management research, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Logan, Utah.....	125, 000
Forest engineering research on helicopter logging in the Pacific Northwest.....	200, 000
Recreation research, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minn.....	75, 000

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$16, 955, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	17, 513, 000
House allowance.....	17, 513, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 513, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,513,000 for State and private forestry cooperation. This is the same as the budget estimate and House allowance, and as set forth by activities in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest fire control.....	\$12, 783, 000	\$12, 783, 000	\$12, 783, 000
Forest tree planting.....	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000
Forest management and processing.....	3, 527, 000	3, 527, 000	3, 527, 000
General forestry assistance.....	903, 000	903, 000	903, 000
Total.....	17, 513, 000	17, 513, 000	17, 513, 000

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$70,300,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	78,672,000
House allowance.....	78,672,000
Committee recommendation.....	78,672,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$78,672,000, the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate, for forest roads and trails. The committee directs that during fiscal year 1966 the Forest Service design and plan from funds available for its national road programs the section of the Lamoille Canyon, Nev., Road within the Humboldt National Forest.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS—SPECIAL ACTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$70,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	70,000
House allowance.....	70,000
Committee recommendation.....	80,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for purchase with national forest receipts of lands in various national forests in Utah, Nevada, and California. Purchase of these lands is necessary to minimize erosion and flood damage. The amount recommended by the committee is \$10,000 more than the House allowance and the budget estimate. The additional amount is for use on the Cache National Forest in Utah.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$700,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	700,000
House allowance.....	700,000
Committee recommendation.....	700,000

The committee recommends \$700,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance for cooperative range improvements. This money is to be derived from grazing fees received by the Treasury from each national forest under the provisions of the Granger-Thye Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	1,000,000
House allowance.....	1,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,000,000

The committee recommends \$1 million for assistance to States for tree planting under authorization of title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance. These funds are matched by States participating in the program and, in addition to timber production, provide benefits to soil conservation, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the Forest Service have authority to purchase 114 passenger motor vehicles, of which 101 shall be for replacement. These vehicles are for use in areas where the General Services Administration and common carrier facilities cannot adequately meet the Forest Service program needs.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$67, 500
Budget estimate, 1966.....	71, 500
House allowance.....	71, 500
Committee recommendation.....	71, 500

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,500 for salaries and expenses. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$120, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	123, 000
House allowance.....	123, 000
Committee recommendation.....	123, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$123,000 for salaries and expenses which is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$61, 620, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	66, 093, 000
House allowance.....	66, 193, 000
Committee recommendation.....	66, 193, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$66,193,000 for Indian health activities as set forth in the following table. This is the same as the House allowance and \$100,000 more than the budget estimate.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Hospital health services.....	\$38, 688, 000	\$38, 688, 000	\$38, 688, 000
Contract medical care.....	12, 892, 000	12, 892, 000	12, 892, 000
Field health services.....	12, 670, 000	12, 770, 000	12, 770, 000
Administration.....	1, 843, 000	1, 843, 000	1, 843, 000
Total.....	66, 093, 000	66, 193, 000	66, 193, 000

The amount recommended will provide the budgeted increases for hospital health services, contract medical care, field health services, and administration. The committee has concurred with the House allowance of \$100,000 for the purpose of conducting a pilot mental health program on the Pine Ridge service unit.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$8,335,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	9,088,000
House allowance.....	9,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	14,450,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,450,000 for the construction program for hospitals and clinics, personnel quarters, alterations, and sanitation facilities. This is \$5,362,000 over the budget estimate and \$5,450,000 over the House allowance. The increase over the House allowance is for construction of the planned medical center in Phoenix, Ariz.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$310,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	347,000
House allowance.....	347,000
Committee recommendation.....	347,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$347,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$665,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	1,000,000
House allowance.....	800,000
Committee recommendation.....	888,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$888,000 for salaries and expenses, which is \$112,000 under the budget estimate and \$88,000 over the House allowance. The committee has added to the House allowance \$50,000 for initiating the proposed landmark program which is a 2-year program; and \$38,000 for the Pennsylvania Avenue plan.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	¹ \$500,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	490,000
House allowance.....	¹ 490,000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 490,000

¹ By transfer from appropriation for "Land acquisition and construction."

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in providing \$490,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Transportation Agency from land acquisition funds heretofore appropriated and not yet expended. The amount available is the same as the budget estimate and will permit the Agency to continue in operation while the legislative committees of Congress consider the rapid transit plan which has been presented to them.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$50, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	150, 000
House allowance.....	50, 000
Committee recommendation.....	50, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$50,000 for the National Council on the Arts. Should the authorization of appropriations for the Council be increased, a supplemental request for funds can be made. Meanwhile the \$50,000 of appropriation ceiling which will remain after this bill is enacted into law will permit the Council to continue operation in fiscal year 1967.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$15, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	20, 865, 000
House allowance.....	18, 468, 000
Committee recommendation.....	19, 211, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,211,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This is \$743,000 more than the House allowance and will provide for the full amount of the budget estimate for increased pay costs and for the full increase budgeted for the programs of the Astrophysical Observatory, as well as \$250,000 to initiate programs of national and international cooperative research and training. The committee recommendation is \$1,654,000 less than the total budget estimate.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1965.....	None
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$1, 300, 000
House allowance.....	1, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 300, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,300,000 to award and administer foreign currency grants to American universities, museums, and other institutions of higher learning to conduct research and excavation in archeology and related disciplines in foreign countries where the Treasury Department has determined that available foreign countries are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$1, 525, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	1, 539, 000
House allowance.....	1, 539, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 539, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,539,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance for construction and improvements at the National Zoological Park.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1965.....	None
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$2, 248, 000
House allowance.....	2, 248, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 248, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in its allowance of the budget estimate, \$2,248,000, for restoration and renovation of the Smithsonian Building and for alteration of space which the Smithsonian Institution now occupies at the Naval Weapons Plant.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$2, 147, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	2, 465, 000
House allowance.....	2, 465, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 465, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,465,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. The greater part of the increase over last year's appropriation is for the purpose of keeping the National Gallery of Art open during the evening hours during the months of April through August.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$100, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	100, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 for expenses of the Civil War Centennial Commission, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. This is the maximum amount authorized by law for this purpose. Under law the Commission will cease to exist on May 1, 1966.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$25, 000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	35, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000
Committee recommendation.....	35, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,000 for salaries and expenses of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and is \$10,000 more than the House allowance. The committee feels that the Commission should have adequate personnel and funds to perform during the critical period when the Memorial construction is getting underway.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

Appropriation, 1965.....	\$100,000
Budget estimate, 1966.....	1,400,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	1,400,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,400,000 to carry out the provisions of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Act. The schedule furnished to the committee shows that the bid invitations, on the basis of plans already prepared, will be issued late in October of this year and that the construction contract will be awarded in February of 1966. Without funds it will not be possible to construct the memorial during the life of the Commission which will expire early in May of 1967.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	None
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$25,000
House allowance.....	25,000
Committee recommendation.....	25,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The committee has also recommended adoption of language which will permit payment of expenses of the Commission for the meeting held early in January of this year in compliance with the act which established the Commission.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

GRANTS

Appropriation, 1965.....	None
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$6,500,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	6,500,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,500,000 as transitional grants to Alaska. This is the amount of the budget estimate and is the amount remaining of the authorization contained in the 1964 amendment to the Alaska Omnibus Act. Seventeen million dollars were appropriated for this purpose in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965. The purpose of these grants is to assist the State of Alaska in recovering from the earthquake of March 27, 1964.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1965.....	None
Budget estimate, 1966.....	\$200,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	174,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$174,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska. This is \$26,000 less than the budget estimate. This estimate was not considered by the House of Representatives. It is the committee's desire that the staffing requirements for the Federal Field Committee, located in Alaska, be met as proposed in the budget estimate. However, the committee desires that there be allowed to the Federal Review Committee in Washington only one staff assistant (GS-15) and one secretary (GS-7). The committee's recommendation will provide \$132,000 to the Field Committee and \$42,000 to the Review Committee.

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS

[Not a charge against general budget revenues]

	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Appropriation estimate, 1966	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	\$45,000	\$45,000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	500,000	500,000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc.....	2,760,000	2,760,000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	88,506,553	81,086,526	-\$7,420,037
Donations, National Park Service.....	750,000	750,000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, National Parks.....	25,000	25,000	-----
Advances from District of Columbia, National Park Service.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks.....	2,540	2,540	-----
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	1,300,000	1,350,000	+50,000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	887,000	922,000	+35,000
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	594,000	625,000	+31,000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Total, Department of the Interior.....	112,475,103	105,171,066	-7,304,037
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service cooperative work.....	28,000,000	29,000,000	+1,000,000
Other agencies:			
National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds.....	102,000	-----	-102,000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area survey.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Contributions, Indian health facilities.....	163,000	322,000	+159,000
Total, other agencies.....	280,000	337,000	+57,000
Grand total.....	140,755,103	134,508,066	-6,247,037

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1965 budget document for 1966. Subject to further action.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Appropriation estimate, 1966	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: 1			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands.....	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	-----
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	229, 477	226, 000	-83, 477
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma.....	2, 514	10, 000	+7, 486
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	637, 500	693, 300	+55, 800
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	825, 600	900, 000	+75, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	21, 136, 029	18, 158, 000	-2, 978, 029
Mineral leasing, payment to States.....	52, 020, 000	53, 168, 000	+1, 148, 000
Payments to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management.....	123, 250	140, 000	+16, 750
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	161, 000	161, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, southern and northern reserves.....	220, 000	220, 000	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	108, 000	94, 200	-13, 800
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	24, 000	23, 800	-200
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	8, 313, 413	7, 200, 000	-1, 113, 413
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts.....	963, 635	500, 000	-463, 635
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	377, 278	392, 000	+14, 722
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Subtotal.....	85, 159, 096	81, 904, 300	-3, 254, 796

See footnote at end of table, p. 37.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Appropriation estimate, 1966	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior—Continued			
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	\$2, 000	\$2, 000	-----
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act.....	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	3, 807, 000	3, 890, 000	+\$83, 000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	2, 502, 000	2, 535, 000	+33, 000
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Park, National Park Service.....	3, 900	4, 000	+100
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1, 131, 441	1, 175, 000	+43, 559
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	156, 000	209, 000	+53, 000
Subtotal.....	13, 803, 541	14, 016, 200	+212, 659
Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States.....	16, 735, 000	15, 349, 000	-1, 386, 000
Applied to operations.....	719, 041	1, 151, 000	+431, 059

Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States.....	7, 025, 000	5, 943, 000	-1, 082, 000
Applied to operations.....	316, 529	557, 000	+240, 471
Subtotal.....	24, 796, 470	23, 000, 000	-1, 796, 470
Total, Department of the Interior.....	123, 759, 107	118, 920, 500	-4, 838, 607
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Payments to States, national forests fund (25-percent fund).....	32, 837, 000	33, 540, 000	+703, 000
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties).....	138, 000	138, 000	-----
Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	450, 000	450, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.....	108, 000	110, 000	+2, 000
Subtotal.....	33, 533, 000	34, 238, 000	+705, 000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal.....	9, 500, 000	9, 500, 000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10-percent fund).....	13, 141, 000	13, 400, 000	+259, 000
Forest fire prevention (Smoky Bear).....	25, 000	30, 000	+5, 000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Subtotal.....	22, 766, 000	23, 030, 000	+264, 000
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service.....	56, 299, 000	57, 268, 000	+969, 000
Total, permanent appropriations.....	180, 058, 107	176, 188, 500	-3, 869, 607

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1965 budget document for 1966. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

Item	Appropriation, 1965	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the House bill for 1966	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1965	Budget esti- mates, 1966	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT							
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources-----	1 \$45,272,000	\$46,080,000	\$46,080,000	\$52,080,000	+\$6,808,000	+\$6,000,000	+\$6,000,000
Construction and maintenance-----	2,200,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	+950,000		
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000			
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(10,125,000)	(8,545,000)	(8,545,000)	(8,545,000)	(-1,580,000)		
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(1,397,000)	(1,455,000)	(1,455,000)	(1,455,000)	(+58,000)		
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	49,472,000	51,230,000	51,230,000	57,230,000	(+7,758,000)	+6,000,000	+6,000,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Education and welfare services-----	95,868,500	106,895,000	105,761,000	106,448,000	+10,579,500	-447,000	+687,000
Resources management-----	40,390,000	42,956,000	42,756,000	42,796,000	+2,406,000	-160,000	+40,000
Revolving fund for loans-----	900,000				-900,000		
Instruction-----	52,009,000	69,675,000	32,855,000	36,296,000	-15,713,000	-33,379,000	+3,441,000
Indian construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	17,000,000	16,900,000	16,900,000	17,605,000	+605,000	+705,000	+705,000
General administrative expenses-----	4,331,000	4,520,000	4,520,000	4,520,000	+189,000		
Indian nominee educational grants-----	88,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	-44,000		

Payment to the Seneca Nation.....	2 12, 128, 917					-12, 128, 917			
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	222, 715, 417	240, 990, 000	202, 836, 000	207, 709, 000		-15, 006, 417	-33, 281, 000	+4, 873, 000	
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)					
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE									
Management and protection.....	3 29, 230, 000	33, 215, 000	32, 228, 000	32, 546, 000		+3, 316, 000	-669, 000	+318, 000	
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	23, 100, 000	24, 660, 000	24, 660, 000	24, 660, 000		+1, 560, 000			
Construction.....	4 42, 406, 600	26, 327, 000	26, 077, 000	26, 368, 000		-16, 038, 600	+41, 000	+291, 000	
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	29, 000, 000	34, 000, 000	33, 000, 000	33, 000, 000		+4, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000		
General administrative expenses.....	2, 325, 000	2, 516, 000	2, 450, 000	2, 465, 000		+140, 000	-51, 000	+15, 000	
Total, National Park Service.....	126, 061, 600	120, 718, 000	118, 415, 000	119, 039, 000		-7, 022, 600	-1, 679, 000	+624, 000	
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 700, 000	3, 398, 000	3, 398, 000	3, 398, 000		+698, 000			
<i>Land and water conservation (indefinite appropriation of receipts)</i>		(125, 000, 000)	(125, 000, 000)	(125, 000, 000)		(+125, 000, 000)			
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	2, 700, 000	3, 398, 000	3, 398, 000	3, 398, 000		+698, 000			
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES									
Administration of territories.....	5 25, 300, 000	14, 579, 000	14, 579, 000	14, 579, 000		-10, 721, 000			
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.....	17, 500, 000	17, 344, 000	17, 344, 000	17, 344, 000		-156, 000			
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation.</i>	(156, 000)	(100, 000)	(100, 000)	(100, 000)		(-56, 000)			
Total, Office of Territories.....	42, 800, 000	31, 923, 000	31, 923, 000	31, 923, 000		-10, 877, 000			
THE ALASKA RAILROAD									
Payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund.....		3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	5, 200, 000		+5, 200, 000	+2, 200, 000	+2, 200, 000	
Total, Public Land Management.....	443, 749, 017	451, 259, 000	410, 802, 000	424, 499, 000		-19, 250, 017	-26, 760, 000	+13, 697, 000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the House bill for 1966	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1965	Budget esti- mates, 1966	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.							
MINERAL RESOURCES							
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY							
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	⁶ \$67, 255, 000	⁷ \$72, 826, 000	\$71, 100, 000	\$72, 480, 870	+\$5, 225, 870	-\$345, 130	+\$1, 380, 870
BUREAU OF MINES							
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	30, 100, 000	31, 625, 000	31, 541, 000	31, 891, 000	+1, 791, 000	+266, 000	+350, 000
Health and safety.....	9, 300, 000	9, 507, 000	9, 507, 000	9, 507, 000	+207, 000		
General administrative expenses.....	1, 410, 000	1, 529, 000	1, 529, 000	1, 529, 000	+119, 000		
<i>Helium fund:</i>							
<i>Borrowing authorization</i>	(14, 000, 000)	(16, 780, 000)	(16, 000, 000)	(16, 000, 000)	(+2, 000, 000)	(-780, 000)	
Annual limitation on contract authorization.....		(12, 500, 000)				(-12, 500, 000)	
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	40, 810, 000	42, 661, 000	42, 577, 000	42, 927, 000	+2, 117, 000	+266, 000	+350, 000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH							
Salaries and expenses.....	6, 836, 000	6, 945, 000	6, 945, 000	7, 595, 000	+759, 000	+650, 000	+650, 000
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	850, 000	(7)		(7)	-850, 000		
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS							
Salaries and expenses.....	660, 000	704, 000	704, 000	704, 000	+44, 000		
Total, mineral resources.....	116, 411, 000	123, 136, 000	121, 326, 000	123, 706, 870	+7, 295, 870	+570, 870	+2, 380, 870

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE									
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE									
Salaries and expenses.....	425,000	444,000	444,000	444,000	+19,000				
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES									
Management and investigations of resources.....	18,819,900	21,218,000	21,218,000	22,208,000	+3,448,100	+1,050,000			+1,050,000
Management and investigations of resources (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(2,125,000)				(-2,125,000)				
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		+675,000			+175,000
Construction.....	4,788,000	1,405,000	1,905,000	2,080,000	-2,708,000				
Construction of fishing vessels.....	2 2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+2,500,000				
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....		2,000,000	4,000,000	5,600,000	+5,600,000	+3,600,000			+1,600,000
General administrative expenses.....	667,000	674,000	674,000	674,000	+7,000				
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(2,442,000)	(2,454,000)	(2,454,000)	(2,454,000)	(+12,000)				
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i>	8 (302,000)	(309,000)	(309,000)	(309,000)	(+7,000)				
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	27,074,900	30,597,000	33,097,000	35,922,000	+8,847,100	+5,325,000			+2,825,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE									
Management and investigations of resources.....	9 34,860,000	34,935,000	35,324,300	36,814,300	+1,954,300	+1,879,300			+1,490,000
Construction.....	10 8,057,800	2,992,000	5,115,500	7,943,700	-114,100	+4,951,700			+2,828,200
Migratory bird conservation account.....	8,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	-500,000				
General administrative expenses.....	1,384,000	1,458,000	1,458,000	1,458,000	+74,000				
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	52,301,800	46,885,000	49,397,800	53,716,000	+1,414,200	+6,831,000			+4,318,200
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	79,801,700	77,926,000	82,938,800	90,082,000	+10,280,300	+12,156,000			+7,144,000
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER									
Salaries and expenses.....	10,000,000	26,515,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+10,000,000	-6,515,000			
Operation and maintenance.....	2,250,000	2,485,000	2,485,000	2,485,000	+235,000				
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	12,250,000	29,000,000	22,485,000	22,485,000	+10,235,000	-6,515,000			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the House bill for 1966	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1965	Budget esti- mates, 1966	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.							
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH							
Salaries and expenses-----	2 \$1,465,000	\$5,890,000	\$5,890,000	\$5,890,000	+\$4,425,000	-----	-----
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR							
Salaries and expenses-----	4,223,000	4,479,000	4,425,000	4,487,000	+\$264,000	+\$88,000	+\$62,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses-----	4,110,500	4,479,000	4,450,000	4,454,400	+\$343,900	-----	+\$4,400
Total, direct appropriations-----	662,010,217	696,169,000	652,316,800	675,604,270	+\$13,594,053	-----	+\$23,287,470
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	16,089,000	137,454,000	137,454,000	137,454,000	+\$121,365,000	-----	-----
Total, borrowing authorization-----	14,000,000	16,780,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	+\$2,000,000	-----	-----
Total, annual contract authority-----	-----	12,500,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, title I, Department of the Interior-----	692,099,217	\$62,903,000	805,770,800	\$29,058,270	+\$136,959,053	-----	+\$23,287,470
TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
FOREST SERVICE							
Forest protection and utilization:							
Forest land management-----	150,744,000	162,378,000	160,671,000	163,833,000	+\$13,089,000	+\$1,455,000	+\$3,162,000
Forest research-----	113,585,000	32,554,000	32,939,000	38,777,000	+\$5,192,000	+\$6,223,000	+\$5,838,000
State and private forestry cooperation-----	1216,955,000	17,513,000	17,513,000	17,513,000	+\$558,000	-----	-----
Total forest protection and utilization-----	201,284,000	212,445,000	211,123,000	220,123,000	+\$18,839,000	+\$7,678,000	+\$9,000,000

Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	70,300,000	78,672,000	78,672,000	78,672,000	+8,372,000	
Acquisition of lands for national forests:						
Wasatch National Forest.....	150,000				-150,000	
Special acts (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(80,000)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)
Cooperative range improvements (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)		
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Total, definite appropriations.....	272,734,000	292,117,000	290,795,000	299,795,000	+27,051,000	+9,000,000
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	770,000	770,000	770,000	780,000	10,000	10,000
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	273,504,000	292,887,000	291,565,000	300,575,000	+27,071,000	+9,010,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW						
Salaries and expenses.....	67,500	71,500	71,500	71,500	+4,000	
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Salaries and expenses.....	120,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	+3,000	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE						
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE						
Indian health activities.....	61,620,000	66,093,000	66,193,000	66,193,000	+4,573,000	+100,000
Construction of Indian health activities.....	8,335,000	9,088,000	9,000,000	14,450,000	+6,115,000	+5,450,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	69,955,000	75,181,000	75,193,000	80,643,000	+10,688,000	+5,462,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	310,000	347,000	347,000	347,000	+37,000	
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	665,000	1,000,000	800,000	888,000	+223,000	+88,000
Land acquisition, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	2,175,000				-2,175,000	
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	550,000				-550,000	
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	3,390,000	1,000,000	800,000	888,000	-2,502,000	+88,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 46.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the House bill for 1966	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1965	Budget esti- mates, 1966	House bill
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY							
Salaries and expenses.....	(13)	\$490,000	(14)	(14)		—\$490,000	
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS							
Salaries and expenses.....	2 \$50,000	150,000	\$50,000	\$50,000		—100,000	
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	2 350,000	1,000,000			—\$350,000	—1,000,000	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION							
Salaries and expenses.....	15,000,000	20,865,000	18,468,000	19,211,000	+4,211,000	—1,654,000	+\$743,000
Archeological research and excavation (special foreign currency program).....		1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	+1,300,000		
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,525,000	1,539,000	1,539,000	1,539,000	+14,000		
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....		2,248,000	2,248,000	2,248,000	+2,248,000		
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	2,147,000	2,465,000	2,465,000	2,465,000	+318,000		
National Air Museum.....	1,364,000				—1,364,000		
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....	1,000,000				—1,000,000		
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	15,500,000				—15,500,000		
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	36,536,000	28,417,000	26,020,000	26,763,000	—9,773,000	—1,654,000	+743,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1965	Budget estimates, 1966	Recommended in the House bill for 1966	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1965	Budget esti- mates, 1966	House bill
TITLED II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO—Continued							
Battle of New Orleans Sesquicentennial Celebration Com- mission-----	\$ 25,000						
Total, direct appropriations-----	384,059,053	\$407,156,500	\$393,549,500	\$416,914,500	—\$25,000		—
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	770,000	770,000	770,000	780,000	+32,855,447	+39,758,000	+23,375,000
Total, title II, related agencies-----	384,829,053	407,926,500	394,319,500	417,694,500	+10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Grand total-----	1,076,928,270	1,270,829,500	1,200,090,300	1,246,762,770	+32,865,447	+9,978,000	+23,375,000
Consisting of—					+169,824,500	—24,076,730	+46,352,470
Direct appropriations-----	1,046,069,270	1,103,325,500	1,045,866,300	1,092,518,770	+46,449,500	—10,806,730	+46,652,470
Appropriation of receipts-----	16,859,000	138,224,000	138,224,000	138,234,000	+121,375,000	+10,000	+10,000
Borrowing authorization-----	14,000,000	16,780,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	+2,000,000	—780,000	—
Annual contract authority-----		12,500,000				—12,500,000	—

¹ Includes \$1,000,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965. 1965 amount and budget estimate, 1966, adjusted to reflect transfer of maintenance from "Management of lands and resources" to "Construction and maintenance."

² Appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.

³ Includes \$155,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.

⁴ Includes \$8,533,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, \$1,800,000 in Public Works Appropriation Act, 1965, and 1964 supplemental of \$4,700,000 included in regular 1965 act.

⁵ Includes 1964 supplemental of \$10,000,000 appropriated in 1965 Department of Interior bill.

⁶ Includes \$90,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.

⁷ Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$775,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration" to "Surveys, investigations, and research, Geological Survey."

⁸ Includes \$25,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.

⁹ Includes \$1,050,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.

¹⁰ Includes \$1,041,600 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.

¹¹ Includes \$800,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.

¹² Includes \$1,900,000 in Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965.

¹³ \$500,000 available by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisition and construction."

¹⁴ \$490,000 to be available by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisition and construction."

Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

[Report No. 172]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 29, 1965

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, ~~\$46,080,000~~ \$52,-
10 080,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of
13 buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements,
14 and maintenance of access roads, \$3,150,000, to remain
15 available until expended.

16 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

17 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
19 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
20 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

21 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

22 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
23 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
24 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
25 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California

1 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon
2 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on ad-
3 jacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and
4 of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands;
5 an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of
6 all receipts during the current fiscal year from the reveded
7 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain avail-
8 able until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropri-
9 ated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
10 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the
11 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
12 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
13 on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service
14 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
15 ment of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount
16 appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge
17 against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall
18 be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accord-
19 ance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsec-
20 tion (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat.
21 876).

22 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

23 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
24 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
25 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.

1 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
2 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
3 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
4 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
5 said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
6 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred
7 to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
8 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
11 shall be available for purchase of six passenger motor vehicles
12 for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
13 of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
14 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
15 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
16 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
17 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
18 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Ore-
20 gon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the
21 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the
22 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special
23 fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund"
24 and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat.
25 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon

1 Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations
2 herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for
3 (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdic-
4 tion of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protec-
5 tion and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State
6 of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
12 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
13 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
14 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
15 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
17 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
18 Indian arts and crafts shops; ~~\$105,761,000~~ \$106,448,000:
19 *Provided, That not to exceed \$85,000 of this appropriation*
20 *shall be made available to the San Carlos Apache Indian*
21 *Tribe for maintenance of law and order.*

22 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

23 For expenses necessary for management, development,
24 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
25 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian

1 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 2 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
 3 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 4 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 5 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~\$42,756,000~~ \$42,-
 6 796,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
 9 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
 10 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
 11 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
 12 services by contract; ~~\$32,855,000~~ \$36,296,000, to remain
 13 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
 14 herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land
 15 within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
 16 Mexico, South Dakota, ~~Utah~~, and ~~Wyoming~~ and *Utah* out-
 17 side of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations except
 18 lands authorized by law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian
 19 Irrigation Project: *Provided further*, That no part of this ap-
 20 propriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water
 21 rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington
 22 either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reserva-
 23 tions: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be avail-
 24 able for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation
 25 Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation:
 26 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$558,000 shall be for

1 *assistance to the Dunseith, North Dakota, Public School Dis-*
 2 *trict No. 1, for construction of an addition to the Dunseith*
 3 *Public School: Provided further, That not to exceed \$450,000*
 4 *shall be for assistance to the Tularosa, New Mexico, School*
 5 *District No. 4, for construction of junior high school and high*
 6 *school facilities.*

7 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 8 AUTHORIZATION)

9 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 10 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 11 203, ~~\$16,900,000~~ \$17,605,000, to remain available until
 12 expended.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 15 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 16 field offices, \$4,520,000.

17 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

18 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or
 19 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized
 20 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$44,000.

21 TRIBAL FUNDS

22 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
 23 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
 24 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure
 25 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay

1 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other
2 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
3 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
4 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
5 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
6 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
7 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
8 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
9 contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
10 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
11 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automomobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
12 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
13 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391),
14 including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the
15 Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval
16 of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian
17 tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may
18 be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
19 involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
20 That funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of
21 awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of
22
23
24
25

1 Claims shall not be available for advances, except for such
2 amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses
3 of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after
4 legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for
5 which said funds will be used: *Provided, however,* That no
6 part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used
7 for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States
8 of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either in-
9 side or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations,
10 if such acquisition results in the property being exempted
11 from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of
12 July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
15 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
16 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
17 ten passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for
18 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
19 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which
20 one hundred and eighty-six shall be for replacement only,
21 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance
22 payments for service (including services which may extend
23 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed
24 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the

1 Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation ter-
2 minating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and
3 expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty pro-
4 visions.

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

7 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
8 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
9 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-
10 demnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recrea-
11 tional resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and
12 working drawings) and archeological values in river basins
13 of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin);
14 and not to exceed \$25,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello
15 International Park Commission, ~~\$32,228,000~~ \$32,546,000.

16 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

17 FACILITIES

18 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
19 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
20 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimburs-
21 able basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical
22 facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pur-
23 suant to law by the National Park Service, \$24,660,000.

CONSTRUCTION

1

2 For construction and improvement, without regard to
3 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
4 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
5 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
6 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
7 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
8 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition
9 of water rights; ~~\$26,077,000~~ \$26,368,000, to remain avail-
10 able until expended.

11

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

12

AUTHORIZATION)

13

14 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
15 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
16 203, \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended:
17 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be
18 expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort
19 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls
20 Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dainger-
21 field Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George
22 Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard
23 Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County,
Maryland.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
3 National Park Service, including such expenses in the re-
4 gional offices, ~~\$2,450,000~~ \$2,465,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
7 available for the purchase of not to exceed ~~ninety-four pas-~~
8 ~~senger motor vehicles~~ *one hundred and twelve passenger*
9 *motor vehicles of which ninety-four shall be* for replacement
10 only, including not to exceed sixty-one for police-type use
11 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
12 limitation for the current fiscal year.

13 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor
16 Recreation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,398,000.

17 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
19 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat.
20 897), including ~~\$1,400,000~~ \$1,440,000 for administrative
21 expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the
22 current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or in-
23 terests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority
24 applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be
25 derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, estab-

1 lished by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until
 2 expended, not to exceed \$125,000,000 of which (1) not to
 3 exceed ~~\$90,000,000~~ \$79,576,350 shall be available for pay-
 4 ments to the States to be matched by the individual States
 5 with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed ~~\$21,600,000~~
 6 \$23,098,500 shall be available to the National Park Service;
 7 ~~and~~ (3) not to exceed ~~\$12,000,000~~ \$19,785,150 shall be
 8 available to the Forest Service; *and (4) not to exceed \$1,-*
 9 *100,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries*
 10 *and Wildlife: Provided, That in the event the receipts avail-*
 11 *able in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are in-*
 12 *sufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the*
 13 *amounts available under clauses (1) through ~~(3)~~ (4) shall*
 14 *be reduced proportionately: Provided further, That no part*
 15 *of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of*
 16 *any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of*
 17 *Wyoming.*

18 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

19 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

20 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
 21 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 22 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 23 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
 24 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-

1 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries
2 of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Sec-
3 retary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of
4 the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591,
5 72 Stat. 1095), and purchase of two passenger motor ve-
6 hicles for replacement only; compensation and mileage of
7 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa,
8 and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
9 secs. 1421d (e) , 1661 (c) , and 1572e) ; compensation and
10 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
11 by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa,
12 in addition to current local revenues, for support of gov-
13 ernmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized
14 by law (Public Law 88-170) ; and personal services, house-
15 hold equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
16 operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and Ameri-
17 can Samoa; \$14,579,000, to remain available until expended:
18 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
19 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
20 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
21 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
22 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
23 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
24 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
25 the Secretary to be necessary.

1 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

2 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
3 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
5 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
6 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat.
7 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
8 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
9 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
10 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
11 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
12 functions; \$17,344,000, to remain available until expended:
13 *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-
14 tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-
15 mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
16 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-
17 ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,
18 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and
19 Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
20 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
21 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
22 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
23 tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory
24 of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
25 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface

1 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
 2 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
 3 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agree-
 4 ment approved by Congress.

5 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
 6 ISLANDS CORPORATION

7 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
 8 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
 9 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
 10 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
 11 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
 12 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
 13 as may be necessary in liquidating its programs as set
 14 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided,*
 15 That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for adminis-
 16 trative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
 17 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1966
 18 budget estimates for such expenses.

19 ALASKA RAILROAD

20 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

21 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
 22 available until expended for the work authorized by law, in-
 23 cluding operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-

1 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
2 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
3 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
4 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
5 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
6 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by
7 section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793),
8 to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no
9 employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in
10 excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of
11 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
12 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
13 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
14 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
15 said Act for grade GS-16.

16 PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

17 For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for
18 authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair,
19 reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and
20 equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska
21 earthquake, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$5,200,000 to remain available
22 until expended.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~\$71,100,000~~ \$72,480,870, of which \$11,550,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, and \$616,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646), including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the

1 Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*,
2 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more
3 than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
4 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
5 State or municipality: *Provided further*, That the unex-
6 pended balance of the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
7 penses, Office of Minerals Exploration," shall be transferred
8 to and merged with this appropriation.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
11 be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three
12 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
13 ment of the General Services Administration for security
14 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
15 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of
16 geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
17 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
18 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
19 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
20 stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National
21 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
22 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey ap-
23 pointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States
24 in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL
RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; ~~\$31,541,000~~ \$31,891,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$9,507,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines; \$1,529,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,

1 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
2 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
3 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
4 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during
5 the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
6 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
7 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
8 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
9 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
10 receipts.

HELIUM FUND

12 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
13 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to
14 section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to
15 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
16 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
17 without fiscal year limitation, \$16,000,000, in addition to
18 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
22 production and conservation of coal in the United States
23 through research and development, as authorized by law

1 (74 Stat. 337), ~~\$6,945,000~~ \$7,595,000, to remain available
 2 until expended, of which not to exceed \$356,000 shall be
 3 available for administration and supervision.

4 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
 7 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
 8 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
 9 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
 10 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$704,000.

11 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

12 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
 15 sioner, \$444,000.

16 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

17 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

18 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies,
 19 conservation, management, investigation, protection, and uti-
 20 lization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea
 21 lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection,
 22 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
 23 resources; promotion of education and training of fishery
 24 personnel; and the performance of other functions related
 25 thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$21,218,000~~ \$22,268,000.

1 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

2 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 4 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
 5 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
 6 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
 7 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
 8 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
 9 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
 10 currencies.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 13 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
 14 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
 15 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 16 ~~\$1,905,000~~ \$2,080,000, to remain available until expended.

17 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 19 Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the
 20 Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
 21 construction of fishing vessels, \$5,000,000, to remain avail-
 22 able until expended : *Provided, That in addition, any un-*
 23 *obligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of the amount appro-*
 24 *priated under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation*

1 *Act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with this appro-*
 2 *priation.*

3 **FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES**

4 **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 6 Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of
 7 1964 (78 Stat. 197), ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$5,600,000, of which not
 8 to exceed ~~\$150,000~~ \$300,000 shall be available for program
 9 administration and ~~\$100,000~~ \$400,000 shall be available
 10 pursuant to the provisions of section 4(b) of the Act:
 11 *Provided*, That the sum of ~~\$3,750,000~~ \$4,900,000 available
 12 for apportionment to the States pursuant to section 5(a) of
 13 the Act shall remain available until the close of the fiscal year
 14 following the year for which appropriated.

15 **GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

16 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 17 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
 18 in the regional offices, \$674,000.

19 **ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS**

20 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
 21 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
 22 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,454,000, to be de-
 23 rived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

1 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES
2 LOAN FUND

3 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$309,000
4 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
5 tive expenses.

6 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
7 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

8 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
9 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
10 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
11 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
12 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
13 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
14 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance
15 of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
16 Wildlife Refuge; ~~\$35,324,300~~ \$36,814,300.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
19 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
20 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
21 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
22 therein, ~~\$5,115,500~~ \$7,943,700: *Provided, That lands or*

1 *interests therein needed for the Wildlife Research Center,*
2 *Jamestown, North Dakota, may be acquired by purchase, or*
3 *by exchange of lands of approximately equal value.*

4 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

5 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
6 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
7 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
11 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
12 penses in the regional offices, \$1,458,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
15 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
16 one hundred and thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles for
17 replacement only (including sixty-four for police-type use
18 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
19 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to
20 exceed four aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed
21 \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary,
22 for information or evidence concerning violations of laws
23 administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; pub-
24 lication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law
25 (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for offi-

1 cers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man
2 per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent
3 to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and
4 Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to
5 exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public
6 recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent
7 with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and im-
8 provement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the
9 jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the
10 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
11 law in connection with management and investigation of
12 fish and wildlife resources.

13 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
16 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
17 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
18 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
19 pended, \$20,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,100,000
20 shall be available for administration and coordination during
21 the current fiscal year.

22 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

23 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
24 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
25 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as

1 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended
 2 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,485,000, of which not to
 3 exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administration.

4 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
 7 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329),
 8 \$5,890,000, of which not to exceed \$427,000 shall be avail-
 9 able for administrative expenses.

10 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
 13 ~~\$4,425,000~~ \$4,487,000, and in addition, not to exceed
 14 \$147,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appro-
 15 priation from other accounts available to the Department of
 16 the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for
 17 Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the
 18 Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
 22 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, not to
 23 exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation ex-
 24 penses, and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
 25 placement only, ~~\$4,450,000~~ \$4,454,400.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
4 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
6 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
7 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
8 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
9 under this authority until funds specifically made available
10 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall
11 have been exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expendi-
13 ture or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any
14 appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts in-
15 cluded in the budget programs of the several agencies, for
16 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range
17 fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Depart-
18 ment of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made
19 in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available
20 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
21 fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies
22 for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in
23 connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such
24 reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently
25 available at the time of receipt thereof.

1 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
2 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
3 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
4 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
5 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other ac-
6 tivity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
7 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimburse-
8 ments for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and
9 for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation
10 current at the time such reimbursements are received.

11 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
12 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
13 tions Act, 1966 shall be available for services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
15 when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to
16 exceed ~~\$175,000~~ \$200,000; hire, maintenance and opera-
17 tion of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase
18 of reprints; payment for telephone service in private resi-
19 dences in the field, when authorized under regulations
20 approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when
21 authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in socie-
22 ties or associations which issue publications to members only
23 or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are
24 not members.

25 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department

1 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
 2 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
 3 (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

4 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 FOREST SERVICE

7 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

8 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
 9 tion, as follows:

10 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
 11 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
 12 administration, improvement, development, and manage-
 13 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
 14 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
 15 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
 16 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
 17 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
 18 Federal lands; ~~\$160,671,000~~ \$163,833,000, of which
 19 \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and
 20 \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be appor-
 21 tioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
 22 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then
 23 existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$680,000
 24 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land
 25 under the Act of March 1, 1911 as amended (16 U.S.C.

1 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for
 2 “Cooperative range improvements”, pursuant to section 12
 3 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be
 4 advanced to this appropriation.

5 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 6 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 7 where, as authorized by law; ~~\$32,939,000~~ \$38,777,000.

8 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 9 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 10 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
 11 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
 12 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 13 others in the application of forest management principles
 14 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 15 \$17,513,000.

16 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 17 AUTHORIZATION)

18 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
 19 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
 20 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
 21 roads and trails, \$78,672,000, to remain available until
 22 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
 23 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 24 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of
 25 March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with

1 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further,*
2 That not less than the amount made available under the
3 provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended
4 under the provisions of such Act.

5 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

6 SPECIAL ACTS

7 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
8 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
9 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
10 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
11 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
12 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
13 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
14 Stat. 347), as amended, ~~\$10,000~~ \$20,000; Uinta and
15 Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935
16 (49 Stat. 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National
17 Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205),
18 as amended, \$8,000; Sequoia National Forest, California,
19 Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402), \$32,000; in all,
20 ~~\$70,000~~ \$80,000: *Provided,* That no part of this appro-
21 priation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is
22 not within the boundaries of the national forest and/or for
23 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
24 government concerned.

1 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

2 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
3 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
4 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accord-
5 ance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C.
6 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said
7 section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

9 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
10 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
11 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000 to remain available until ex-
12 pended.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

14 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
15 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
16 exceed ~~one hundred and one~~ *one hundred and fourteen* pas-
17 senger motor vehicles *of which one hundred and one shall*
18 *be* for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; opera-
19 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
20 exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant
21 to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
22 of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), and not to exceed \$25,000 for em-
23 ployment under section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as au-
2 thorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5
3 U.S.C. 2131) ; (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of
4 buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a) ;
5 (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commis-
6 sion as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
7 (16 U.S.C. 514) ; and (f) acquisition of land and interests
8 therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the
9 Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

10 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
11 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
12 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
13 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
14 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
15 side of the United States.

16 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for
17 acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act
18 approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519,
19 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an
20 established national forest or purchase unit nor shall these
21 lands be acquired without approval of the local government
22 concerned.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine
4 Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
6 \$71,500.

7 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
10 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
11 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and sec-
12 retary of the Commission in attending meetings and Com-
13 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
14 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers ap-
15 proved by the Commission, \$123,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
20 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
21 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed twenty-
22 three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
23 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
24 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
25 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the

1 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with
2 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
3 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
4 Health Service Act; \$66,193,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

6 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
7 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
8 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
9 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
10 portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
11 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
12 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
13 U.S.C. 2004a) ; ~~\$9,000,000~~ \$14,450,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
17 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

20 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
21 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
22 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
23 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

24 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
25 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of at-

1 tendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
2 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
3 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
4 management of those functions or activities.

5 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
9 Claims Commission, \$347,000, of which not to exceed
10 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
14 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
16 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor,
17 as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); ~~\$800,000~~ \$888,000.

18 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
21 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
22 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
23 publications or services are available to members only or to
24 members at a price lower than to the general public; hire of
25 passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances there-

1 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$490,000 to be
2 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acqui-
3 tion and construction".

4 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the National Council on the
7 Arts, established by Public Law 88-579, approved Sep-
8 tember 3, 1964, \$50,000.

9 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
12 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
13 collections from Government and other sources; international
14 exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the
15 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
16 tions in high altitudes; administration of the National Col-
17 lection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; in-
18 cluding not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized
19 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
20 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and
21 elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
22 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees;
23 repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and
24 preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for
25 publications; ~~\$18,468,000~~ \$19,211,000.

1 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION (SPECIAL
2 FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
4 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
5 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for
6 carrying out archeological activities under the provisions of
7 section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and
8 Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k),
9 \$1,300,000, to remain available until ~~expended~~: *expended*
10 *and* to be available only to United States ~~institutions~~: *institu-*
11 *tions: Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available,
12 in addition to other appropriations to Smithsonian Institution,
13 for payments in the foregoing currencies.

14 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
15 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

16 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
17 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
18 National Zoological Park, \$1,539,000, to remain available
19 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
20 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
21 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

22 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

23 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of
24 buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution,
25 as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63

1 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as
2 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
3 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$2,248,000, to remain available until
4 expended.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

6 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
7 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
8 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
9 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
10 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
11 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
12 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
13 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treas-
14 urer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and
15 art associations or societies whose publications or services
16 are available to members only, or to members at a price
17 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
18 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
19 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
20 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase, or rental
21 of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
22 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, ap-
23 proaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for res-
24 toration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery
25 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-

viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$2,465,000.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended, ~~\$25,000~~ \$35,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

For planning and constructing a memorial on Corregidor Island, and other expenses, as authorized by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36 U.S.C. 426), \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$25,000, to be available from January 1, 1965.

1 *TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA*

2 *For grants to the State of Alaska as authorized by sec-*
3 *tion 44 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (75 Stat. 151), as*
4 *amended, \$6,500,000.*

5 *FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES*

6 *FOR ALASKA*

7 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

8 *For necessary expenses of the Federal Development*
9 *Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive*
10 *Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger*
11 *motor vehicles, services as authorized by section 15 of the*
12 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$174,000.*

13 *GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES*

14 *The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-*
15 *able under this title for services as authorized by section*
16 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other*
17 *law, shall not exceed \$83.*

18 *This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-*
19 *terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966".*

Passed the House of Representatives March 30, 1965.

Attest:

 RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

[Report No. 172]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 1, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 29, 1965

Reported with amendments

AN ACT

to amend the provisions of the Act relating to the
the said Act, and to provide for the
the said Act, and to provide for the

the said Act, and to provide for the

the said Act, and to provide for the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Issued

For actions of

May 3, 1965

April 30, 1965

89th-1st; No. 77

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	10	Food Marketing.....	1	Research.....	6
Appropriations.....	4	Foreign aid... ..	9	SCS.....	2
Balance of payments.....	5	Forest Service....	4	Vocational	
Credit unions.....	14	Forestry.....	11	rehabilitation.....	12
Disaster relief.....	15	Labor standards.....	16	Wildlife.....	6
Electrification.....	8	Poverty.....	3,13		
Farm labor.....	7	Recreation... ..	11		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to extend date for final report of National Food Marketing Commission. House subcommittee voted to report Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill. Sen. Church criticized proposed cut in SCS appropriations. Sens. Bayh and Bartlett introduced and discussed bill to provide additional assistance for disaster relief areas.

SENATE

- 1. FOOD MARKETING.** The Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5702, to extend for one year (until July 1, 1966) the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make a final report to the President and to the Congress, and to authorize \$1 million additional for the work of the Commission (S. Rept. 174). p. 8713
- 2. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE.** Sen. Church criticized the proposed reduction in the budget for the Soil Conservation Service, reviewed the possible effects of such a reduction in the SCS program in Idaho, and inserted several items in support of his position. pp. 8758-60
- 3. POVERTY.** Sen. Bass inserted Secretary Freeman's speech to the National Conference on the Poverty Program in Rural America reviewing the attack on poverty in rural areas. pp. 8747-8

4. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. Sen. Hayden submitted notices of his intention to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing amendments to the bill, H. R. 6767. pp. 8722-3
5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Sen. Proxmire inserted excerpts from the report of the Bernstein committee on balance of payments statistics. pp. 8730-41
6. WILDLIFE; RESEARCH. Sen. Hruska referred to an announcement that the Department of the Interior proposed to curtail or close certain national wildlife refuges, questioned the authority of Interior to take such action without Congressional approval, and cited the proposed closing of certain USDA research stations and lines of research as having similar implications as the proposed action by Interior. pp. 8743-4
7. FARM LABOR. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., expressed concern over the availability of sufficient farm labor to harvest fruit in his State and inserted correspondence with the Department of Labor over the situation. p. 8746
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf criticized the activities of certain State regulatory agencies in the regulation of public utilities and inserted the minutes of the National Assoc. of Railroad and Utility Commissioners legislative committee meeting held in Miami. pp. 8749-50
9. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Mundt criticized the present foreign aid program and inserted an article, "Sukarno Agrees To Take Our Aid." pp. 8757-8
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 3. p. 8804

HOUSE

11. FORESTRY; RECREATION. The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 797, to provide for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. p. D340
12. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee "ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 7743 (a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 6468), regarding vocational rehabilitation." p. D340

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. POVERTY. Sen. Scott inserted an address on the role which business can play in the war on poverty. pp. A2073-4
14. CREDIT UNIONS. Rep. Patman inserted an article on the value of credit unions to the working community. pp. A2077-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. DISASTER RELIEF. S. 1861 by Sen. Bayh, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author pp. 8784-8

bers of sharecroppers' immediate families working on or in connection with the sharecroppers' tracts of land.

CHILD LABOR

Under existing Federal law, the employment of children in agriculture is regulated only during school hours. This bill would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide limitations on agricultural child labor outside of school hours and when school is not in session.

Under the bill, a child would be permitted to work in agriculture outside of regular school hours or during vacation only if (1) he is 14 years of age or over or (2) he is between 12 and 14 and commutes daily not more than 25 miles from his permanent residence and either has the written consent of his parent or his parent is employed on the same farm.

The Secretary of Labor would be authorized to issue regulations barring children below age 18 from working on particularly hazardous farm operations.

By express provision in the bill, however, no restrictions are imposed on the employment of children working for their parents on a home farm.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

This bill would amend the National Labor Relations Act to extend collective bargaining rights to agricultural employees. The bill adapts some of the National Labor Relations Act's provisions to take account of the seasonal nature of much agricultural work. For this purpose, agricultural workers would be placed within the same special National Labor Relations Act provisions as are now applicable to workers in the building and construction industry under section 8(f) of the act.

VOLUNTARY FARM EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This bill would amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to provide a voluntary farm placement program supplementing the present Federal-State placement procedures. The bill is designed to meet the problems of providing fuller employment for farmworkers and of assuring growers that sufficient qualified workers will arrive at, and stay for, the needed time. Under the voluntary procedures provided in the bill, assured transportation for farmworkers and other means would be used to increase the mobility of the farm labor force, improve farm labor logistics, and to rationalize the farm labor force, improve farm labor logistics, and to rationalize the labor market generally. Workers recruited under these procedures and their employers would enter into written contracts which make applicable to the domestic worker some of the same employment conditions that have long been assured to foreign contract labor.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

This bill provides for a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor, composed of 15 members appointed by the President. Appointments would be made for the life of the Council, a period of 5 years, and without regard to political affiliations. The Council members would be appointed as follows: Four to represent the farmer; four to represent the migratory worker; two who have a demonstrated interest in and knowledge of the problems relating to migratory agricultural labor; two with experience in activities aimed at determining and solving the health, education, and welfare problems of the migratory worker and his family; and three with experience as State officials who are knowledgeable of migratory worker problems.

The Council would have the duty of advising the President and the Congress with respect to (1) the operation of Federal laws, regulations, programs, and policies relating to any and all aspects of migratory agricultural labor; and (2) any and all other matters relating to migratory agricultural labor.

The Council would also consider, analyze, and evaluate the problems relating to migratory agricultural labor with a view to devising plans and making recommendations for the establishment of policies and programs designed to meet such problems effectively. In addition, it would submit an annual comprehensive report of its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of Labor for transmission by him to the President and to the Congress.

TAX AMORTIZATION FOR FARM LABOR HOUSING

This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax incentive for the construction of farm labor housing. This tax benefit, which would be available to farmers and others building such housing, would be in the form of rapid amortization of construction costs, over a period of 5 years. Under present tax law, such construction costs must be depreciated over the useful life of the housing facility, which may be as long as 40 years.

In addition to new construction, the 5-year amortization would be available respecting the costs of alteration or remodeling to improve existing farm labor housing.

This special deduction, in lieu of depreciation, could be taken by a farmer or other owner with respect to housing completed after December 31, 1964, or by the purchaser of such housing. To qualify, the owner would obtain a certificate from the Secretary of Agriculture covering these 3 points.

First, that the housing facility has been constructed to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing for agricultural workers;

Second, if the housing is to be rented, rather than being furnished to farmworkers rent free, that the rentals will be reasonable in view of the occupants' probable incomes and earning capacities; and

Third, that during the 5-year amortization period, the housing will be made available primarily for occupancy by domestic agricultural workers and will be maintained in accordance with applicable minimum standards on safety and sanitation.

The deduction could be discontinued at the election of the taxpayer, or by the Secretary of Agriculture if he finds the certification is not being complied with. The revenue loss under the amendment would not exceed \$2.5 million annually.

REDUCED RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING

This joint resolution proposes a constitutional amendment liberalizing certain qualifications of the right to vote in presidential and congressional elections. These qualifications, which relate to the voter's residence and physical presence, would be affected as follows: (1) If a voter is otherwise qualified and has resided in the State for at least 30 days the State could not deny or abridge his right to vote in a presidential election because of failure to meet State residence requirements; (2) if a voter is otherwise qualified but, for good cause, is physically absent from the State or from the appropriate political subdivision, the State could not deny or abridge his right to vote in a congressional or presidential election because he is not physically present. In such a case, provision for absentee balloting would have to be made.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 124

Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself and Mr. DIRKSEN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1564) to enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT NO. 134

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, debate on this so-called voting rights bill

certainly provides a fertile field for stimulating amendments which may conceivably give the bill at least a hint of constitutionality. But even that hint of constitutionality cannot hope to counteract the basic fault of the bill. This basic fault is that the bill amounts to Federal control of voting qualifications. Again, I emphasize that I believe every qualified person should have the right to vote. However, those qualifications should be set by the States, not the Federal Government.

In order to counteract a provision of the bill which would give a Federal court veto power over the actions of State legislatures in the voting area, I am offering my second amendment to the voting bill.

This amendment would eliminate the requirement that any change in the voting laws in a State, after it has been determined to be covered by the act, would have to be approved by a Federal court in the District of Columbia, unless the Attorney General interposed no objection to the new law, before it could be placed into effect.

Such an attempted curb on the legislative power of a State is a flagrant violation of our traditions of Government and for many reasons it appears to be unconstitutional. The amendment would delete the pertinent language and would leave judicial review of State laws as it is under our normal and accepted system.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

The amendment (No. 134) was ordered to lie on the table.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1965—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 125 AND 126

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, today I am submitting two amendments regarding the disability provisions of the social security law relative to young workers and disabled children. The amendments are to H.R. 6675, Social Security Act Amendments of 1965, on which the Senate Finance Committee has just begun hearings.

The first amendment reduces the number of quarters of covered employment required for workers totally disabled before age 31. Under existing law, workers who become totally disabled must have worked at least 5 years in social security covered employment in the 10 years before the disability occurred in order to qualify for social security disability benefits.

This 5-year requirement makes it difficult or even impossible for young workers who become totally disabled to obtain disability benefits under social security.

For example, a person who started work at age 21 and who becomes totally disabled at age 25 has only 4 years of covered employment and therefore cannot qualify for disability benefits under social security.

My amendment will help close a gap in social security disability protection for young workers.

Under my amendment, a worker disabled before age 31 would qualify if he has whichever is greater: First, Six

quarters—1½ years—of coverage in social security employment or, second, quarters equal to one-half the time between age 21 and the age he becomes disabled. If disabled at age 30, for example, the work requirement would be 4½ years; at age 25, the requirement would be 2 years.

In the case of those totally disabled before age 24, the minimum covered work required would be 1½ years in the 3 years prior to disability.

Where disability occurs after age 31, a worker would have to be in covered employment for 5 out of the 10 years before he became disabled. This is in line with present law.

These provisions carry out a recommendation of the advisory council on social security in January 1965.

CHILD'S BENEFITS FOR THOSE DISABLED BEFORE
AGE 22

The second amendment I am submitting would extend child's benefits to certain totally disabled children.

Existing law permits a disabled child over 18 years of age to receive child's insurance benefits under social security only if the child became disabled before attaining age 18 and is still disabled.

My amendment would allow an eligible disabled child to receive a child's benefit under social security if he became disabled before attaining age 22 and is still disabled.

Other eligibility requirements for a child's benefit contained in present law would remain unchanged by my amendment. These include a requirement that the disabled child be single, be so severely disabled that he is unable to do any substantial work for pay and is the child of a parent entitled to social security benefits.

The amount of benefit payments also would continue to be computed as at present. Existing law provides that in a family receiving social security survivors' insurance benefits, a child or an adult disabled in childhood generally receives 75 percent of the amount the worker would have received at retirement.

In a family receiving monthly social security retirement or disability benefits, the amount received by this type of beneficiary is 50 percent of the worker's benefit. However, the total amount payable on the worker's account cannot, in any case, exceed the family maximum established by law.

I am advised that the cost of raising the age limit to 22 would be negligible, for the number of totally disabled persons between 18 and 22 is small. While the total number of children affected may be small, the benefit to each of them would be significant. To the parent caring for a totally disabled child the benefit also would be significant.

I hope the Congress will make these needed improvements in the social security disability program.

These are only two of a number of social security amendments which I believe are urgently needed. Earlier in this session, I introduced these amendments as separate bills along with four other bills improving social security.

As passed by the House, H.R. 6675 contains the substance of my bills; the 7-percent social security increase, social security benefits for certain aged persons 72 and older, and extending child's insurance benefits to full-time students until age 22. The House bill also raises the earnings limit for persons receiving social security but not as much as I believe the limit should be raised. I am drafting an amendment to increase to \$2,400 the amount social security recipients may earn before losing any of their monthly benefits.

I hope my amendments will be enacted into law.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The amendments (Nos. 125 and 126) were referred to the Committee on Finance.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

AMENDMENT NO. 127

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 13, line 6, after the word "proportionately" insert: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment (No. 127), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6767, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT NO. 128

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XI, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 6, line 21, after the word "Reclamation" insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$588,000 shall be for assistance to the Dunseith, N. Dak., Public School District No. 1, for construction of an addition to the Dunseith Public School."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment (No. 128), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6767, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for

other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT NO. 129

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 23, line 8, after the word "expended" insert: "Provided, That in addition, any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of the amount appropriated under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment (No. 129), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6767, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT NO. 130

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 25, line 2, after the figure insert: "Provided, That lands or interests therein needed for the Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota, may be acquired by purchase, or by exchange of lands of approximately equal value."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment (No. 130), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6767, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT NO. 131

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 6, line 21, after the word "Reclamation" insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Tularosa, New Mexico, School District No. 4, for construction of junior high school and high school facilities."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment (No. 131), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6767, mak-

ing appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT NO. 132

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 5, line 17, after the figure insert: "Provided, That not to exceed \$85,000 of this appropriation shall be made available to the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe for maintenance of law and order".

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment (No. 132), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6767, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT NO. 133

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 41, line 22, after the figure insert: "to be available from January 1, 1965".

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment (No. 133), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6767, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR BILL TO BE HELD AT THE DESK

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1808, to amend section 4082 of title 18, United States Code, to facilitate the rehabilitation of persons convicted of offenses against the United States, which is being held at the desk until today under previous order, be held at the desk until Wednesday, May 5.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 21, 1965, the names of Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF,

Mrs. NEUBERGER, and Mr. TYDINGS were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 1792) to provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Moss on April 21, 1965.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON S. 289

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, headlines in the national newspapers for Thursday, April 29, 1965, revealing that the Pacific Northwest had been struck by an earthquake measure 7 on the Richter scale, have once more focused attention upon a problem which demands legislative solution.

The last 2 years have been unfortunately replete with instance after instance of natural calamities ranging from earth movement through flood and tornado.

While major legislation quite properly should be considered to deal with many of the areas of support for those afflicted by these natural disasters, it is my judgment that in the educational field there is one area which ought to be defined by statute. I have reference to the need of providing financial support to local school districts to repair damage and restore schools to full operating condition as soon as possible after the calamity has occurred. It was for that purpose that on January 6, 1965, I introduced S. 289.

Hearings on a substantially similar measure, S. 2725 of the 88th Congress, were held last July 29 and 30. In order that prompt consideration may be given to the merits of such legislation, I wish to announce that the Education Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will meet at 10 a.m., on May 4 in room 4232 of the New Senate Office Building for public hearings on S. 289.

In view of the recency with which consideration has been given by the subcommittee to similar legislation, I feel that it is unnecessary to have extended hearings on the proposal. It is my intention to call for administration views and to incorporate into the hearing record the relevant material from the summer of 1964 hearings record.

I know, however, that many Senators may wish to have statements presented to the subcommittee in support of this legislation, based upon the problems which so many of our areas have suffered in recent months through flood and wind damage. The subcommittee will be most pleased to have statements from all Senators on the merits of the bill and I can assure you that the hearing record will be kept open for a 1 week period in order that written statements from the public sector may be added to it for the consideration of the subcommittee at an early executive session.

Mr. President, in order that Senators and others may have the basic information on S. 289 available, I ask unanimous consent that material pertaining to the measure which appears on pages 45 through 50 of our hearings record of July

29 and 30, 1964, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT ON S. 2725 BY SENATOR MORSE

I turn now to the consideration of S. 2725 which, if enacted, would add standby disaster authority to the authorities exercised by the Commissioner of Education. Specifically, the Commissioner would be empowered upon a finding by the President that a disaster had occurred, to immediately make funds in his possession previously appropriated under Public Law 815 available for use in the repairing and renovation or restoration of the schools in the disaster area. The amount of the grant which he would make would not exceed the difference between the amounts reasonably available to the local educational agency from other sources and the full cost of restoring or replacing the damaged facility.

The Commissioner would also be authorized under the authorities of Public Law 874 to make disaster grants for current operating expenses to the school districts in the disaster area for a 5-fiscal-year period beginning with the fiscal year in which the disaster occurred. Here again, however, the amount of the grant could not exceed the difference between that which was reasonably available to the local educational agency from other sources and the cost of providing a level of educational equivalent to that maintained in the schools during the last full fiscal year prior to the disaster.

Amounts provided during the last 3 years of the 5-year period could not exceed 75, 50, and 25 percent respectively, of the amount provided during the first fiscal year following the disaster. In addition, however, the Commissioner could provide funds to replace destroyed supplies, equipment, and materials and to provide school and cafeteria facilities. Senators will recall that the occasion of the introduction of this legislation was the disastrous consequences suffered by our friends and neighbors in the great State of Alaska. Subsequent to that time, there have been other areas, such as those in Montana, in which much damage was suffered, by reason of floods. Truly, as set forth in the publication of the Alaska Education Association, such a tragedy could strike any community or State in our Nation. The advantage of having standby legislation for disasters, to restore as soon as possible educational opportunities to the youngsters in the community, is that within a matter of hours after the determinations were made by the President, help would be on its way. Reconstruction could take place far more quickly, and most importantly, the communities would not be faced, in nearly the same degree of difficulty, with making agonizing choices between equally important public functions, all of which had been damaged by the disaster.

The safeguards in the bill, in my judgment, are sufficient to make sure that the State and the community will bear their full share of the burden while also making sure that the education of the children will not suffer because of the financial stringencies on local governmental units which occur through the almost complete erosion of proceeds from the tax rolls in the first years immediately following a major disaster. At this point in my remarks, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that communications I have received from the Honorable William A. Egan, Governor of the State of Alaska, Resolution No. 37 of the State Senate and Resolution No. 16 of the State House of Representatives of Alaska, together with the text of an article which was prepared by the Alaska Education Association and which I understand will be given wide distribution at the national convention of the National Education Association in

Seattle, be inserted at this point in my remarks.

(There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.)

STATE OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Juneau, June 16, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This letter is written to express my full support for provisions of S. 2725, introduced by you, to authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to extend grants to local public educational agencies for reconstruction, rehabilitation and/or operation of school facilities in a major disaster area.

As Governor of the State of Alaska, which is now engaged in a major effort to recover from the devastating effects of earthquake and seismic seas, I have particular reason to be aware of the desirability for automatic standby authority of the nature proposed by S. 2725.

Its enactment—particularly as regards the authority provided in section 2 of the bill relating to grants for school operation—would fill a gap now existing among the statutory remedies available to areas of our Nation in the wake of disaster. Essential and badly needed assistance could be extended promptly—at a time when urgency of action is most vital to mitigate against unnecessary delay or interruption in the provision of vital educational services.

The March 27 disaster in Alaska caused in excess of \$10 million damage and destruction to school buildings and related educational facilities. Funds for reconstruction and rehabilitation of these facilities have been forthcoming from President Johnson and the Office of Emergency Planning under the provisions of Public Law 875.

Of even greater magnitude than that inflicted upon these physical properties, however, is the serious financial blow struck at the future operation of these facilities through the destruction of land values, loss of employment and other factors directly affecting the tax base providing the revenues needed by the State and local school entities for school support. The State of Alaska has estimated that it will suffer, together with individual school districts, a shortfall of approximately \$12 million during the remainder of this fiscal year and fiscal years 1965 and 1966 in school support revenues. This need too has been recognized in part in the enactment of legislation to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act and extend for 2 years the program of transitional grants to Alaska.

While Alaskans shall forever be grateful for the prompt and ready manner in which the President and Congress of the United States have responded to the needs arising from the March 27 disaster, it is pertinent to note that had the provisions of S. 2725 been in effect it would not be necessary that the State seek special legislation to meet this disaster-caused need.

Additionally, it should be noted that the Bureau of the Budget, in preparing its estimate of revenue shortfalls in connection with the Alaska disaster, did so on the basis of an 18-month recovery. The estimate of the State of Alaska was based on a 30-month recovery which it believes is a more reasonable period over which rehabilitation and economic recovery will occur. This uncertainty would be resolved under the provisions of section 2 of S. 2725 which would permit the Commissioner of Education, where justified by circumstances, to make gains for operation of schools suffering the impact of disaster over a 5-year period with appropriate reductions in amount in each of the last 3 fiscal years.

The Office of Emergency Planning has done an outstanding job in assisting Alaska's recovery. Of necessity, however, it must give

priority to those responsibilities involving the emergency needs of human beings. It cannot give immediate attention to those other equally essential but less urgent tasks of reconstruction.

Assignment of responsibility for reconstruction, rehabilitation, and operation of disaster-affected educational facilities to the U.S. Commissioner of Education not only would relieve the Office of Emergency Planning from this responsibility at a time when it is hard pressed to meet other more urgent needs but would also place the responsibility in an agency particularly adapted by its day-to-day program to know the nature and extent of the need which exists.

The State of Alaska strongly supports the provisions of S. 2725.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. EAGAN, Governor.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE EXPANSION OF
FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO MEET THE EFFECTS
OF THE NATURAL DISASTER ON THE STATE
SCHOOL SYSTEM

Be it resolved by the senate:

Whereas the earthquake disaster has had a grave impact on the public education program and system of the State through the destruction of school facilities and the loss of revenues vital to the existence of education; and

Whereas the Federal support for the State's education program emanating from Public Laws 815 and 874 for matching money for school buildings and facilities and for grants to schools affected by Federal activities in the area could be expanded to meet the unprecedented situation facing the school system in Alaska; and

Whereas U.S. Senator WAYNE MORSE has introduced S. 2725 to amend Public Law 815 to release funds to replace the schools lost or ravaged in Alaska; and

Whereas the magnitude of the disaster in Alaska strongly suggests the need for making Public Law 874 funds available on the basis of total enrollment at the discretion of the President and for a period of need to be determined by the President: *Be it*

Resolved, That the President and the Congress are most earnestly and urgently requested to give early and favorable attention to S. 2725 and to make Public Law 874 funds available to Alaska on the basis of total school enrollment in order that the public education program of the State of Alaska may be sustained during the period in which the State is striving to rebuild its economy and overcome the disastrous effects of the earthquake on its economy and vital programs; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States; the Honorable CARL HAYDEN, President pro tempore of the Senate; the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Honorable Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Honorable WAYNE MORSE, U.S. Senator; and the members of the Alaska delegation in Congress. Passed by the senate April 10, 1964.

President of the Senate (pro tempore).

Attest:

EVELYN K. STEVENSON,
Secretary of the Senate.

Certified true, full and correct.

EVELYN K. STEVENSON,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF ALASKA,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
Juneau, April 17, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: At the request of the House of Representatives of the State of

Alaska, I have the honor of transmitting to you a certified copy of House Resolution 16, requesting the expansion of Federal programs to meet the effects of the natural disaster on the State school system.

Sincerely yours,

HUGH J. WADE,
Secretary of State.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 16

Resolution requesting the expansion of Federal programs to meet the effects of the natural disaster on the State school system

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives:

Whereas the earthquake disaster has had a grave impact on the public education program and system of the State through the destruction of school facilities and the loss of revenues vital to the existence of education; and

Whereas the Federal support for the State's education program emanating from Public Laws 815 and 874 for matching money for school buildings and facilities and for grants to schools affected by Federal activities in the area could be expanded to meet the unprecedented situation facing the school systems in Alaska; and

Whereas U.S. Senator WAYNE MORSE has introduced S. 2725 to amend Public Law 815 to release funds to replace the schools lost or ravaged in Alaska; and

Whereas the magnitude of the disaster in Alaska strongly suggests the need for making Public Law 874 funds available on the basis of total enrollment at the discretion of the President and for a period of need to be determined by the President: *Be it*

Resolved, That the President and the Congress are most earnestly and urgently requested to give early and favorable attention to S. 2725 and to make Public Law 874 funds available to Alaska on the basis of total school enrollment in order that the public education program of the State of Alaska may be sustained during the period in which the State is striving to rebuild its economy and overcome the disastrous effects of the earthquake on its economy and vital programs; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States; the Honorable CARL HAYDEN, President pro tempore of the Senate; the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Honorable Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Honorable WAYNE MORSE, U.S. Senator; and the members of the Alaska delegation in Congress. Passed by the house April 12, 1964.

BRUCE KENDALL,
Speaker of the House.

Attest: PATRICIA R. SLACK,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Certified true, full, and correct.

[SEAL] PATRICIA R. SLACK,
Chief Clerk of the House.

ALASKA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION,
Juneau, Alaska, June 15, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senator From the State of Oregon, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We are sending you a copy of a leaflet that has been prepared by us for general distribution at the National Education Association Representative Assembly at Seattle later this month.

We are hoping that we can aid in garnering widespread individual and collective support from teachers and educators across the Nation. The enclosed leaflet and other material will be distributed in Seattle prior to the presentation of a resolution on the floor of the assembly calling for NEA support.

Senator MORSE, know that we in Alaska are most appreciative of all of your efforts in behalf of education, and particularly, we

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

20250

Official Business

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Issued May 27, 1965

For actions of May 26, 1965

89th-1st.; No. 95

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	22	Feed grain.....	1,37	Price support.....	1
Aging.....	18	Food additives.....	5	Property.....	10
Agricultural		Food stamps.....	1	Public debt.....	31
appropriations.....	2	Foreign trade.....	21,30	Ragweed.....	28
Agricultural exports.....	1	Forest Service.....	2,9,10	Reclamation.....	36
Appropriations.....	1,8,9	Holiday.....	32	Research.....	14,28
Arkansas River.....	7	Loans.....	20	Retirement.....	6
Banking.....	23	Marketing.....	21	School lunch.....	33
CCC storage.....	1	Meat inspection.....	26,35	Senior citizens.....	18
Coffee.....	38	Meat products.....	35	Soil conservation	
Cotton.....	15	Natural beauty.....	3	programs.....	13
Dairy program.....	4,24	Nominations.....	11	Soybeans.....	25
Economic development.....	12	Opinion poll.....	27	Textile labeling.....	16
Economics.....	23	Patents.....	14	Tobacco.....	1
Economy.....	17	Personnel.....	1,6,10	Transportation.....	19
Education.....	20,34	Public works.....	12	Veterans' benefits.....	20
Electrification.....	29	Political activity.....	1		

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed agricultural appropriation bill. Rep. Quillen claimed Forest Service unfair in claim on constituent. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill, including Forest Service. Senate debated proposed Public Works and Economic Development Act. Sen. Williams, Del., submitted and discussed measure to authorize investigation of meat inspection.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. Passed, 354-41, with amendments this bill, H. R. 8370. pp. 11199-257, 11259-60, 11296

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Whitten, to increase the food stamp program from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. pp. 11243-4

By Rep. Natcher, to restore the \$295,000 cut below the budget for general administration. pp. 11244-5

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Findley, to provide that no part of the appropriation shall be used during fiscal year 1966 to finance the export of any agricultural commodity

to the United Arab Republic or Indonesia under Public Law 480 (pp. 11245-6). This amendment was later rejected again in a vote on a motion to recommit, 187-208 (p. 11255).

By Rep. Michel, 41-105, to prohibit use of funds to formulate or carry out a feed grain program under which the total amount of payments would be in excess of 20% of the fair market value of acreage diverted. pp. 11248-9

By Rep. Dingell, to prohibit use of funds for tobacco price supports. pp. 11249-51

By Rep. Dingell, to prohibit price-support individual payments over \$50,000. pp. 11252-5

The following amendments were submitted but were stricken on points of order:

By Rep. Casey, to prohibit payment of CCC storage when charges have not been determined by competitive bidding. p. 11246

By Rep. Michel, to prohibit individual payments totaling over \$30,000 for price-support and related programs. pp. 11247-8

Rep. Nelsen submitted but withdrew an amendment to prohibit payment of any USDA personnel guilty of violating the Hatch Political Activities Act or the Corrupt Practices Act. p. 11255

2. FORESTRY. Rep. Quillen claimed the Forest Service was being unfair to one of his constituents in connection with a claim for real property. pp. 11271-5
3. NATURAL BEAUTY. Received from the President four proposed bills designed to help make the Nation's roads and highways available for enjoyment of nature and beauty (H. Doc. 191); to Public Works Committee. p. 11299
4. DAIRY PROGRAM. Received from GAO a report of "additional costs incurred under the dairy products price-support program by purchasing butter outside the general areas of production, Commodity Credit Corporation"; to Government Operations Committee. p. 11299
5. FOOD ADDITIVES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce/Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7042, to amend Sec. 402 (d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding use of additives in confectionery (H. Rept. 376). p. 11300
6. RETIREMENT. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full Committee H. R. 8469, "which basically grants a 10-percent increase to those people who have retired before October 1, 1956, and a 5-percent increase to those people who have retired after that date. p. D450
7. ARKANSAS RIVER. Rep. Steed inserted the address of Deputy Budget Director Staats at the dedication of the Keystone Dam. pp. 11284-5
8. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee was given until midnight tonight (May 27) to report this bill. p. 11257

SENATE

9. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1966. Passed, 77-0, with amendments this bill, H. R. 6767, which includes amounts for the Forest Service as shown on table attached to Digest 76 (pp. 11347-50, 11359, 11363-4). Conferees were appointed (p. 11364).

which was discovered, I believe, by some good House lawyers. It should be corrected to United States Code 70. That is the only correction. It is a very important bill for the textile industry, and I ask for the passage of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider Calendar No. 159, H.R. 6767, the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to H.R. 6767 be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as so amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; and that no points of order against legislation in an appropriation bill be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RUSSELL of South Carolina in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments, agreed to en bloc, are as follows:

On page 2, line 9, after the word "Management", to strike out "\$46,080,000" and insert "\$52,080,000".

On page 5, line 18, after the word "shops", to strike out "\$105,761,000" and insert "\$106,448,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$85,000 of this appropriation shall be made available to the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe for maintenance of law and order."

On page 6, line 5, after the word "law", to strike out "\$42,756,000" and insert "\$42,796,000".

On page 6, line 12, after the word "contract", to strike out "\$32,855,000" and insert "\$36,296,000"; in line 16, after the name "South Dakota", to strike out "Utah, and Wyoming" and insert "and Utah", and in line 25, after the word "Reclamation", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

"Provided further, That not to exceed \$558,000 shall be for assistance to the Dunseith, North Dakota, Public School District No. 1, for construction of an addition to the Dunseith Public School: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Tularosa, New Mexico, School District No. 4, for construction of junior high school and high school facilities."

On page 7, line 11, after the figures "203", to strike out "\$16,900,000" and insert "\$17,605,000".

On page 10, line 15, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$32,228,000" and insert "\$32,546,000".

On page 11, line 9, after the word "rights", to strike out "\$26,077,000" and insert "\$26,368,000".

On page 12, line 4, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$2,450,000" and insert "\$2,465,000".

On page 12, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "ninety-four passenger motor vehicles" and insert "one hundred and twelve passenger motor vehicles of which ninety-four shall be".

On page 12, line 20, after the word "including", to strike out "\$1,400,000" and insert "\$1,440,000"; on page 13, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$99,000,000" and insert "\$79,576,350"; in line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$21,600,000" and insert "\$23,098,500"; at the beginning of line 7, to strike out the word "and"; in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$19,785,150"; in line 8, after the word "Service", to insert "and (4) not to exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife"; in line 13, after the word "through", to strike out "(3)" and insert "(4)", and in line 14, after the word "proportionately", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

"Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming."

On page 17, line 21, after the word "earthquake", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$5,200,000".

On page 18, line 17, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$71,100,000" and insert "\$72,480,870".

On page 20, line 8, after the word "substitutes", to strike out "\$31,541,000" and insert "\$31,891,000".

On page 22, line 1, after "(74 Stat. 337)", to strike out "\$6,945,000" and insert "\$7,595,000".

On page 22, line 25, after the word "law", to strike out "\$21,218,000" and insert "\$22,268,000".

On page 23, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$1,905,000" and insert "\$2,080,000".

On page 23, line 22, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

"Provided, That in addition, any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of the amount appropriated under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation."

On page 24, line 7, after "(78 Stat. 197)", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$5,600,000"; in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$300,000"; in line 9, after the word "and", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$400,000", and in line 11, after the word "of", to strike out "\$3,750,000" and insert "\$4,900,000".

On page 25, line 16, after the word "Refuge", to strike out "\$35,324,300" and insert "\$36,814,300".

On page 25, line 22, after the word "therein", to strike out "\$5,115,500" and insert "\$7,943,700: *Provided*, That lands or interests therein needed for the Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota, may be acquired by purchase, or by exchange of lands of approximately equal value."

On page 28, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$4,425,000" and insert "\$4,487,000".

On page 28, line 25, after the word "only", to strike out "\$4,450,000" and insert "\$4,454,400".

On page 30, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$175,000" and insert "\$200,000".

On page 31, line 18, after the word "lands", to strike out "\$160,671,000" and insert "\$163,833,000".

On page 32, line 7, after the word "law", to strike out "\$32,939,000" and insert "\$38,777,000".

On page 33, line 14, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$20,000"; and at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$70,000" and insert "\$80,000".

On page 34, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and one" and insert "one hundred and fourteen", and in line 17, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which one hundred and one shall be".

On page 37, line 13, after "(42 U.S.C. 2004a)", to strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$14,450,000".

On page 38, line 17, after "(5 U.S.C. 2131)", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$888,000".

On page 39, line 25, after the word "publications", to strike out "\$18,468,000" and insert "\$19,211,000".

On page 40, line 9, after the word "until", to strike out "expended:" and insert "expended and"; and in line 10, after the word "States", to strike out "institutions." and insert "institutions:".

On page 42, line 12, to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$35,000".

On page 42, after line 12, to insert:

"VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

"Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial

"For planning and constructing a memorial on Corregidor Island, and other expenses, as authorized by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36 U.S.C. 426), \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 42, line 24, after "\$25,000," to insert a comma and "to be available from January 1, 1965."

At the top of page 43, to insert:

"TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

"For grants to the State of Alaska as authorized by section 44 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (75 Stat. 151), as amended, \$6,500,000."

On page 43, after line 4, to insert:

"FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

"Salaries and expenses

"For necessary expenses of the Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$174,000."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will yield, I should like to ask him a question. I have been called from the Chamber. I have one question that I should like to ask him, if he will be tolerant at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Am I correct in my understanding that the sum placed in the budget for the acquisition of lands in the Everglades National Park in an amount of \$1,125,000, I believe, which was deleted in the House action, was replaced in the bill by the Senate committee and is now in the pending measure?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator. I hope that at last our unrelenting friends in the House may realize that the State of Florida has performed its full obligation and has transferred its 850,000 acres, has given \$2 million for the rounding out of the acreage, and that up to now not 1 dime has appeared in the general appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior to carry out the commitment of Congress

and of the National Government for the supplying of the additional \$2 million to acquire lands within the park.

I thank the Senator for his diligence in this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee, as indicated on page 1 of the report, considered budget estimates in the amount of \$1,241,549,500, including indefinite appropriations of receipts, for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior and for the related agencies listed on page 2 of the report. Excluded from this bill are the South-eastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The committee recommends definite appropriations of \$1,092,518,770. This is \$46,652,470 more than the House allowance; and is \$10,796,730 less than the budget estimates.

The committee recommends the following major increases over the House allowances:

Bureau of Land Management, \$6 million to permit an accelerated soil and moisture conservation program on public domain lands administered by that Bureau; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$4,873,000 which provides additional school facilities and needed funds for the Lower Two Medicine irrigation project, the request for which was received after the House of Representatives considered this bill; payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund, \$2,200,000, which will provide the full authorized amount for earthquake damage repair; Geological Survey, \$1,380,870, which will include the engineering needed for expansion of the Field Center at Denver; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$7,144,000; Forest Service, \$9,010,000; and the Division of Indian Health, \$5,450,000.

It is the committee's opinion that the changes which are recommended will provide activities tending to develop the resources of the country and to increase the level of the Nation's economy.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield first to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Has the Senator finished with his statement on the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. My colleague from Arkansas has an amendment which he desires to offer. He will be on the floor shortly. He has an amendment that is important to our State which he wishes to offer, in which I join with him. There are a number of things in the bill that are very important to my State. I appreciate the cooperation that we have received from the committee, and that which the distinguished chairman, Senator HAYDEN, is now giving to my colleague and me.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arkansas for yielding to me. I note that there is contained in the bill a provision which is apparently unchallenged. It is the same as the

budget estimate and the House allowance. The committee recommends \$4 million for the preservation of the Fire Island National Seashore.

This is one of the most extraordinary beautiful and extended beaches in the possession of the United States, off the coast of New York, the most congested of all areas in our country. I am very grateful to the chairman of the committee for letting us get started with its development. It will be a blessing not only to the 35 million people who live along the seashore between Washington and Boston, but also to the millions of people who live in New York and its suburbs, who so urgently need its preservation for recreation.

Former Senator Keating and I worked very hard to bring this about. Although he is no longer a Member of the Senate, I know it will be gratifying to him to learn that this is being so very well implemented and started at once. It will also be pleasing to my colleague from New York [Mr. KENNEDY].

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I yield to my colleague from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment on page 10, line 15, to change the figure of "\$32,546,000" to "\$32,596,000". The \$50,000 would be used as planning money for a little park and garden below Greers Ferry Dam, which has recently been completed, and which was dedicated by our late President Kennedy shortly before he died. The amount has been discussed with the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of the Interior. The Budget Bureau has prepared a letter addressed to the committee chairman, which he will receive tomorrow or the next day, approving the inclusion of that amount in the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have been so advised.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Arkansas will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, line 15, it is proposed to strike out the numeral and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$32,596,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I am especially pleased with the Department of the Interior appropriations bill, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Included in this bill are funds for two projects which I had the pleasure of recommending to the subcommittee, and which were not included in the original budget request. The projects which I refer to are the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge master plan and the cooperative fisheries research unit in Oklahoma.

I would like to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and to the mem-

bers of his subcommittee, for recognizing the needs for both these facilities. With the \$400,000, not in the budget and not in the House bill, which the committee has provided in this bill, the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge will begin major improvements on its scenic roads and highways, which have been neglected because of lack of money. This construction will constitute the first step in renovation of this beautiful, natural facility under the Department of Interior's master plan of improvement.

The committee also has provided \$40,000 for the establishment of a cooperative fisheries research unit at Oklahoma State University, which was in the House bill, but was not in the budget. Again, I would like to express my appreciation to the chairman and to the subcommittee for recognizing the need for this facility in Oklahoma. Funds for the establishment of this project have been requested on many occasions, and my distinguished colleague [Mr. MONRONEY] has joined with me in recommending this item.

This research facility will be located at one of our great land-grant colleges, and will be in the center of one of America's fastest growing water recreation areas.

There is no doubt about the benefits to be derived from the improvements on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife refuge and the establishment of the cooperative fisheries research unit.

Therefore, I respectfully urge the Senate to concur with the recommendations of the committee in providing funds for these very worthy projects and on final passage of the bill.

I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee for yielding to me.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to commend Chairman Hayden and my other colleagues on the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee for the fine job they did in evaluating the multitude of items contained in this year's Interior appropriations bill.

The subcommittee has been most understanding in its consideration of the problems being faced by the Great Lakes' declining fishing industry. As Senators will note from the chart that I have placed in the rear of the Chamber, a continuation of the present serious drop in income from commercial fishing on the lakes could result in the death of this segment of the Midwest's economy by 1975. The subcommittee took this information into account in setting aside \$400,000 for an accelerated development program. The full committee took the highly unusual step of adding an additional \$30,000 to this amount in recognition of the appalling losses that have taken place over the past 2 years.

These funds will be used primarily to initiate research studies which will enable commercial fishermen on the lakes to more fully utilize the lesser value fish that have largely replaced the historically valuable species which formed the backbone of the industry in years past. However, such research must be considered merely the first step in a steadily

accelerating program if the industry is to survive.

For example, in fiscal 1964, \$20,000 was provided for the design of an all-purpose biological research vessel. This floating laboratory will permit extensive study of the Great Lakes to keep abreast of the rapidly changing environment and its effect on aquatic life. However, despite the fact that plans are in existence, and have been for some time now, no funds have been requested for the construction of the vessel. Since the plans were first drawn up the estimated cost of the vessel has inflated from \$425,000 to \$550,000. Without an early appropriation of funds the cost of constructing the vessel will increase still further. Without any appropriation of funds the \$20,000 spent on planning will have been thrown to the wind.

Countless other areas of study could be profitably pursued if funds were available. For example, there is a great need for the measurement and description of the effects of accumulations of various chemicals, nutrients, and pesticides on the basic productivity and fish producing capacity of the Great Lakes. I could go on and detail the need for the development of more effective and economical fishing methods, detailed economic analyses of present production, processing, marketing, and distribution costs, development of institutional markets, and so forth. But I think that it is obvious to all who have looked at the chart in the rear that much more work must be done if the Great Lakes fishing industry is to be saved. I hope Congress will appropriate additional funds for that work next year.

I would now like to turn briefly to the \$150,000 included in this bill by the Appropriations Committee for research and recreation management in the boundary waters canoe area. As a sponsor of the amendment which added this amount to the bill, it was my understanding that \$75,000 of this amount was to be used for wilderness research, aimed specifically at the problem of maintaining natural communities of forest cover. The committee report allocates this \$75,000 for recreation research. I assume that this term is meant to cover wilderness research. However, I wanted to make the record clear during floor discussion of the Interior appropriations bill that this money was intended for wilderness research. If there is any doubt on this matter, I hope it can be cleared up in the conference report.

I thank the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for his great help to the Great Lakes area.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the chairman. I wish to point out briefly, in respect to the Great Lakes fisheries, that the committee added to the bill \$430,000. All of us believe that revitalization of that once great fishery is essential, and the appropriation will start that work well along its way.

The committee also approved an appropriation of \$300,000 for disaster re-

search under Federal aid for fishery research and development, in addition to \$100,000 voted by the House for oyster disease research in the four mid-Atlantic States.

Words of commendation have been spoken for the chairman of the committee. I wish to agree with what has been stated and to enlarge upon it.

I should like to utter words of praise. I am a member of the subcommittee. Day after day the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] was in attendance at those hearings. He never failed. The hearings were long, thorough, complete, and exhaustive. He demonstrated a surprising knowledge of every issue that came before the committee. He dealt fairly and equitably not only with the entire West, with which the bill deals chiefly, but also in behalf of the entire Nation. We all owe him a great debt of gratitude.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. I associate myself with the remarks of my senior colleague from Alaska, and voice my appreciation and gratitude to the chairman and the other members of the full committee and the subcommittee. We know the importance to Alaska of appropriations for the Department of the Interior. Alaska is a young State which was left behind during the 50-year interval between the time the State of the chairman was admitted in 1912 and the happy event which took place in 1958. During that period of nearly a half century, all the great changes wrought by invention, including the coming of the automobile, which brought the highway system, the coming of the airplane, which brought the airways system, and the development of hydropower, took place. During that period, Alaska was a stepchild in the family of the United States and was often omitted and neglected.

Those of us who have been sent to the Congress to represent the State of Alaska are conscious of the fact that we have a great deal of catching up to do. We greatly appreciate the efforts of the chairman of the full committee in helping us to achieve that goal. It will not be achieved overnight, but we hope that with the sympathetic attention and solicitude that we have seen exhibited, we may achieve that goal.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the inclusion of an item of \$329,000 in the appropriation bill for the Fort Larned National Historic Site located in Kansas. The project was authorized by Congress last year, and it is the first Federal national historic site established in our State.

The item of \$329,000 will be helpful in extending that program, based upon recommendations from the National Park Service.

I wish the chairman and the members of the committee to know that we greatly appreciate it.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I note on page 21 of the report, in a reference to the appropriation for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, funds have been provided for several new hatcheries. For several years bills have been introduced by myself, my colleague [Mr. MORTON], and by all of my colleagues from Kentucky in the House of Representatives asking that a trout hatchery be constructed along the Cumberland River, or at some site in eastern Kentucky, because it has been found that the waters and area are appropriate for a trout hatchery.

I am aware that no funds have been provided in the bill. I know that the chairman is fair and that next year he will give consideration to this request.

Mr. HAYDEN. We shall be glad to consider it.

COAL RESEARCH

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, referring to the funds made available for coal research, my State of Kentucky, after West Virginia and Pennsylvania, is the largest producer of coal in the United States. We have been quite modest in our demand for funds for coal research, although we have been very fortunate in other areas, including the Appalachian bill. But we hope that consideration will be given next year to providing of funds for coal research in Kentucky.

Mr. President, I am very glad that the committee included among the forest research items \$40,000 for planning the building to be constructed at the Berea, Ky., Land Restoration and Forest Research Center. I did call to the attention of the committee the need for these facilities needed to carry out the expanded stripmine reclamation work being conducted at the Berea Center which, as the Senator from West Virginia knows so well, is important to his State and mine and to much of the Appalachian region. Mr. Robert Montgomery, deputy commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Natural Resources, also appeared before the committee in support of this item. I hope very much that it will be retained in conference with the House, so that this work can be carried out effectively and not delayed.

With the additional funds and personnel secured in recent years, which I believe it is fair to state I first urged, the Berea station is rapidly becoming a center of experience and knowledge which can contribute a great deal to the efforts toward reclaiming, restoring, and utilizing these hill lands which have been stripped for coal, and for which special provision was made in the Appalachian Regional Development Act. I am very hopeful that the work at the Berea Land Restoration and Forest Research Center will be fully coordinated with, and will contribute effectively to the efforts being undertaken through the Appalachian program.

I thank the chairman of the committee for the kind treatment that he accorded us.

Mr. HAYDEN. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I express appreciation to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for his consideration of many of the problems that confront us in the Western public lands States, especially those that are served mostly by the appropriations provided in the bill.

I am happy to observe that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to increase the appropriation to provide watershed and range management research funds for the Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Logan, Utah, and to provide funds for additional facilities at the Ouray Wildlife Refuge in Utah, and that the committee has made other specific recommendations.

I regret that one or two items that we felt were of extreme importance are not included in the appropriation. Nevertheless, I express appreciation for the consideration we have received, and hope that the committee will consider next year the urgent need of additional funds for the Springville National Fish Hatchery, for which a request was made this year, and also for additional funds for the Bureau of Land Management for range rehabilitation, funds which are critically needed in the Western States.

I congratulate the chairman of the committee who manages this bill with great skill and consideration. We believe that the appropriation does serve us well.

HORSEMEAT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, today I invite the attention of the Senate to a situation where it appears that for a period of over 1 year there was widespread distribution of horsemeat for human consumption in a three-State area. To make the matter worse there is a suggestion that many of these animals were diseased or disabled.

On Sunday, May 9, the New York Herald Tribune published an article entitled "Meat Scandal's Enormity Unfolds," written by Mr. Jerome Zukosky, in which he outlines the distribution of horsemeat in that area.

I shall insert the full article for the information of the Senate since it portrays a glaring failure of the Meat Inspection Service as administered by the Department of Agriculture in that for a period of over a year horsemeat—some of which may have come from diseased animals—had been distributed for human consumption as Government-inspected boneless beef.

Allegedly some of this horsemeat was sold to our schools and some to our Armed Forces while the remainder was sold to the American housewives.

I ask unanimous consent that the complete article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEAT SCANDAL'S ENORMITY UNFOLDS

(By Jerome Zukosky)

The story of how meat unfit for human consumption got into frankfurters, bologna,

salami and other processed meat food—the Merkel horsemeat scandal—is blossoming far beyond its starting point last December when 20 tons of tainted meat was found in Merkel's Jamaica, Queens, meat products factory.

Far more New Yorkers than at first ever suspected they were eating Merkel meats had in fact bought—in luncheonettes and supermarkets, under non-Merkel labels, for example—the output of the Merkel plant whose capacity is one of the largest in New York City.

The plant, which shut down at the end of 1964, was taken over and operated by members of the Goldman and Lokietz families, veteran provision-makers here in November, 1963. According to evidence dug up by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan's staff, large quantities of contaminated and trash meat, much of it produced by animal food factories, went into the hot dog, bologna, and salami which that factory—and others that have so far not been named—turned out 24 hours a day, 5 days a week all during 1964.

SUMMATION

Frank H. Connelly, a slim 30-year-old assistant district attorney heading the investigation, swore out an affidavit late last month for Supreme Court Justice Irwin H. Davidson that sums up briefly what investigators have so far adduced in their effort "to determine whether there has been in existence a conspiracy to sell for human consumption falsely labeled meat from diseased animals including horses and from animals which died from causes other than slaughter."

The evidence so far, Mr. Connelly swore, "indicates that from the latter part of 1963 to the end of 1964 quantities of such meat, falsely labeled as Government inspected boneless beef, were sold to various meat processing concerns * * * one of which was Merkel, Inc.," which "received large quantities of such meat at weekly intervals." Mr. Connelly swore that the meat "was used in the sausage products" made by Merkel during the entire period.

"Through the use of such meat, which was purchased at prices considerably below the prevailing prices for boneless beef and through commercial bribery and bribery of public officers said Merkel, Inc. was able to achieve a position of dominance in the sale of sausage products in the New York area," Mr. Connelly said in the affidavit. According to information supplied by Merkel officials to a business service, Merkel sales had risen to about \$25 million a year from about \$12 million a year when the former owner, a New Orleans firm, sold the plant, largely on credit, to the Lokietz-Goldman group.

REASONS

Four wholesalers supplied the meat; both before late 1963 and this year they have used various brands to supply the schools. Officials of three of the firms, interviewed in their offices last week, were asked why they had unanimously chosen Merkel products in competitive bidding for the sausage orders. None of the wholesalers has been identified in any way with the meat scandal.

"Merkel was good, they were aggressive, they had competitive prices and good service," said Nathan Schweitzer, Jr., owner of Nathan Schweitzer & Co., Inc., one of the city's largest purveyors of meats, poultry, game, butter, and eggs. "If I had to do it over again, I'd choose the same way," he said.

"We have to go to Boston or Philadelphia to fill board of education orders now," said Dan Buchsbaum, of Aaron Buchsbaum & Co., a 90-year old wholesaler in Manhattan. He said Merkel operated one of the largest plants here that was federally inspected, a requirement of the board of education, and thus could fill large orders as fast as the weekly bidding system required; other large local producers use a city inspection service. The

city also requires each winning wholesaler to post another Federal inspector at its plant to check every box of meat sent to the schools. And the city itself, at a facility called the Central Annex Kitchen, in Long Island City, also checked the quality of the food.

Nothing had occurred, the wholesalers and several school food purchasing officials said, to arouse their suspicions that Merkel hot dogs, for example, were not made solely of beef and pork. Once the raw meat was ground up at the Merkel plant, they said, it was impossible without chemical analysis to know what went into the franks.

MYSTERY

One mystery in the case is how, allegedly for more than 1 year, the seven Federal inspectors at the Merkel plant managed to miss the tainted meat, which investigators said contained not only horsemeat but inedible organs of cows.

"That is a good question," said Clarence H. Pals, a veterinarian and director of the meat inspection service of the Department of Agriculture, reached by telephone in Washington. Dr. Pals said his agency's inspection of the "boneless beef" seized in December at the Merkel plant showed it to be full of horsemeat that contained such filth as hairs and a manure-type soil and came from animals that had not been inspected before or after death for possible disease. The meat, however, had been frozen "and we were not able to recover any organisms," Dr. Pals said.

Federal regulations, Dr. Pals said, prohibit the use of uninspected horsemeat for human food and prohibit the use of any horsemeat at all with other meats.

Two of the Federal inspectors at the plant have been indicted on State charges of obstructing justice; all seven have refused to waive immunity before the grand jury and have not been asked to testify, but only the two indicted inspectors have been suspended by the Department of Agriculture, whose conduct in the case has been sharply criticized by District Attorney Hogan.

How the tainted meat flowed to and out of the Merkel plant is the subject of continuing Federal and local investigations and presentation of evidence before grand juries here. In addition, the FBI is understood to be investigating the shipment of 185,000 pounds of canned hams last December from the Merkel plant to the Brooklyn Army Terminal for use of the Armed Forces; the hams were rejected because of excessive water in them, an investigator said.

INDICTMENTS

Mr. Connelly charged in his affidavit that the source of Merkel's supply of diseased meat was Charles Anselmo, a meatbroker in the Gansevoort market who lives in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. Described by Federal authorities as a loan shark and bookie, Anselmo was accused by a Federal grand jury of forging Federal meat inspection tags for boxes of boneless beef shipped to Merkel and was also indicted by the local grand jury for conspiring with Norman Lokietz, president of Merkel and also indicted to use the mislabeled meat. Mr. Lokietz has also been indicted on perjury charges, as have his son Sheldon and Samuel Bolzman, Merkel's vice president and a principal owner along with Mr. Lokietz of the Merkel operation. All the defendants have pleaded innocent to the charges.

Where did the meat come from?

During 1964 on a regular basis and for cash, a Wisconsin mink rancher and mink food manufacturer named Orlan Lea delivered meat to Anselmo, Mr. Connelly alleged. Mr. Lea appeared for 2 hours last week before the local grand jury and spent more time before the Federal jury. From August 1963 to December 1964, a Utica animal food packer conspired with Anselmo to ship meat

realize the hour is late, and I wish to give the Senate an opportunity to proceed with its business. There are many more angles to this controversy which will be brought to light and continued at a later date.

As the Senator from Pennsylvania has said, we will now close with the announcement that there are more and more interesting developments to follow.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, in our action today in giving final approval to the Interior appropriations bill, the Senate has, I believe, adopted a progressive and positive approach to the further preservation and development of a large share of the natural resources in the West.

I would note that this bill includes a total of \$19 million for soil and watershed management on the public lands of the West. This sum will provide impetus to a vitally important program of halting the erosion of our soil and the waste of our precious water resources. It will also begin a restoration of these resources as well as the program of eliminating abuse.

As far as my State of Wyoming is concerned, this bill provides \$188,000 for construction at the Saratoga Fish Hatchery and \$60,000 for a badly needed study of elk management to be carried out by the U.S. Forest Service Laboratory at Laramie. Also in this bill are funds which will allow us to continue our predator control program on a realistic basis and to proceed with other development programs for additional recreational and agricultural benefits throughout the public lands of Wyoming. And, Mr. President, I should note that the State of Wyoming is almost one-half federally owned.

Particularly I wish to note that this budget contains the initial appropriation for the development of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, which will provide unlimited recreational op-

portunities in an extremely scenic area where the high plains meet the mountains. The development of this recreation area is another indication that we are making progress in our attempts to keep our development of the scenic and recreational potential of our Nation ahead of the rapidly increasing demands of an expanding and affluent population.

In sum, Mr. President, this bill represents positive, constructive, and timely action to make the best use of our natural resources and to fulfill the Federal obligations to those areas in which it is one of the dominant landholders.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, the action of the committee which I want briefly to note is its inclusion of land and water conservation funds to acquire the magnificent Sylvania tract in the westernmost part of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. This action was recommended by the Budget Bureau. This was approved by the Budget Bureau; both the Interior and Agriculture Departments support it without reservation.

As the committee notes, if the tract is not purchased now, in all probability there will not be another chance. I do hope this item can be retained in the conference.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, while Senators are streaming into the Chamber, I ask unanimous consent to lay aside the pending business and turn to Calendar No. 932 and consider three items in sequence. They have been cleared on both sides and are ready for action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HIRING OR RENTING PROPERTY FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREST SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1689) to amend paragraph (a) of the act of March 4, 1913, as amended by the act of January 31, 1931, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment on page 1, line 8, after the word "thereby", to insert a colon and "Provided, That the aggregate amount to be paid permanent employees under authorization of this subsection, exclusive of obligations occasioned by fire emergencies, shall not exceed \$20,000 in any one year."; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (a) of the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended by the Act of January 31, 1931 (16 U.S.C. 502), is amended to read as follows: "(a) To hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service, whenever the public interest will be promoted thereby: Provided, That the aggregate amount to be paid permanent employees under authorization of this subsection, exclusive of obligations occasioned

by fire emergencies, shall not exceed \$20,000 in any one year."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, what is the subject matter of the bill? I cannot fathom it from the numbers being read.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The subject matter of the bill is to remove the existing prohibition against renting such property for use by the Forest Service by an employee from whom it is rented, and to increase the maximum rental.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I thank the Senator from Montana for his explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 243), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1689), to amend paragraph (a) of the act of March 4, 1913, as amended by the act of January 31, 1931 (16 U.S.C. 502), having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

This bill, with the committee amendment, would amend the law authorizing the Forest Service to rent property needed by it from its employees whenever the public interest will be promoted thereby so as to—

(1) Remove the existing prohibition against renting such property for use by the employee from whom it is rented, and

(2) Increase the maximum total rentals which may be paid to all permanent employees in any one year from \$3,000 to \$20,000.

This legislation was requested by the Department of Agriculture. In certain situations, such as those where there is only occasional need for the property, it is to the advantage of the Government to rent property from its employees. At isolated posts, the employee who is to use the property may be the only one who has such property available for rent, and may also be the only employee available to perform the work for which the property is to be used. In addition, some property, such as horses, may be safe only if used by owner, or may be of such type that the owner is unwilling to rent it for use of another. The \$3,000 limitation on the amount to be paid all permanent employees in any year was established in 1931 and is no longer adequate.

The bill, as introduced, would have removed the \$3,000 limitation completely. The committee has recommended an amendment to increase the limit to \$20,000 rather than remove it.

VALIDATE CERTAIN PAYMENTS MADE TO EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREST SERVICE

The bill (H.R. 6691) to validate certain payments made to employees of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 244), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 6691), to validate certain payments made to employees of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would validate overpayments made through mistakes to southwestern firefighter crewmembers in 1961, 1962, and 1963. Overpayments were made in 1,421 cases totaling \$32,472. The average overpayment is \$22.85, but actual overpayments range from \$3.10 to \$99.84. A great many of the persons to whom overpayments were made were Indians identified only by name, tribe, and crew number. Collection would be difficult and costly; and the Forest Service estimates that it would be unlikely that more than 10 percent of the overpayment could be recovered. The Forest Service has now established a uniform wage rate, changed travel instructions, and required the use of a simple uniform system of job titles; and the Comptroller General has advised that he will evaluate the adequacy of the control measures in future reviews.

The overpayments were as follows:

(1) \$27,844.53 was overpaid to 1,004 firefighters in 1961 because Arizona wage rates were inadvertently paid to firefighters from New Mexico (instead of New Mexico wage rates which were 20 cents lower). Firefighters from both States worked, slept, and ate together and were mistakenly paid from the same wage rate tables.

(2) \$3,211.07 was inadvertently overpaid to 349 firefighters for traveltime in excess of 8 hours during a 24-hour period. Travel in trucks is paid as worktime and firefighters are usually moved from camps in trucks. Firefighters moved from camp in Greyhound buses were inadvertently paid for worktime instead of traveltime. In another case 69 Zuni Indians were allowed travel pay for transportation from Gallup, rather than from Zuni, as it should have been.

(3) \$1,403.70 was overpaid to 64 firefighters through failure to take proper account of regional differences in job definitions.

(4) \$12.44 was overpaid to four firefighters as a result of using the wrong wage rate.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 7031) to provide for the establishment and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I join with our distinguished committee chairman in support of H.R. 7031, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act. The distinguished Senator from Alabama is to be complimented for his foresight and thought in authoring this measure which, when enacted into law, will play a major role in bringing meaning into the lives of thousands of deaf young people and helping them to become constructive and useful citizens in their communities.

H.R. 7031 is a worthwhile, constructive, and much-needed measure. But it is only a first step in what hopefully could be a complete and comprehensive

program in meeting the educational needs of those who are deprived of the sense of normal hearing.

I make particular reference to the recommendations submitted in February of this year by the Advisory Committee on the Education of the Deaf in its report, "Education of the Deaf." This Advisory Committee, appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in March 1964, is composed of a panel of 10 distinguished citizens headed by Dr. Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., president of the University of Connecticut, and formerly a distinguished official of the Office of Education during the Eisenhower administration.

As pointed out in the committee report on the pending bill, the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee merit immediate attention so that, where feasible, legislation might be enacted, or appropriate administrative action undertaken. The committee has urged the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to soon "make available his analysis of the Advisory Committee's report, and to include with his analysis a summary of the administrative actions to be taken and legislative proposals to be supported in the general area covered by the Report on Education of the Deaf."

It is recognized, of course, that upon further deliberation, on recommendations by the Advisory Committee, it may be seen fit by Congress to modify them. However, the recommendations are of sufficient import to the 200,000 to 250,000 Americans who are deaf, that their consideration and action upon them, where appropriate, should not be delayed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a summary of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Advisory Committee recommended:

PLANNING

1. That the Congress of the United States be requested to authorize the appropriation of funds for a program of planning grants to the States, similar to the program of mental retardation planning grants, to be used to assist and encourage the States to develop individual State plans for the education of the deaf. A part of the funds thus appropriated should be reserved to the Commissioner of Education to facilitate regional and interstate planning.

2. That the Commissioner of Education convene a national conference of Federal, State, and local governmental and professional leadership to consider effective ways to encourage the development of State plans for the organization of educational and auxiliary services for the deaf.

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

1. That the Office of Education inaugurate a 5- to 10-year demonstration program involving the establishment of special facilitative services for deaf students at cooperating colleges and universities throughout the country designed to enhance the likelihood of academic success of deaf students therein. Emphasis in the program should be initially on fields of study not generally available to deaf students, such as engineer-

ing, architecture, and the professions, but not to the exclusion of liberal arts curriculums.

2. That a similar demonstration program be undertaken at a number of junior colleges throughout the country which are designated as "area vocational education schools" by the Commissioner of Education. Emphasis in selection should be placed on those institutions serving areas in which substantial numbers of deaf students are to be found, but where no residential vocational education schools are contemplated under section 14 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

3. That similar facilitative services for deaf students be provided on a continuing basis in the residential vocational education schools approved by the Commissioner of Education under section 14 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and that sufficient funds be included to finance them.

4. That the Office of Education consider in the light of its continuing evaluation of the foregoing demonstration programs whether the vocational and advanced technical educational requirements of deaf students are being adequately met, or whether there is a need for federally supported regional vocational education schools and a national technical institute exclusively for the deaf.

5. That the Office of Education prepare, distribute, and publicize informational materials designed to stimulate through State adult education programs the offering of classes for the adult deaf; and that State educational authorities seek the participation of organized groups of adult deaf and their leaders in initiating such programs.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1. That the Federal Government continue to support Gallaudet College in its efforts to maintain and improve its status as a liberal arts college to serve the Nation's deaf.

2. That the budget of Gallaudet College be increased in support of the following measures: (a) An increase in the number of course offerings in the natural sciences and the social sciences to make possible a wider range of electives; (b) a program of orientation that will permit new faculty members, at full pay, to devote at least 3 months to achieving a deeper understanding of the educational deprivation which the students have inevitably suffered because of their handicap, and to learning effective communication with the deaf; and (c) a liberalized leave policy to encourage faculty members to pursue programs leading to the doctoral degree.

3. That any plans for future growth of Gallaudet take into account the possibility of more deaf students studying in colleges for the hearing, with special help; and that, particularly if the recommendations of the committee with respect to postsecondary education of the deaf are accepted and put into practice, the college authorities proceed with particular caution in expansion planning until the recommended demonstration program has been evaluated, possibly raising its admission standards somewhat as a control on application pressures if they develop in the meantime.

4. That Public Law 420, 83d Congress, be amended to increase the number on the board of directors to 20, that the board seek to elect new members from a broader geographical base, that all board members serve for fixed terms of perhaps 5 years, that the board strive to increase alumni representation, and that the president of the college should serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the policymaking board.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

1. That a continuing national advisory committee on the education of the deaf be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

be in a position to make available his analysis of the Advisory Committee's report, and to include with his analysis a summary of the administrative actions to be taken and legislative proposals to be supported in the general area covered by the "Report on Education of the Deaf."

COSTS

Because of the nature of the legislation it is impossible to specify exact costs on an annual basis. However, the committee anticipates that approximately \$200,000 will be needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, as a planning year budget. Costs for construction, equipping, and operating of the institute over the first 4 years will amount to approximately \$13,500,000. Annual maintenance and operation costs once the construction and equipping expenses are met will require an appropriation of approximately \$2 million per year.

HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Health held hearings on May 17, 1965, on S. 1650, a companion bill to H.R. 7031.

The bill was supported by testimony from witnesses representing the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Council for Exceptional Children, the Mount Carmel Guild, Gallaudet College, and the Central Institute for the Deaf. In addition, statements were received from numerous schools and associations for the deaf in support of S. 1650. A partial listing of the supporting statements includes the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, the Georgia Association of the Deaf, Inc., the Illinois Association of the Deaf, the Council on Education of the Deaf, the Nebraska Association of the Deaf, and the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf.

Statements were also received from superintendents of the following State schools for the deaf: West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rochester, N.Y., North Carolina, Indiana, Florida, Kansas, Arkansas, California, North Dakota, Washington, New York, Nebraska, Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, and Maine.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF ACT (H.R. 7031)

Section 1: This section provides that the legislation may be cited as the "National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act."

Section 2: This section authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the establishment and operation, including construction and equipment, of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf as a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for persons who are deaf in order to prepare them for employment.

Section 3: This section defines, for purposes of the legislation, the term "Secretary" to mean the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The term "institution of higher education" is defined to mean an educational institution in any State or the District of Columbia which admits as regular students only graduates of secondary schools or the equivalent, is legally authorized to provide postsecondary education, provides an educational program leading to a bachelor's degree, includes one or more professional or graduate schools, is a public or nonprofit private institution, and is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association approved by the Commissioner of Education. The term "construction" includes construction and initial equipment of new buildings, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and equipment thereof, and acquisition of land, and includes architect's fees but not off-site improvements.

Section 4: This section provides that any institution of higher education may submit a proposal for an agreement to establish and operate a National Technical Institute for the Deaf in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary.

Section 5: Subsection (a) of this section authorizes the Secretary, after consulting the National Advisory Board on Establishment of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf created by section 6 of the legislation, to enter into an agreement with an institution of higher education for the establishment and operation of such National Technical Institute for the Deaf, giving preference to institutions in metropolitan industrial areas. Subsection (b) requires that the agreement contain certain provisions, including prevailing wage assurances and that the Board of Trustees or other governing body of the institution, subject to the approval of the Secretary, appoint an advisory group to advise the Director of the Institute with respect to basic policies for its establishment and operation. The subsection also provides that the governing body of the institution of higher education shall make an annual report to the Secretary. The committee would expect that under the terms of the agreement the report should contain such information as may be requested by the Secretary. Subsection (c) provides for recapture of Federal payments if any facility aided by Federal funds under this legislation ceases to be used for the purposes for which it was constructed within 20 years after it is completed.

Section 6: This section provides for the establishment of a National Advisory Board on Establishment of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, to consist of 12 persons selected by the Secretary from among leaders in fields related to education and training of the deaf and other fields of education and from members of the public familiar with the need for services provided by the Institute. The Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation would be ex officio members of the Board. The Board would review and make recommendations to the Secretary with respect to proposals from institutions of higher education which offer to enter into an agreement for the construction and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and make such other recommendations to the Secretary concerning the establishment and operation of the Institute as may be appropriate. The Board would cease to exist after the Secretary enters into the agreement.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. H.R. 6767, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, 1966.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? The yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business, and if present and voting would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 77, nays 0, as follows:

[No. 98 Leg.]

YEAS—77

Allott	Harris	Morton
Anderson	Hart	Moss
Bartlett	Hartke	Mundt
Bass	Hayden	Murphy
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Muskie
Boggs	Hill	Pastore
Brewster	Holland	Pell
Burdick	Hruska	Prouty
Carlson	Inouye	Proxmire
Case	Jackson	Randolph
Clark	Javits	Russell, S.C.
Cooper	Jordan, N.C.	Scott
Cotton	Kennedy, Mass.	Simpson
Curtis	Kennedy, N.Y.	Smathers
Dirksen	Long, Mo.	Smith
Dodd	Long, La.	Sparkman
Dominick	Magnuson	Stennis
Douglas	Mansfield	Symington
Eastland	McClellan	Talmadge
Ellender	McGee	Thurmond
Ervin	McIntyre	Tower
Fannin	McNamara	Williams, N.J.
Fong	Metcalf	Williams, Del.
Fulbright	Mondale	Yarborough
Gore	Monroney	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Montoya	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—23

Aiken	Kuchel	Pearson
Bayh	Lausche	Ribicoff
Bible	McCarthy	Robertson
Byrd, Va.	McGovern	Russell, Ga.
Byrd, W. Va.	Miller	Saltonstall
Cannon	Morse	Tydings
Church	Nelson	Young, N. Dak.
Jordan, Idaho	Neuberger	

So the bill (H.R. 6767) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR TV STATION

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a great deal has been written in recent months about the responsibility of a broadcast licensee meeting the needs of his community program-wise.

I was in Bellingham, Wash., recently, and I had an opportunity to visit channel 12, KVOS-TV and I was informed of the system that they followed in determining the community needs. Generally speaking, it is a steering committee made up of the leaders of the community who meet periodically with management to discuss ideas on what the people in their coverage area of the station were interested in. This steering committee is made up of 5 permanent members and 8 to 10 rotating members. The station's programs during the past month are reviewed and ideas for future programing are discussed. Minutes of the meeting are prepared and circulated for further discussion.

The management of KVOS-TV are to be commended for this constructive effort and I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the results of two such steering committee meetings, one held in February and one in April 1965, as an indication of the efforts of one station to meet the programing needs of its television community.

There being no objection, the results were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KVOS-TV CHANNEL 12 STEERING COMMITTEE

The meeting was held April 21, at the Leopold Hotel, room 206.

Permanent members present: Ross Glover, of the audio visual department of the Bellingham schools; Dr. Harvey Bunke, president, WWSC; Nix Lidstone, manager, Bellingham Chamber of Commerce.

Rotating members present: Ray Smith, director of vocational education, Bellingham Schools; Layern Frieman, Whatcom County extension agent; LeRoy Freeman, chairman, Whatcom County Democratic Central Committee; Rev. Lyle Sellards, head of the United Student Christian Foundation; Harry Fulton, Whatcom County planner; Rev. Joe Walker, Garden Street Methodist Church; Glen Hallman, Whatcom County sanitation officer.

KVOS-TV staff members present: Dave Mintz, Dick Dalley, Marian Boylan, and Duayne Trecker.

REVIEW

Duayne reviewed the specials presented on channel 12 in the past months since the previous steering committee meeting including, February 25, "The Seventh President," a film and live show on the inauguration of Harvey Bunke as president of Western Washington State College. On March 11, "Congressional Review," a live question and answer session with Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, who was visiting Whatcom County at the time. March 18, "Report from Olympia," a program filmed at the legislature on the general activity of the session, with particular attention paid to questions affecting Bellingham and Whatcom County, especially college appropriations and the tax-break bill which will effect expansion at the Intalco plant. March 25, "Prescription for America," a discussion with two representatives from each side of the elder care and medicare issues. April 8, "Look Mom, No Desks," a report on the current status of Schome High School and the difficulty in financing an additional \$500,000 worth of equipment and furniture for the new school. Participants included Douglas Blair, school board chairman, Dave Mintz, school board member, Gordon Carter, superintendent of Bellingham schools, and Harlan Jackson, assistant superintendent of schools. On April 15, "The Color of Black," a filmed interview with James Farmer, national director of CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality. This program was filmed on April 4, at the KVOS studios, following an address by Farmer to students at Western Washington State College.

FUTURE PROGRAMING

On April 22, a program titled "Road to Redress" will be shown. The program will feature filmed highlights of the peace march sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee held in Bellingham on April 17. It will include interviews with counter-peace marchers, sound-on-film excerpts from the speech by Dr. Giovanni Costigan of the University of Washington, and a live question and answer session at the end of the program with Dr. Fred Ellis, one of the cosponsors of the march. The interview of Mr. Justice Douglas performed during his stay at Western Washington State College, has been tentatively set for May 13.

REVIEW

Dave Mintz reviewed the purpose of the steering committee for those who were attending for the first time. KVOS has for years sought out from opinion makers in the community, ideas on what they felt people in our coverage area wanted to know about. As a result, he said, there are five permanent members and eight or nine rotating members. All of the things talked about in the steering committee meetings have been investigated and those feasible have been followed through on the air. The station plans to present Dr. Neuzil's "Way Out There," science series once again this summer, as a result of suggestions from the committee. In addition, the public discussion programs which are conducted on channel 12 special are also taped and made available to local radio stations, so they will get the widest possible circulation.

AGRICULTURE

Stan Sleeth, KVOS-TV's farm director, reviewed some of his past programs including "Harvestore," filmed on a Whatcom County farm recently concerning mechanization in modern agriculture. One reason for this program was the result of a suggestion at a previous steering committee that people living in the urban areas need to appreciate their rural heritage as well as know what goes on in modern agriculture. Stan's plans for the summer include the International

Plowing Match, which comes up the first week in May, at Lynden and visits to various farms during the crop season. Stan will be attending Washington State University working on his master's degree this summer and is attempting to work with Washington State University in sending some teachers to KVOS to see what they can learn about TV for the purposes of educating teachers in the area of ETV. Dave Mintz suggested that if the program works out, we will encourage the teachers to produce one live ETV program a week during the summer months to be presented on Friday mornings on our normal In School Viewing time period, or any number of mornings that the college wants to work out. The same offer of available time to teach teachers how to use TV was made by Dave to President Bunke, of Western Washington State College.

EDUCATION

KVOS presented a live program in cooperation with the Bellingham Public Schools on the school district's conservation workshop for fifth and sixth graders. Ross Glover reported the station had helped Richard McClure, of Roeder School. McClure, who was the on-the-air talent, explained to parents and to the children in the half hour show the purposes of the sixth grade study and some of the things that they should expect to see and do while on the tour of the Lake Whatcom Wilderness site. The show consisted of films and slides of the site, and of wildlife samples and live studio programing where McClure outlined some of the basic species of trees, and told by the use of charts what the children should wear and equipment they should bring for the tour. Mr. Glover also reminded the committee that KVOS has furnished a half hour of daily time for several years to the Bellingham Schools, and that the programs are pitched largely to the elementary level and correlate with the school's curriculum.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Nix Lidstone, of the chamber, explained that his organization is currently in the midst of what they call the ABCD program, which stands for area business community development and means essentially an increased awareness of the importance of the chamber of commerce and support both moral and financial. He said this program ties in generally with industrial development and community growth, which we are now experiencing. He said that the city and area must control this growth instead of "letting it get hold of us." Mr. Bunke said he could foresee a series of programs on channel 12 titled perhaps "City in Transition," to deal with the economic aspects of Bellingham's growth, educational and cultural areas as well as industrial and employment. Bunke said, "Suddenly this place is on fire." He continued that he felt this would be a good time to mount this wave of movement to help lend direction through a series of programs.

Mr. Hallman said along with that could be added the recreation plans for the area. Lidstone said the area is currently a year and a half behind in its leadership and development program compared to other large areas and that we will have to hurry to take the direction needed and to develop some of the resources such as recreation before they are lost into private ownership. Based on this discussion, a program has been set to report to the people of Whatcom County on the ABCD drive.

CONTROVERSIAL

Reverend Walker asked the question, "How do we as a society react to controversial issues?" He was answered by Mr. Lidstone who said, "By bringing it out in the open. A subject ceases to be controversial if discussed openly." He then pointed out that it was going to be necessary for people in

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 26, 1965

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
 6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
 7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
 8 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
 9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, ~~(1)\$46,080,000~~
 10 *\$52,080,000.*

11 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of
 13 buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements,
 14 and maintenance of access roads, \$3,150,000, to remain
 15 available until expended.

16 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

17 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 19 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 20 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

21 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

22 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
 23 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
 24 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
 25 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California

1 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon
2 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on ad-
3 jacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and
4 of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands;
5 an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of
6 all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
7 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain avail-
8 able until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropri-
9 ated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
10 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the
11 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
12 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
13 on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service
14 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
15 ment of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount
16 appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge
17 against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall
18 be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accord-
19 ance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsec-
20 tion (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat.
21 876).

22 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

23 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
24 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
25 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.

1 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
2 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
3 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
4 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
5 said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
6 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred
7 to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
8 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
11 shall be available for purchase of six passenger motor vehicles
12 for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
13 of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
14 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
15 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
16 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
17 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
18 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Ore-
20 gon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the
21 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the
22 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special
23 fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund"
24 and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat.
25 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon

1 Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations
 2 herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for
 3 (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdic-
 4 tion of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protec-
 5 tion and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State
 6 of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
 10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
 11 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
 12 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
 13 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
 14 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
 15 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
 16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
 17 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
 18 Indian arts and crafts shops; (2) ~~\$105,761,000~~ \$106,448,-
 19 000 (3): *Provided, That not to exceed \$85,000 of this ap-*
 20 *propriation shall be made available to the San Carlos Apache*
 21 *Indian Tribe for maintenance of law and order.*

22 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

23 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 24 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 25 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian

1 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 2 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
 3 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 4 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 5 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~(4)\$42,756,000~~ \$42,-
 6 796,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
 9 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
 10 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
 11 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
 12 services by contract; ~~(5)\$32,855,000~~ \$36,296,000, to re-
 13 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the
 14 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of
 15 land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
 16 Mexico, South Dakota, ~~(6)Utah~~, and ~~Wyoming~~ and Utah
 17 outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations except
 18 lands authorized by law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian
 19 Irrigation Project: *Provided further*, That no part of this ap-
 20 propriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water
 21 rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington
 22 either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reserva-
 23 tions: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be avail-
 24 able for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation
 25 Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation~~(7)~~:

1 *Provided further, That not to exceed \$558,000 shall be for*
 2 *assistance to the Dunseith, North Dakota, Public School Dis-*
 3 *trict No. 1, for construction of an addition to the Dunseith*
 4 *Public School(8): Provided further, That not to exceed*
 5 *\$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Tularosa, New Mexico,*
 6 *School District No. 4, for construction of junior high school*
 7 *and high school facilities.*

8 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 11 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 12 203, (9)\$16,900,000 \$17,605,000, to remain available until
 13 expended.

14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 16 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 17 field offices, \$4,520,000.

18 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

19 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or
 20 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized
 21 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$44,000.

22 TRIBAL FUNDS

23 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
 24 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
 25 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure

1 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay
2 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other
3 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
4 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
5 admission); purchase of land and improvements on land,
6 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
7 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
8 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
9 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
10 contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
11 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
12 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
13 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
14 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
15 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without re-
16 gard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391),
17 including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the
18 Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval
19 of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classi-
20 fication laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount ap-
21 propriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian
22 tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may
23 be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
24 involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
25 That funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of

1 awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of
2 Claims shall not be available for advances, except for such
3 amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses
4 of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after
5 legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for
6 which said funds will be used: *Provided, however,* That no
7 part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used
8 for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States
9 of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either in-
10 side or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations,
11 if such acquisition results in the property being exempted
12 from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of
13 July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
16 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
17 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
18 ten passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for
19 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
20 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which
21 one hundred and eighty-six shall be for replacement only,
22 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance
23 payments for service (including services which may extend
24 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed

1 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the
2 Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation ter-
3 minating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and
4 expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty pro-
5 visions.

6 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

7 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

8 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
9 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
10 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-
11 demnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recrea-
12 tional resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and
13 working drawings) and archeological values in river basins
14 of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin);
15 and not to exceed \$25,000 for the Roosevelt Campo-
16 bello International Park Commission, ~~(10)\$32,228,000~~
17 \$32,596,000.

18 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL 19 FACILITIES

20 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
21 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
22 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimburs-
23 able basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical

1 facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pur-
2 suant to law by the National Park Service, \$24,660,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction and improvement, without regard to
5 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
6 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
7 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
8 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
9 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
10 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition
11 of water rights; ~~(11)\$26,077,000~~ \$26,368,000, to remain
12 available until expended.

13 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
14 AUTHORIZATION)

15 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
16 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
17 203, \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended:
18 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be
19 expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort
20 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls
21 Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dainger-
22 field Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George
23 Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard

1 Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges
2 County, Maryland.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
5 National Park Service, including such expenses in the re-
6 gional offices, (12)\$2,450,000 \$2,465,000.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
9 available for the purchase of not to exceed (13) ~~ninety-four~~
10 ~~passenger motor vehicles~~ *one hundred and twelve passenger*
11 *motor vehicles of which ninety-four shall be* for replacement
12 only, including not to exceed sixty-one for police-type use
13 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
14 limitation for the current fiscal year.

15 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor
18 Recreation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,398,000.

19 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
21 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat.
22 897), including (14)\$1,400,000 \$1,440,000 for administra-
23 tive expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the
24 current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or in-
25 terests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority

1 applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be
 2 derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, estab-
 3 lished by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until
 4 expended, not to exceed \$125,000,000 of which (1) not to
 5 exceed ~~(15)\$90,000,000~~ \$79,576,350 shall be available for
 6 payments to the States to be matched by the individual States
 7 with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed ~~(16)\$21,600,000~~
 8 \$23,098,500 shall be available to the National Park Service;
 9 ~~(17)and~~ (3) not to exceed ~~(18)\$12,000,000~~ \$19,785,150
 10 shall be available to the Forest Service~~(19)~~; and (4) not to
 11 exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport
 12 Fisheries and Wildlife: *Provided*, That in the event the re-
 13 ceipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund
 14 are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein,
 15 the amounts available under clauses (1) through ~~(20)(3)~~
 16 (4) shall be reduced proportionately~~(21)~~: *Provided fur-*
 17 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
 18 condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park
 19 in the State of Wyoming.

20 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

21 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
 23 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 24 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 25 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices

1 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
2 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries
3 of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Sec-
4 retary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of
5 the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591,
6 72 Stat. 1095), and purchase of two passenger motor ve-
7 hicles for replacement only; compensation and mileage of
8 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa,
9 and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
10 secs. 1421d (e), 1661 (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
11 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
12 by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa,
13 in addition to current local revenues, for support of gov-
14 ernmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized
15 by law (Public Law 88-170) ; and personal services, house-
16 hold equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
17 operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and Ameri-
18 can Samoa; \$14,579,000, to remain available until expended:
19 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
20 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
21 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
22 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
23 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
24 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-

1 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
2 the Secretary to be necessary.

3 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

4 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
5 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
6 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
7 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
8 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat.
9 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
10 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
11 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
12 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
13 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
14 functions; \$17,344,000, to remain available until expended:
15 *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-
16 tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-
17 mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
18 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-
19 ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,
20 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and
21 Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
22 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
23 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
24 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-

1 tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory
2 of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
3 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
4 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
5 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
6 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agree-
7 ment approved by Congress.

8 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
9 ISLANDS CORPORATION

10 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
11 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
12 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
13 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
14 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
15 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
16 as may be necessary in liquidating its programs as set
17 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided,*
18 That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for adminis-
19 trative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
20 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1966
21 budget estimates for such expenses.

ALASKA RAILROAD

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

1 PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

2 For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for
3 authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair,
4 reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and
5 equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska
6 earthquake, ~~(22)\$3,000,000~~ \$5,200,000 to remain avail-
7 able until expended.

8 MINERAL RESOURCES

9 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

10 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

11 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
12 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering to-
13 pography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
14 of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and
15 other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat.
16 427) ; classify lands as to mineral character and water and
17 power resources; give engineering supervision to power per-
18 mits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
19 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
20 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
21 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law
22 (15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration pro-
23 gram (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data
24 relative to the foregoing activities; ~~(23)\$71,100,000~~ \$72,-
25 480,870, of which \$11,550,000 shall be available only for

1 cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources
2 investigations, and \$616,000 shall remain available until ex-
3 pended, to provide financial assistance to participants in
4 minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30
5 U.S.C. 641-646), including administration of contracts en-
6 tered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the
7 Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*,
8 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more
9 than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
10 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
11 State or municipality: *Provided further*, That the unex-
12 pended balance of the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
13 penses, Office of Minerals Exploration," shall be transferred
14 to and merged with this appropriation.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
17 be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three
18 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
19 ment of the General Services Administration for security
20 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
21 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of
22 geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
23 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
24 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings

1 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
 2 stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National
 3 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
 4 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey ap-
 5 pointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States
 6 in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

7 BUREAU OF MINES

8 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

9 RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
 11 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
 12 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
 13 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
 14 substitutes; (24)~~\$31,541,000~~ \$31,891,000.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

16 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
 17 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
 18 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$9,507,000.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 21 Bureau of Mines; \$1,529,000.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
 24 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
 25 seventy-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;

1 providing transportation services in isolated areas for em-
2 ployees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils,
3 and such activities may be financed under cooperative
4 arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
5 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
6 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
7 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
8 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
9 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during
11 the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
12 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
13 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
14 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
15 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
16 receipts.

17 **HELIUM FUND**

18 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
19 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to
20 section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to
21 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
22 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
23 without fiscal year limitation, \$16,000,000, in addition to
24 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

1 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
4 production and conservation of coal in the United States
5 through research and development, as authorized by law
6 (74 Stat. 337), ~~(25)\$6,945,000~~ \$7,595,000, to remain
7 available until expended, of which not to exceed \$356,000
8 shall be available for administration and supervision.

9 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
12 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
13 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
14 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
15 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$704,000.

16 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

17 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
20 sioner, \$444,000.

21 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

22 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

23 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies,
24 conservation, management, investigation, protection, and uti-

1 lization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea
 2 lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection,
 3 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
 4 resources; promotion of education and training of fishery
 5 personnel; and the performance of other functions related
 6 thereto, as authorized by law; ~~(26)\$21,218,000~~ \$22,268,-
 7 000.

8 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

9 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

10 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 11 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
 12 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
 13 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
 14 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
 15 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
 16 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
 17 currencies.

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 20 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
 21 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
 22 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 23 ~~(27)\$1,905,000~~ \$2,080,000, to remain available until ex-
 24 pended.

1 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 3 Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the
 4 Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
 5 construction of fishing vessels, \$5,000,000, to remain avail-
 6 able until expended (28): *Provided, That in addition, any*
 7 *unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of the amount ap-*
 8 *propriated under this head in the Supplemental Appropria-*
 9 *tion Act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with this*
 10 *appropriation.*

11 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

12 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 14 Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of
 15 1964 (78 Stat. 197), (29)\$4,000,000 \$5,600,000, of
 16 which not to exceed (30)\$150,000 \$300,000 shall be avail-
 17 able for program administration and (31)\$100,000 \$400,-
 18 000 shall be available pursuant to the provisions of section
 19 4 (b) of the Act: *Provided, That the sum of (32)\$3,750,-*
 20 *000 \$4,900,000 available for apportionment to the States*
 21 *pursuant to section 5 (a) of the Act shall remain available*
 22 *until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which*
 23 *appropriated.*

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$674,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,454,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$309,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard

1 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance
 2 of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
 3 Wildlife Refuge; ~~(33)\$35,324,300~~ \$36,814,300.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 6 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
 7 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
 8 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
 9 therein, ~~(34)\$5,115,500~~ \$7,943,700~~(35)~~: *Provided, That*
 10 *lands or interests therein needed for the Wildlife Research*
 11 *Center, Jamestown, North Dakota, may be acquired by*
 12 *purchase, or by exchange of lands of approximately equal*
 13 *value.*

14 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

15 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
 16 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
 17 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until
 18 expended.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 21 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
 22 penses in the regional offices, \$1,458,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
2 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
3 one hundred and thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles for
4 replacement only (including sixty-four for police-type use
5 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
6 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to
7 exceed four aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed
8 \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary,
9 for information or evidence concerning violations of laws
10 administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; pub-
11 lication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law
12 (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for offi-
13 cers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man
14 per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent
15 to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and
16 Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to
17 exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public
18 recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent
19 with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and im-
20 provement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the
21 jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the
22

1 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
2 law in connection with management and investigation of
3 fish and wildlife resources.

4 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
7 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
8 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
9 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
10 pended, \$20,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,100,000
11 shall be available for administration and coordination during
12 the current fiscal year.

13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

14 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
15 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
16 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as
17 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended
18 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,485,000, of which not to
19 exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administration.

20 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
23 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329),
24 \$5,890,000, of which not to exceed \$427,000 shall be avail-
25 able for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, ~~(36)\$4,425,000~~ \$4,487,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$147,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, ~~(37)\$4,450,000~~ \$4,454,400.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available

1 under this authority until funds specifically made available
2 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall
3 have been exhausted.

4 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expendi-
5 ture or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any
6 appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts in-
7 cluded in the budget programs of the several agencies, for
8 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range
9 fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Depart-
10 ment of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made
11 in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available
12 for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding
13 fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies
14 for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in
15 connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such
16 reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently
17 available at the time of receipt thereof.

18 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
19 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
20 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
21 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
22 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other ac-
23 tivity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of

1 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimburse-
2 ments for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and
3 for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation
4 current at the time such reimbursements are received.

5 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
6 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
7 tions Act, 1966 shall be available for services as authorized
8 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
9 when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to
10 exceed (38)\$175,000 \$200,000; hire, maintenance and op-
11 eration of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase
12 of reprints; payment for telephone service in private resi-
13 dences in the field, when authorized under regulations
14 approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when
15 authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in socie-
16 ties or associations which issue publications to members only
17 or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are
18 not members.

19 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
20 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
21 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
22 (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; ~~(39)\$160,671,000~~ \$163,833,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$680,000 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911 as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12

1 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be
2 advanced to this appropriation.

3 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
4 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
5 elsewhere, as authorized by law; ~~(40)\$32,939,000~~
6 \$38,777,000.

7 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
8 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
9 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
10 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
11 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
12 others in the application of forest management principles
13 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
14 \$17,513,000.

15 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
16 AUTHORIZATION)

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
18 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
19 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
20 roads and trails, \$78,672,000, to remain available until
21 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
22 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
23 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of
24 March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with

1 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
 2 That not less than the amount made available under the
 3 provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended
 4 under the provisions of such Act.

5 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

6 SPECIAL ACTS

7 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
 8 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
 9 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
 10 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
 11 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
 12 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
 13 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
 14 Stat. 347), as amended, (41) ~~\$10,000~~ \$20,000; Uinta and
 15 Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935
 16 (49 Stat. 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National
 17 Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205),
 18 as amended, \$8,000; Sequoia National Forest, California,
 19 Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402), \$32,000; in all,
 20 (42) ~~\$70,000~~ \$80,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
 21 priation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is
 22 not within the boundaries of the national forest and/or for
 23 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
 24 government concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed ~~(43)one hundred and one~~ *one hundred and fourteen* passenger motor vehicles ~~(44)~~ *of which one hundred and one shall be* for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as au-
2 thorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5
3 U.S.C. 2131) ; (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of
4 buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a) ;
5 (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commis-
6 sion as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
7 (16 U.S.C. 514) ; and (f) acquisition of land and interests
8 therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the
9 Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

10 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
11 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
12 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
13 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
14 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
15 side of the United States.

16 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for
17 acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act
18 approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519,
19 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an
20 established national forest or purchase unit nor shall these
21 lands be acquired without approval of the local government
22 concerned.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine
4 Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
6 \$71,500.

7 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
10 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
11 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and sec-
12 retary of the Commission in attending meetings and Com-
13 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
14 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers ap-
15 proved by the Commission, \$123,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
20 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
21 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed twenty-
22 three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of

1 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
 2 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
 3 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
 4 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with
 5 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
 6 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
 7 Health Service Act; \$66,193,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

9 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
 10 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
 11 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
 12 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
 13 portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
 14 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
 15 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
 16 U.S.C. 2004a) ; ~~(45)\$9,000,000~~ \$14,450,000, to remain
 17 available until expended.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
 20 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as
 21 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 22 (5 U.S.C. 55a) .

23 Appropriations contained in this Act available for

1 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
 2 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
 3 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

4 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
 5 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of at-
 6 tendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
 7 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
 8 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
 9 management of those functions or activities.

10 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 13 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
 14 Claims Commission, \$347,000, of which not to exceed
 15 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

16 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
 19 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including
 20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 21 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and uniforms or allowances therefor,
 22 as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~(46)~~\$800,000
 23 \$888,000.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
5 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
6 publications or services are available to members only or to
7 members at a price lower than to the general public; hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances there-
9 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$490,000 to be
10 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisi-
11 tion and construction".

12 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the National Council on the
15 Arts, established by Public Law 88-579, approved Sep-
16 tember 3, 1964, \$50,000.

17 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
20 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
21 collections from Government and other sources; international
22 exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the
23 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-

1 tions in high altitudes; administration of the National Col-
 2 lection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; in-
 3 cluding not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized
 4 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
 5 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and
 6 elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
 7 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees;
 8 repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and
 9 preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for
 10 publications; ~~(47)\$18,468,000~~ \$19,211,000.

11 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION (SPECIAL
 12 FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

13 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 14 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
 15 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for
 16 carrying out archeological activities under the provisions of
 17 section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and
 18 Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k),
 19 \$1,300,000, to remain available until ~~(48)expended:~~ *ex-*
 20 *pended and* to be available only to United States ~~(49)insti-~~
 21 ~~tutions.~~ *institutions: Provided,* That this appropriation shall
 22 be available, in addition to other appropriations to Smith-
 23 sonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

1 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

2 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

3 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
4 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
5 National Zoological Park, \$1,539,000, to remain available
6 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
7 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
8 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

9 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

10 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of
11 buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution,
12 as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63
13 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as
14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$2,248,000, to remain available until
16 expended.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

18 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
19 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
20 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
21 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
22 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
23 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
24 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
25 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treas-

1 urer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and
 2 art associations or societies whose publications or services
 3 are available to members only, or to members at a price
 4 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
 5 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
 6 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
 7 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase, or rental
 8 of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
 9 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, ap-
 10 proaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for res-
 11 toration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery
 12 of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with indi-
 13 viduals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and
 14 under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem
 15 proper; \$2,465,000.

16 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 18 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
 19 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

20 CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 23 the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended,
 24 (50) ~~\$25,000~~ \$35,000.

1 (51) *VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION*

2 *CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL*

3 *For planning and constructing a memorial on Corregi-*
 4 *dor Island, and other expenses, as authorized by the Act of*
 5 *August 5, 1953, as amended (36 U.S.C. 426), \$1,400,000,*
 6 *to remain available until expended.*

7 *LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION*

8 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

9 *For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail*
 10 *Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved*
 11 *October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by section*
 12 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$25,000,*
 13 *(52)to be available from January 1, 1965.*

14 (53) *TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA*

15 *For grants to the State of Alaska as authorized by sec-*
 16 *tion 44 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (75 Stat. 151), as*
 17 *amended, \$6,500,000.*

18 (54) *FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES*

19 *FOR ALASKA*

20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 *For necessary expenses of the Federal Development*
 22 *Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive*
 23 *Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger*
 24 *motor vehicles, services as authorized by section 15 of the*
 25 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$174,000.*

GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

2 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
3 able under this title for services as authorized by section
4 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other
5 law, shall not exceed \$83.

6 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the In-
7 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 30, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 26 (legislative day, May 24), 1965.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 26, 1965

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business

Postage and Fees Paid

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Issued June 11, 1965

For actions of June 10, 1965

89th-1st; No. 105

CONTENTS

ACP.....4	FHA loans.....28	Natural beauty.....18
Adjournment.....25	Flood control.....12	Opinion poll.....32
Appropriations.....4,13	Food prices.....30	Peace Corps.....15
Arts and humanities.....2	Foreign aid.....1	Personnel.....9,19,26
CCC.....14	Foreign trade.....8	Political activity.....19
Cotton.....27	Forest Service.....13	Poverty.....7
Disaster relief.....16,24	Grains.....20	REA.....19
Economic policy.....17	Housing.....22,24	Reclamation.....10
Electrification.....10	Legislative program.....24	Research.....4,11
Excise taxes.....6	Libraries.....33	Rice.....4
Executive actions.....14	Life insurance.....19	Strawberry industry.....31
Export control.....23	Loans.....28	Water.....11
Farm labor.....3,21	Lunch program.....29	Water systems.....28
Farm program.....5	Military construction...14	Weights and measures....28

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill. Several Senators discussed discontinuance of Mexican farm labor program. House Rules Committee cleared revised disaster relief bill. Rep. Nelsen criticized CSC's "delay" in investigation of "armtwisting" in REA. Sen. Ribicoff introduced and discussed bill to establish summer lunch program.

SENATE

- FOREIGN AID.** Continued debate on S. 1837, the foreign aid authorization bill. Agreed to, 73-13, a Harris amendment barring aid under this bill or certain agricultural sales to UAR or Indonesia while they commit aggression. pp. 12644-56, 12679-82, 12691-2
- ARTS AND HUMANITIES.** Passed with amendments S. 1483, to establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, including a provision requiring the Federal Council to promote coordination between the programs of the Foundation and related programs of other Federal agencies. pp. 12635-43
- FARM LABOR.** Sens. Murphy, Holland, and Williams of N. J. discussed the effects of discontinuance of the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 12695-709
- APPROPRIATIONS.** The agricultural subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee

concluded its hearings on H. R. 8370, the agricultural appropriation bill. p. D509

Received from the Calif. legislature a resolution opposing the proposed discontinuance of utilization research on western rice. pp. 12721-2

Received from the Okla. legislature a resolution recommending continuation of the Agricultural Conservation Program at the current \$250,000,000 level. p. 12722

5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. McGovern inserted statements regarding the "farm crisis in South Dakota" as a result of decreased farm income. pp. 12742-6
6. EXCISE TAXES. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 8371, to reduce or repeal certain excise taxes. p. D509
7. POVERTY. Sen. Proxmire defended administration of the poverty program. pp. 12685-90
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Proxmire inserted and commended a speech by Federal Reserve Board Member Robertson, "The Balance-of-Payments Problem, Short-Term Relief and Long-Term Remedy." pp. 12692-5
9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Hartke spoke on the "dangers" of appointing military men to civilian positions. pp. 12709-20
10. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 599, to authorize the Auburn-Folsom south unit, American River division, Central Valley project (S. Rept. 312); and without amendment S. 1761, to authorize a third powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam (S. Rept. 314). p. 12724
This Committee also ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 602, to broaden the scope of the Small Reclamation Projects Act (amended), and S. 32, authorizing the southern Nev. water project (amended). pp. D509-10
11. WATER RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 24, to increase authorizations for expansion and extension of the saline water conversion program. pp. D509-10

HOUSE

12. FLOOD CONTROL. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 6755, authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12750-1
13. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1966. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6767. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 12751
14. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Passed as reported H. R. 8439, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill includes authorizations for payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation for having financed certain family housing through the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. The bill also contains a committee amendment which Rep. Rivers maintained is constitutional, to provide a waiting period prior to executive base closings and provide a mechanism whereby Congress could reject the proposed executive actions. pp. 12752-3, 12758-97

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. JONES of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the bill H.R. 6755 provides for additional authorizations for certain river basin plans for flood control and rivers and harbors. This bill was passed by the House on May 12, 1965. The bill as passed by the House included additional authorizations to cover deficits in monetary authorizations for river basin plans which would occur during fiscal year 1966. The total amount of these increased authorizations is \$263 million.

As pointed out in the committee report at that time, the basin monetary authorizations were placed in effect by the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938 and subsequent acts. Their effect is to limit the authority to expend funds within a specified basin below the total authorized extent of development of the basin. It has been traditional to increase these authorizations in the omnibus river and harbor and flood control bills as the appropriations approached the limit of the authorization. The purpose of limiting the authorization, rather than authorizing the full amount for development in these large basins is to permit the Congress to review the programs from time to time to determine if changes are necessary.

As explained during the debate on the floor at the time the bill was passed, the reason for immediate action on these river basins rather than to wait for the passage of the omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill later this session was because the letting of contracts was being deferred because of the lack of authorization. The 1-year period covered in the bill as previously passed by the House was in the nature of an emergency measure to take care of this condition.

I am pleased to say that the House agreed to the necessity for this action and approved the bill.

I should point out, Mr. Speaker, at this point that it was the intention of the committee to include an additional authorization covering 1 or 2 more years in the omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill which will be taken up later.

When the bill was considered by the other body it saw fit to increase the 1-year period of authorization to 2 years; thereby increasing the amount from \$263 million to \$944 million. This would take care of authorizations required in these basins, not only for the fiscal year 1966, but also for the fiscal year 1967. In other words, the other body included authorizations for the fiscal year 1967 in the present bill, rather than waiting for the omnibus bill. In providing for the needs for the fiscal year 1967 in these basins three additional basins were added to those contained in the bill as passed by the House. These three basins, Alabama-Coosa, the Great Lakes Hudson River Waterway—the Erie Canal, and the Lower Mississippi River, were not included in the House version of the bill

since they would not run out of monetary authorization until the fiscal year 1967. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the other body merely took an additional year's authorization out of what would have been considered in the omnibus bill and added it to the House version of H.R. 6755. There should be no objection to this, of course, because it merely means that action is being taken at this time rather than later in the session.

I would like to point out that it is probable that an additional authorization, perhaps for another year—fiscal year 1968—may be included in the omnibus bill when it is taken up for consideration. This will permit the program to be placed in a more favorable position in that the program for these river basins will always have sufficient authorization in advance to permit appropriations to be made.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that there can be no possible objections to the amendments added by the other body and I strongly urge that the House approve H.R. 6755 as amended.

The amounts for the basins as passed by the House and the amounts as contained in the amendment of the other body are shown in the attached table:

River basin	Amount included in House version	Amount included in Senate version
Alabama-Coosa		\$38,000,000
Arkansas River	\$115,000,000	290,000,000
Brazos River	6,000,000	14,000,000
Central and southern Florida	11,000,000	30,000,000
Columbia River	73,000,000	223,000,000
Los Angeles-San Gabriel	10,000,000	31,000,000
Lower Mississippi		53,000,000
Missouri River	21,000,000	116,000,000
Ohio River	3,000,000	89,000,000
Ouachita River	1,000,000	11,000,000
Upper Mississippi River	14,000,000	27,000,000
West Branch Susquehanna River	6,000,000	17,000,000
Great Lakes to Hudson River Waterway (Lake Erie Canal)		5,000,000
Total	263,000,000	944,000,000

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill is urgently needed to prevent delays in orderly construction on 10 river basins.

It is another giant forward step for America in our water development program, and I urge its approval.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the pending measure, H.R. 6755, the Basin Authorization Act.

One of Alabama's greatest assets is its very fine system of rivers, and the district I have the privilege of representing is traversed by three of these fine systems. One of them, the Coosa-Alabama waterway, is the second longest in the entire Southeastern region that remains only partially improved.

The initial and ultimate comprehensive plan of development of the Coosa-Alabama was authorized in 1945 by the 79th Congress, with an authorization of \$60 million. At the end of the current fiscal year, appropriations totaling \$20.5 million will have been allocated to improvements on the system, thereby leaving a \$39.5 million balance in the authorization. The budget for fiscal 1966 contains requests for \$27.1 million for three of the projects on the Alabama

River and one on the Coosawattee River in Georgia, and it appears that Congress will approve this full amount for the coming fiscal year.

Since the funding requirements for fiscal year 1967, as determined by the Corps of Engineers, will amount to approximately \$49.5 million, it is imperative that the Coosa-Alabama River System authorization be increased by \$38 million.

The economic benefits that will flow from this system when full development is realized are immeasurable, and I respectfully urge favorable consideration be given to this measure, H.R. 6755.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. DENTON, KIRWAN, HANSEN of Washington, MARSH, MAHON, REIFEL, McDADE, and JONAS.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Public Works Committee have permission to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 9, due to sudden illness in my family, I was unable to be present for the vote on rollcall No. 130, H.R. 8464, to raise the national debt limit. Had I been present, I would have voted against augmentation of the limit of our national debt.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 127 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. LATTI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 130 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 408 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 408

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8439) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed four hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 133]

Andrews,	Fogarty	Lindsay
George W.	Ford,	Mailliard
Ashley	Gerald R.	Matsunaga
Bandstra	Fraser	Mills
Betts	Grabowski	Mink
Blatnik	Grider	Olson, Minn.
Bolton	Halleck	Pike
Bonner	Harris	Powell
Bow	Harvey, Ind.	Price
Bray	Hébert	Reld, N.Y.
Brock	Helstoski	Rogers, Fla.
Brown, Ohio	Holland	Taylor
Callaway	Ichord	Teague, Tex.
Chamberlain	Karth	Toll
Clancy	King, N.Y.	Willis
Clawson, Del	Kornegay	Wright
Cocley	Landrum	
Devine	Langen	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 386 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

GENERAL LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the General Labor Subcommittee have permission to sit for the first 3 days of next week while the House is in session under general debate. I have taken this matter up with the ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 128 on Wednesday, June 9, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING].

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution, House Resolution 408, which was just read, provides an open rule with 4 hours of general debate for the consideration of the annual military construction bill. I know of no opposition to the rule. I understand there is some controversy over the bill which it makes in order. I therefore reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 408 will make in order H.R. 8439, the military construction authorization bill under an open rule with 4 hours of general debate.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 8439 is an authorization bill which is necessary for enactment before the appropriations can be provided to finance construction activities of the military departments during fiscal year 1966.

The bill as approved by the Committee on Armed Services totals \$1,934,927,000, and provides construction authorization in support of the Active Forces, the Reserve components, defense agencies, and military family housing.

This can be broken down as follows:

Army	\$365,026,000
Navy	319,722,000
Air Force	386,915,000
Defense agencies	100,051,000
Family housing	732,100,000
Reserve Forces	21,290,000
Deficiency authorization	9,823,000

Grand total----- 1,934,927,000

The authorization program for fiscal year 1966 is based on a 5-year projection of the missions and forces to be supported through fiscal year 1970. Assurances have been given by the Department of Defense and the individual military services that there are no present plans for reducing or deactivating any of the bases for which authorization for construction is included in this bill.

This is a large bill, but I believe it is a sound bill.

As the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee [Mr. RIVERS] pointed out before the Rules Committee, the military forces of the United States are the strongest in the peacetime history of the world. Yet, while we have provided the necessary hardware to support these troops, we have not provided adequate facilities in which to house our troops and their families. Even if the Congress authorized and funded at the rate requested in this year's bill for obsolete World War II facilities, it would take approximately 13 years to modernize the physical plant of the services.

It is significant to note that while the committee authorized the acquisition of 16,732 acres of land at a cost of approximately \$5.5 million, no new bases or installations are to be developed. Rather, the bulk of this land constituting approximately 15,000 acres, is for an addition to the western test range in California at a cost of slightly more than \$4 million.

Mr. RIVERS has indicated that one of the difficult decisions facing the Armed Services Committee this year was construction required as a result of the base closure announcements of November 1964. Construction was requested in the amount of \$49.8 million, and involved work at 31 different bases. All of the construction requested in this area was approved except for the small arms research and development facility at Rock Island, Ill., and this was omitted because the Secretary of Defense is having an outside firm make an audit of the alleged cost savings, and the final determination has not yet been made.

I recognize that the Committee on Armed Services had difficult decisions to make regarding construction required as a result of bases scheduled to be closed. In my opinion, the committee had no alternative but to follow the course that they adopted. They were assured that there would be recurring annual savings in the amount of \$477 million and, in addition, construction costs alone would result in a savings of \$25 million.

Now, I would like to touch upon a few highlights of the bill. The bill provides new operational facilities in the amount of \$1,193 million to support the Active and Reserve Forces, and authorizes for military family housing the amount of \$732.1 million.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and Fees Paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued June 15, 1965
For actions of June 14, 1965
89th-1st; No. 107



CONTENTS

Air pollution.....26	Future farmers.....21	Soybeans.....20
Appropriations.....6,8	Housing.....9,19	Tariffs.....15
Budget.....22	International Wheat Agreement.....7	Time.....25
Corn.....11	Land and water conservation.....8	Tobacco.....7
Cotton.....11	Legislative program...7,18	Travel.....24
Disaster relief.....10	Milk.....29	Urban development.....9
Electrification.....5,23	Personnel.....24	Water pollution.....12
Excise taxes.....4,7	Research.....3	Water research.....3
Extension work.....16	River road.....28	Water resources.....17
Feed grains.....11	Soil conservation programs.....6	Wheat.....2,7,11
Flag.....27		Wilderness.....13
Foreign aid.....1		Wildlife.....14
Forest Service.....3		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed foreign aid authorization bill. Senate debated International Wheat Agreement. Senate committee reported bill to expand salt-water research. House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared housing bill. House Rules Committee cleared revised disaster relief bill. House committee voted to report bill to provide diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 68-20, with amendments H. R. 7750, the foreign aid authorization bill. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 12989, 13008-40, 13043-67
2. WHEAT. Began debate on ratification of protocol extending the International Wheat Agreement for 1 year. pp. 13069-70
3. WATER RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 24, to expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by the Interior Department (S. Rept. 319). p. 12957
4. EXCISE TAXES. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8371, to reduce or repeal certain excise taxes (S. Rept. 324). p. 12957
5. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from REA a report on approval of a loan to the Lower

Colorado River Authority, Tex. p. 12957

6. SOIL CONSERVATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Received a N. C. legislature resolution opposing proposed reductions in soil-conservation appropriations. pp. 12974-5
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that it is planned to complete action on the International Wheat Agreement today, followed by the excise tax bill, the debt limit bill, and the cigarette labeling bill. p. 13040

HOUSE

8. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1966. Conferees filed a report on this bill, H. R. 6767, (H. Rept. 513). (pp. 1291-14). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on Forest Service items. The conferees also provided an allocation of \$17,300,000 to the Forest Service from the Land and Water Conservation Fund instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$19,785,150 as proposed by the Senate.
9. HOUSING; URBAN DEVELOPMENT. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6927, to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. p. 12914
Rep. Patman commended and inserted an article, "Small Communities--Getting Many Federal Aids as Part of Urban Development." pp. 12928-30
10. DISASTER RELIEF. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 2089, the revised disaster relief bill. pp. 12914-5
11. FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.
Rep. Michel spoke in opposition to H. R. 8629, to amend the provisions of the wheat program authorized in the Agricultural Act of 1964, which he stated "would injure Illinois industry and Illinois farmers by subsidizing wheat for industrial uses at the expense of corn." pp. 12948-9
12. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Kunkel urged action on the proposed Water Quality Act of 1965. p. 12926
13. WILDERNESS. Rep. Olsen, Mont., inserted a newspaper article discussing the controversy over the classification of the Selway-Bitterroot area as a wilderness area. pp. 12961-2
14. WILDLIFE. Received from Interior a proposed bill to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction, and to consolidate the authorities relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of the national wildlife refuge system; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 12954
15. TARIFFS. Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial "opposing the passage of H. R. 8147 relating to reducing the existing tariff schedules." p. 12955
16. EXTENSION WORK. Received an Hawaii Legislature memorial "requesting that the Morrill Act be amended so as to enable States to invest their grants in corporate equities." p. 12955

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Conference Report, 1966

Item	Estimated Available, 1965 a/	Budget Estimates, 1966	House Bill, 1966	Senate Bill, 1966	Conference Report, 1966
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management b/	\$153,499,000:	\$162,378,000:	\$160,671,000:	\$163,833,000:	\$162,318,000
Forest research	34,285,000:	32,554,000:	32,939,000:	38,777,000:	36,689,000
State and private forestry cooperation	17,013,000:	17,513,000:	17,513,000:	17,513,000:	17,513,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization	204,797,000:	212,445,000:	211,123,000:	220,123,000:	216,520,000
Forest roads and trails	71,472,000:	78,672,000:	78,672,000:	78,672,000:	78,672,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts	70,000:	70,000:	70,000:	80,000:	80,000
Wasatch national forest	150,000:	- :	- :	- :	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	700,000
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000
Total, Annual appropriations	278,189,000:	292,887,000:	291,565,000:	300,575,000:	296,972,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forests receipts) c/					
	56,299,647:	57,268,000:	57,268,000:	57,268,000:	57,268,000

- a/ Includes supplemental appropriations for pay act costs. In addition, there were supplemental appropriations amounting to \$27,275,000 for the Appalachia Program, Fighting Forest Fires and flood damage.
- b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) \$5,000,000 for emergency fire fighting and (2) \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control.
- c/ In addition, prior year balances available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

JUNE 14, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DENTON, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6767,

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 17, 19, 20, 21, 46, 47, 50, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 6, 12, 14, 24, 30, 31, 36, 38, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49, 51, and 54, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$49,080,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$105,846,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$34,513,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,445,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$32,366,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,177,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *one hundred and three passenger motor vehicles of which ninety-four shall be*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$84,377,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,883,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$71,680,870; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,220,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,838,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,980,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$36,134,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,077,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,452,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$162,318,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$36,689,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *one hundred and nine*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$4,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 7, 28, and 35.

WINFIELD K. DENTON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
(except as to amendment No. 40),
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$49,080,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$46,080,000 as proposed by the House and \$52,080,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is for soil and moisture conservation to be used for soil treatment, watershed management, and vegetation restoration in the Bureau of Land Management districts in the States. Of this increased amount, \$120,000 will be available for administration of the expanded program.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$105,846,000 for education and welfare services instead of \$105,761,000 as proposed by the House and \$106,448,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is to provide funds to the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe for maintenance of law and order.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$42,796,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$42,756,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$34,513,000 for construction instead of \$32,855,000 as proposed by the House and \$36,296,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$700,000 for the construction of the lower Two Medicine Lake Dam on the North Fork of Two Medicine Creek; \$400,000 for an agency office building on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.; and \$558,000 for a school at Dunseith, N. Dak.

Amendment No. 6: Removes Wyoming from the restriction on the acquisition of land outside of Indian reservations.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in technical disagreement. The House conferees will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 8: Eliminates Senate language providing \$450,000 to the Tularosa, N. Mex. School District No. 4.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$17,445,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$16,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,605,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$320,000 for the construction of a road from Crystal, N. Mex., to connect with an existing road to Navajo, N. Mex.; and \$225,000 for the improvement of 16 miles of roads on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.

The conferees are in agreement that in addition to the direct appropriation of \$4,520,000 for general administrative expenses, \$1,615,000 of program funds will be available for general administrative expenses.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$32,366,000 for management and protection instead of \$32,228,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,596,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$50,000 for natural science studies; \$38,000 for land appraisal staff; and \$50,000 planning funds for a park below Greers Ferry Dam, Ark.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$26,177,000 for construction instead of \$26,077,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,368,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$100,000 for an addition to the present concession building at the Mount Rushmore National Monument, S. Dak.

The conferees agree that within available funds, under construction (liquidation of contract authorization) \$120,000 may be used for construction of an access road to the visitor center at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$2,465,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,450,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for additional travel costs.

Amendment No. 13: Provides for purchase of not to exceed 103 passenger motor vehicles, of which 94 shall be for replacement only, instead of 94 as proposed by the House and 112 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Amendment No. 14: Allocates \$1,440,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Allocates \$84,377,000 of the land and water conservation fund for assistance to States instead of \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$79,576,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Allocates \$21,883,000 of the land and water conservation fund for the National Park Service instead of \$21,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,098,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$83,000 for

Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah; and \$200,000 for the Edison National Historic Site, N.J.

Amendments Nos. 17, 19, and 20: Delete amendments proposed by the Senate in connection with the purchase of additional lands for the protection of whooping cranes and other rare and endangered bird species.

Amendment No. 18: Allocates \$17,300,000 of the land and water conservation fund to the Forest Service instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$19,785,150 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$300,000 for Forest Service wilderness areas in Idaho and \$5,000,000 for the Sylvania tract in Michigan.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes Senate language on the condemnation of land in Wyoming.

THE ALASKA RAILROAD

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$4,100,000 for payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$71,680,870 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$71,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$72,480,870 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$380,870 to expand the Federal program for obtaining and coordinating water resources data and for water resources research; \$200,000 for removal of sediment in the Gila River, Ariz.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$31,891,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$31,541,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$350,000 to continue the Bureau of Mines program in Alaska at its present level.

The conferees are in agreement that the laboratory at Boulder City, Nev., shall not be transferred to Reno during fiscal year 1966 pending a more thorough analysis of its effects and of the actual savings that would result from such transfer.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$7,220,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$6,945,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,595,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$275,000 for the development of a method to use coal ash and fly ash for the manufacture of brick.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$21,838,000 for management and investigation of resources instead of \$21,218,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,268,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$150,000 for initiating a study of increasing mortality of Pacific coast oysters; \$270,000 for the establishment of an ocean engineering program, of which \$180,000 is for refinement and development of techniques for exploiting midwater species and \$90,000 is for the development of efficient harvesting devices for Alaska shrimp resources; and \$200,000 to initiate research to revitalize the Great Lakes fishing industry.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,980,000 for construction instead of \$1,905,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,080,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$75,000 to complete construction and installation of fish screens in the Salmon River drainage, Idaho.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in technical disagreement. The conferees will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment providing that any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of the amount appropriated for the construction of fishing vessels in the supplemental appropriation act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with the 1966 appropriation under this head. The conferees are in agreement that this action shall not establish a precedent for future years.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$4,800,000 for Federal aid for commercial fisheries, research, and development, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Allocates \$300,000 for administration of Federal aid for commercial fisheries, research, and development, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31: Allocates \$400,000 under section 4(b) of Public Law 88-309 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees agree that of this amount \$100,000 will be available to continue the special cooperative study to develop a virus resistant oyster in the four Middle Atlantic States.

Amendment No. 32: Allocates \$4,100,000 under section 5(a) of Public Law 88-309 instead of \$3,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$36,134,300 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$35,324,300 as proposed by the House and \$36,814,300 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$20,000 additional funds for cooperative fish units consisting of \$10,000 at the University of Georgia and \$10,000 at North Carolina State College; \$160,000 for the establishment of four cooperative fish units at \$40,000 each for Virginia Polytechnic Institute, University of Hawaii, Oregon State University, and Iowa State University; \$45,000 for expansion of sport fishing research in the north central reservoir area; \$350,000 for expansion of the program concerned with rare and endangered American wildlife

species; \$40,000 for the establishment of a fishery management project in Vermont; \$195,000, consisting of \$150,000 for the increased operation of the research vessel and \$45,000 for the increased operation of the fish behavior tank, at the Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, Sandy Hook, N.J.

The conferees are in agreement that, within the funds available for the predatory animal and injurious rodent control program, special emphasis shall be given to control of foxes and coyotes in areas where they are a significant hazard to sheep, and to the control of muskrats in Arkansas.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$7,077,200 for construction instead of \$5,115,500 as proposed by the House and \$7,943,700 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$150,000 for initiation of recreational development, Camp Cornelia, Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Ga.; \$400,000 for initiation of development and rehabilitation, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Okla.; \$20,000 for purchase of land, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak.; \$100,000 for planning of the marine game laboratory on the western Gulf of Mexico; \$50,000 for repair of existing docking facilities, Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, New Jersey; and funds for construction at the following national fish hatcheries: Lahontan, Nev., \$374,000; Bozeman, Mont., \$100,000; Mammoth Spring, Ark., \$122,000; Valley City, N. Dak., \$100,700; Kooskia, Idaho, \$255,000; Craig Brook, Maine, \$210,000; and Gavins Point, S. Dak., \$80,000.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment authorizing acquisition of land at the Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$4,487,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,425,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$4,452,200 for salaries and expenses instead of \$4,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,454,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$2,200 provided over the House bill is for part-time messenger service for the departmental office of congressional liaison and the budget office.

Amendment No. 38: Increases the limitation on consultants funds from \$175,000 as proposed by the House to \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$162,318,000 for forest land management instead of \$160,671,000 as proposed by the House and \$163,833,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$122,000 for Blanchard Springs Caverns, Ark.; \$300,000 to accelerate the rate of reforestation; \$400,000 to meet increased costs of applying and monitoring nonpersistent pesticides; \$50,000 for recreation planning, trout pond area, George Washington National Forest, W. Va.; \$200,000 for recreation and development work, Monroe Reservoir, Wayne Hoosier National Forest, Ind.; \$75,000 for recreation management, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minn.; and \$500,000 for fire protection and air tanker service.

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$36,689,000 for forest research instead of \$32,939,000 as proposed by the House and \$38,777,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$425,000 for construction of a forestry services laboratory, Missoula, Mont.; \$390,000 for construction of a forest engineering laboratory, Houghton, Mich.; \$1,280,000 for construction of headquarters, Rocky Mountain Forest Experimental Station, Fort Collins, Colo.; \$250,000 for construction of a naval stores and timber production laboratory, Olustee, Fla.; \$190,000 for construction of a silviculture laboratory, Sewanee, Tenn.; \$20,000 for preparation of design and specifications of a tree seed laboratory, State College, Miss.; \$35,000 for completion of greenhouse facilities, Great Plains Shelterbelt Laboratory, Bottineau, N. Dak.; \$150,000 for the Beaver Creek project, Arizona watershed program; \$450,000 for forest fire research to be divided evenly among the laboratories at Riverside, Calif., Missoula, Mont., and Macon, Ga.; \$150,000 for increased research at Alexandria, La.; \$100,000 for forest fire and insect research, College, Alaska; \$60,000 for additional research on timber, watershed management, and wildlife habitat, Forest Research Laboratory, Rapid City, S. Dak.; \$90,000 for accelerated research on maple sap production in the Northeast United States; \$75,000 for recreation research, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minn.; \$45,000 for staffing at the Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wenatchee, Wash.; and \$40,000 for staffing at the watershed management laboratory, Parsons, W. Va.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The conferees are in agreement that during fiscal year 1966 the Forest Service shall design and plan from funds available for its national road program the section of the Lamoille Canyon, Nev., road within the Humboldt National Forest.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS—SPECIAL ACTS

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Appropriate \$80,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill provides an additional \$10,000 for use in Cache National Forest, Utah, to minimize erosion and flood damage.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 43 and 44: Provide for purchase of not to exceed 109 passenger motor vehicles, including 101 for replacement, instead of 101 as proposed by the House and 114 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$13,950,000 for construction of Indian health facilities instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,450,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is for the construction of a planned medical facility in Phoenix, Ariz. The conferees are in agreement that if an additional \$500,000 is needed to complete this structure, such funds may be included in subsequent appropriations.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$800,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$888,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$18,468,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$19,211,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49: Approve technical clarification of language.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$25,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$1,400,000 for construction of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the amount appropriated herein is the absolute maximum that will be made available for this purpose. In the event that it is later found that this amount is not sufficient to finance the structure as presently planned, the plans and specifications shall be revised accordingly. The conferees further agree that final plans for this structure shall be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for approval by that agency to make certain that proposed

construction can be accomplished within funds made available by this appropriation before any contract is let for such construction.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 52: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to make this appropriation available January 1, 1965.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$4,500,000 for transitional grants to Alaska instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$174,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

WINFIELD K. DENTON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. McDADE,
Managers on the Part of the House.





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No. 107

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. ALBERT].

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

JUNE 14, 1965.

I hereby designate the Honorable CARL ALBERT to act as Speaker pro tempore today.
JOHN W. McCORMACK.

The Reverend A. Reid Jepson, minister, Charleston, W. Va., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou holy One of Israel, Father of Jesus Christ, and of all who trust Him: On this day of opportunity, at this hour of crisis, in this moment of quietness, we bring to Thee each heart in this House. Who is not in need of cleansing of mind and soul? Each needs wisdom and righteousness from God to solve the problems, to bear the burdens too great for man alone.

We thank Thee for the inspired word oft neglected: "Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord, though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow"—by Thy grace. Since each shall give account to God for his deeds, may we act in the fear of God and for the good of His people.

Through Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 10, 1965, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1732. An act to amend the act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay, to cover the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 1792. An act to amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act with respect to Government contribution for expenses incurred in the administration of such act.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in

which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5874. An act to amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, with respect to the construction of school facilities for children in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands for whom local educational agencies are unable to provide education.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 16. An act for the relief of Eugeninsz Lupinski;

S. 68. An act for the relief of Mehdi Heravi;

S. 130. An act for the relief of Felicidad Caletena;

S. 207. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose S. Lastra;

S. 248. An act for the relief of Violet Shina;

S. 358. An act for the relief of Vladimir Gasparovic and Dragica Rendulic Gasparovic;

S. 372. An act for the relief of Antonio Jesus Serra (Rodriguez) and his wife, Mercedes M. Miranda de Senra;

S. 374. An act for the relief of Dr. Guillermo Castrillo (Fernandez);

S. 454. An act for the relief of Lee Hyang No;

S. 517. An act for the relief of John William Daugherty, Jr.;

S. 521. An act for the relief of Maria Glorinda Femia;

S. 550. An act for the relief of Patrick Anthony Linnane;

S. 551. An act for the relief of Richard Bing-Yin Lam;

S. 573. An act for the relief of Dr. Sedat M. Ayata;

S. 614. An act for the relief of Evangella Moshou Kantas;

S. 653. An act for the relief of George Palouras (Georgios Palouras);

S. 678. An act for the relief of Lee Hi Sook;

S. 703. An act for the relief of Kimie Okamoto Addington;

S. 778. An act for the relief of Nicola Moric;

S. 857. An act for the relief of Mrs. Styliani Papathanasiou;

S. 1281. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Clotilde Costa;

S. 1483. An act to provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts in the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 1495. An act to permit variation of the 40-hour workweek of Federal employees for educational purposes;

S. 1496. An act to repeal the provisions of

law codified in title 5, section 39, United States Code, and for other purposes;

S. 1620. An act to consolidate the two judicial districts of the State of South Carolina into a single judicial district and to make suitable transitional provisions with respect thereto; and

S. 1698. An act to establish a procedure for a review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H.R. 6767, the appropriation bill for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 513)

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6767) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 17, 19, 20, 21, 46, 47, 50, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 6, 12, 14, 24, 30, 31, 36, 38, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49, 51, and 54, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$49,080,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$105,846,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment

insert "\$34,513,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,445,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$32,366,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,177,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "one hundred and three passenger motor vehicles of which ninety-four shall be"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,377,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,883,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$71,680,870"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,220,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,838,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,980,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$36,134,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,077,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,452,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$162,318,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$36,689,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "one hundred and nine"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$4,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 7, 28, and 35.

WINFIELD K. DENTON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
JOHN O. MARSH, JR.
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REFFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
(except amendment No. 40),
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers of the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at a conference on the disagreeing votes of the

two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Public land management

Bureau of Land Management

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$49,080,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$46,080,000 as proposed by the House and \$52,080,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is for soil and moisture conservation to be used for soil treatment, watershed management, and vegetation restoration in the Bureau of Land Management Districts in the states. Of this increased amount, \$120,000 will be available for administration of the expanded program.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$105,846,000 for education and welfare services instead of \$105,761,000 as proposed by the House and \$106,448,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is to provide funds to the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe for maintenance of law and order.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$42,796,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$42,756,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$34,513,000 for construction instead of \$32,855,000 as proposed by the House and \$36,296,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$700,000 for the construction of the Lower Two Medicine Lake Dam on the North Fork of Two Medicine Creek; \$400,000 for an agency office building on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota; and \$558,000 for a school at Dunseith, North Dakota.

Amendment No. 6: Removes Wyoming from the restriction on the acquisition of land outside of Indian Reservations.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in technical disagreement. The House conferees will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 8: Eliminates Senate language providing \$450,000 to the Tularosa New Mexico School District No. 4.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$17,445,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$16,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,605,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$320,000 for the construction of a road from Crystal, New Mexico, to connect with an existing road to Navajo, New Mexico; and \$255,000 for the improvement of 16 miles of roads on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona.

The conferees are in agreement that in addition to the direct appropriation of \$4,520,000 for general administrative expenses, \$1,615,000 of program funds will be available for general administrative expenses.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$32,366,000 for management and protection instead of \$32,228,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,596,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$50,000 for natural science studies; \$38,000 for land appraisal staff; and \$50,000 planning funds for a park below Greers Ferry Dam, Arkansas.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$26,177,000 for construction instead of \$26,077,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,368,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$100,000 for an addition to the present concession building at the Mt. Rushmore National Monument, South Dakota.

The conferees agree that within available funds, under construction (liquidation of contract authorization) \$120,000 may be used for construction of an access road to the visitor center at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$2,465,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,450,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for additional travel costs.

Amendment No. 13: Provides for purchase of not to exceed 103 passenger motor vehicles, of which 94 shall be for replacement only, instead of 94 as proposed by the House and 112 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Amendment No. 14: Allocates \$1,440,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Allocates \$84,377,000 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for assistance to States instead of \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$79,576,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Allocates \$21,883,000 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the National Park Service instead of \$21,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,098,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$83,000 for Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah; and \$200,000 for the Edison National Historic Site, New Jersey.

Amendments Nos. 17, 19, and 20: Deletes amendments proposed by the Senate in connection with the purchase of additional lands for the protection of Whooping Cranes and other rare and endangered birds species.

Amendment No. 18: Allocates \$17,300,000 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Forest Service instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$19,785,150 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$300,000 for Forest Service Wilderness areas in Idaho and \$5,000,000 for the Sylvania tract in Michigan.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes Senate language on the condemnation of land in Wyoming.

The Alaska Railroad

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$4,100,000 for payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Mineral Resources

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$71,680,870 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$71,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$72,480,870 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$380,870 to expand the Federal program for obtaining and coordinating water resources data and for water resources research; \$200,000 for removal of sediment in the Gila River, Arizona.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$31,891,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$31,541,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$350,000 to continue the Bureau of Mines program in Alaska at its present level.

The conferees are in agreement that the laboratory at Boulder City, Nevada shall not be transferred to Reno during fiscal year 1966, pending a more thorough analysis of its effects and of the actual savings that would result from such transfer.

Office of Coal Research

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$7,220,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$6,945,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,595,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$275,000 for the development of a method to use coal ash and fly ash for the manufacture of brick.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$21,838,000 for management and investigation of resources instead of \$21,218,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,268,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$150,000 for initiating a study of increasing mortality of Pacific Coast Oysters; \$270,000 for the establishment of an ocean engineering program, of which \$180,000 is for refinement and development of techniques for exploiting midwater species and \$90,000 is for the development of efficient harvesting devices for Alaska shrimp resources; and \$200,000 to initiate research to revitalize the Great Lakes fishing industry.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,980,000 for construction instead of \$1,905,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,080,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$75,000 to complete construction and installation of fish screens in the Salmon River Drainage, Idaho.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in technical disagreement. The conferees will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment providing that any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965 of the amount appropriated for the construction of fishing vessels in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965 shall be transferred to and merged with the 1966 appropriation under this head. The conferees are in agreement that this action shall not establish a precedent for future years.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$4,800,000 for Federal aid for commercial fisheries, research and development, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Allocates \$300,000 for administration of Federal aid for commercial fisheries, research and development, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31: Allocates \$400,000 under section 4(b) of Public Law 88-309 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees agree that of this amount \$100,000 will be available to continue the special cooperative study to develop a virus resistant oyster in the four middle Atlantic States.

Amendment No. 32: Allocates \$4,100,000 under section 5(a) of Public Law 88-309 instead of \$3,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$36,134,300 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$35,324,300 as proposed by the House and \$36,814,300 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$20,000 additional funds for cooperative fish units consisting of \$10,000 at the University of Georgia and \$10,000 at North Carolina State College; \$160,000 for the establishment of four cooperative fish units at \$40,000 each for Virginia Polytechnic Institute, University of Hawaii, Oregon State University and Iowa State University; \$45,000 for expansion of sport fishing research in the North Central Reservoir area;

\$350,000 for expansion of the program concerned with rare and endangered American wildlife species; \$40,000 for the establishment of a fishery management project in Vermont; \$195,000, consisting of \$150,000 for the increased operation of the research vessel and \$45,000 for the increased operation of the fish behavior tank, at the Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

The conferees are in agreement that, within the funds available for the predatory animal and injurious rodent control program, special emphasis shall be given to control of foxes and coyotes in areas where they are a significant hazard to sheep, and to the control of muskrats in Arkansas.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$7,077,200 for construction instead of \$5,115,500 as proposed by the House and \$7,943,700 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$150,000 for initiation of recreational development, Camp Cornelia, Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia; \$400,000 for initiation of development and rehabilitation, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma; \$20,000 for purchase of land, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota; \$100,000 for planning of the marine game laboratory on the western Gulf of Mexico; \$50,000 for repair of existing docking facilities, Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, New Jersey; and funds for construction at the following National Fish Hatcheries: Lahontan, Nevada, \$374,000; Bozeman, Montana, \$100,000; Mammoth Spring, Arkansas, \$122,000; Valley City, North Dakota, \$100,700; Kooskia, Idaho; \$255,000; Craig Brook, Maine, \$210,000; and Gavins Point, South Dakota, \$80,000.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment authorizing acquisition of land at the Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$4,487,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,425,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$4,452,200 for salaries and expenses instead of \$4,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,454,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$2,200 provided over the House bill is for part-time messenger service for the departmental office of congressional liaison and the budget office.

Amendment No. 38: Increases the limitation on consultants funds from \$175,000 as proposed by the House to \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$162,318,000 for forest land management instead of \$160,671,000 as proposed by the House and \$163,833,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$122,000 for Blanchard Springs Caverns, Arkansas; \$300,000 to accelerate the rate of reforestation; \$400,000 to meet increased costs of applying and monitoring non-persistent pesticides; \$50,000 for recreation planning, Trout Pond area, George Washington National Forest, West Virginia; \$200,000 for recreation and development work, Monroe Reservoir, Wayne Hoosier National Forest, Indiana; \$75,000 for recreation management, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota; and \$500,000 for fire protection and air tanker service.

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$36,689,000 for forest research instead of \$32,939,000 as proposed by the House and \$38,777,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over

the House bill includes: \$425,000 for construction of a forestry services laboratory, Missoula, Montana; \$390,000 for construction of a forest engineering laboratory, Houghton, Michigan; \$1,280,000 for construction of headquarters, Rocky Mountain Forest Experimental Station, Fort Collins, Colorado; \$250,000 for construction of a naval stores and timber production laboratory, Olustee, Florida; \$190,000 for construction of a silviculture laboratory, Sewanee, Tennessee; \$20,000 for preparation of design and specifications of a tree seed laboratory, State College, Mississippi; \$35,000 for completion of greenhouse facilities, Great Plains Shelterbelt Laboratory, Bottineau, North Dakota; \$150,000 for the Beaver Creek Project, Arizona Watershed Program; \$450,000 for forest fire research to be divided evenly among the laboratories at Riverside, California, Missoula, Montana, and Macon, Georgia; \$150,000 for increased research at Alexandria, Louisiana; \$100,000 for forest fire and insect research, College, Alaska; \$60,000 for additional research on timber, Watershed Management and Wildlife Habitat, Forest Research Laboratory, Rapid City, South Dakota; \$90,000 for accelerated research on maple sap production in the Northeast United States; \$75,000 for recreation research, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota; \$45,000 for staffing at the Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wenatchee, Washington; and \$40,000 for staffing at the watershed management laboratory, Parsons, West Virginia.

Forest Roads and Trails

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

The conferees are in agreement that during fiscal year 1966 the Forest Service shall design and plan from funds available for its national road program the section of the Lamoille Canyon, Nevada, road within the Humboldt National Forest.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests— Special Acts

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Appropriate \$80,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill provides an additional \$10,000 for use in Cache National Forest, Utah, to minimize, erosion and flood damage.

Administrative Provisions, Forest Service

Amendments Nos. 43 and 44: Provide for purchase of not to exceed 109 passenger motor vehicles, including 101 for replacement, instead of 101 as proposed by the House and 114 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Public Health Service

Amendment No. 45: Appropriate \$13,950,000 for construction of Indian health facilities instead of \$9 million as proposed by the House and \$14,450,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is for the construction of a planned medical facility in Phoenix, Ariz. The conferees are in agreement that if an additional \$500,000 is needed to complete this structure, such funds may be included in subsequent appropriations.

National Capital Planning Commission

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$800,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$888,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Smithsonian Institution

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$18,468,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$19,211,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49: Approve technical clarification of language.

Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$25,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the

House instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Veterans' Administration

Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$1,400,000 for construction of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the amount appropriated herein is the absolute maximum that will be made available for this purpose. In the event that it is later found that this amount is not sufficient to finance the structure as presently planned, the plans and specifications shall be revised accordingly. The conferees further agree that final plans for this structure shall be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for approval by that agency to make certain that proposed construction can be accomplished within funds made available by this appropriation before any contract is let for such construction.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission

Amendment No. 52: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to make this appropriation available January 1, 1965.

Transitional grants to Alaska

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$4,500,000 for transitional grants to Alaska instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal development planning committees for Alaska

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$174,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

WINIFIELD K. DENTON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
JOHN O. MARSH, JR.,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 136]

Abbutt	Dulski	Holland
Andrews,	Dwyer	Horton
George W.	Dyal	Hull
Ashbrook	Evins, Tenn.	Ichord
Ayres	Fascell	Jennings
Barling	Findley	Johnson, Okla.
Battin	Flno	Kelth
Bingham	Fisher	Keogh
Bonner	Fogarty	King, N.Y.
Bow	Ford,	Langen
Brademas	Gerald R.	Latta
Bray	Ford,	Lindsay
Brown, Calif.	William D.	Long, Md.
Brown, Ohio	Fraser	McDowell
Broyhill, N.C.	Frellinghuysen	Macdonald
Caillit	Fulton, Pa.	Machen
Callaway	Glaime	Mackie
Chamberlain	Gilligan	Madden
Clawson, Del.	Grabowski	Martin, Ala.
Cleveland	Green, Oreg.	Martin, Mass.
Clevenger	Glider	Martin, Nebr.
Collier	Gurney	Matsunaga
Conte	Hall	Miller
Corman	Halleck	Mink
Craley	Halpern	Mize
Cunningham	Hanna	Moeller
Curtin	Harsha	Morris
Devine	Harvey, Ind.	Morrison
Diggs	Hays	Morton
Dingell	Hébert	Mosher
Donohue	Hicks	Nedzi
Dow	Hollifield	Nelsen

Nix	Rhodes, Ariz.	Talcott
O'Hara, Mich.	Ronan	Thompson, Tex.
O'Neill, Mass.	Roosevelt	Toll
Passman	Rostenkowski	Tuck
Philbin	Roybal	Udall
Pickle	Ryan	Vivian
Plke	St Germain	Walker, Miss.
Plrnl	Saylor	Watkins
Powell	Scheuer	Willis
Price	Selden	Willson, Bob
Pucinski	Senner	Willson,
Randall	Shipley	Charles H.
Reld, Ill.	Smith, Iowa	Wright
Reifel	Smith, N.Y.	Younger
Resnick	Stafford	Zablocki

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 297 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Rules reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 419, Rept. No. 511) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6927) to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the text of the bill (H.R. 8822) as an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill (H.R. 6927). At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO STATES OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASH- INGTON, NEVADA, AND IDAHO FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF AREAS DAMAGED BY RECENT FLOODS AND HIGH WATERS

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 420, Rept. No. 512) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2089) to provide assistance to the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the con-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official Business Postage and Fees Paid

U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 16, 1965

For actions of June 15, 1965

89th-1st; No. 108

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,5	Forest Service.....1	Public works.....30
Cigarette labeling...11,13	Highways.....21	Reclamation.....8
Disaster relief.....6,12	Housing.....16,20	Recreation.....21
Education.....22	Labor Standards.....26	Research.....27
Electrification.....5,14	Legislative program..11,20	Time.....29
Excise taxes.....3	Life insurance.....31	Tobacco.....11,13
Extension work.....10	Loans.....6	Transportation.....18
Farm labor.....17,23,25	Patents.....9	Water supplies.....6
Farm program.....7	Personnel.....14,31	Wheat.....2,24
Feed grains.....15	Population.....28	Wildlife.....32
Forestry.....19	Public debt.....4	

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill, including Forest Service. Senate ratified International Wheat Agreement. Sen. Carborough criticized Budget Bureau for reserves on REA appropriations. Sen. Javits recommended drought relief and water systems loans. House Rules Committee cleared cigarette labeling bill. House passed revised disaster relief bill. House debated housing bill. Rep. Nelsen criticized CSC's taking "no corrective action" on REA "political fund raising." House committee reported bill to provide diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster. Rep. Cooley defended wheat provisions of farm bill and inserted letters.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6767, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, including Forest Service items. The House concurred in remaining items in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 107 for USDA items. pp. 13143-7, 13197-200
2. **WHEAT.** Ratified, 88-0, the protocol to continue the International Wheat Agreement. pp. 13097-8
3. **EXCISE TAXES.** Passed, 84-3, with amendments H. R. 8371, to reduce or repeal certain excise taxes. Rejected, 41-44, a Bass amendment to exempt vehicles used primarily for farm or ranch. pp. 13127-43, 13147-72, 13174-5, 13177-92
4. **PUBLIC DEBT.** The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8464, to

provide a further temporary increase in the public debt limit (S. Rept. 330).
p. 13085

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Yarborough criticized the Budget Bureau for setting up and maintaining a reserve on REA appropriations. p. 13101
Received from REA a report on approval of a loan to the Brazos Electric Power Cooperative. p. 13084
6. WATER SUPPLIES. Sen. Javits spoke in favor of additional drought relief and recommended passage of legislation to provide for direct and insured loans for development of local water systems. pp. 13117-19
7. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee was authorized to meet during Senate sessions up through June 29. p. 13083
8. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 32, to authorize the Southern Nevada water project (S. Rept. 332). p. 13194
9. PATENTS. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to permit the publication of patent applications; to Judiciary Committee. p. 13085
Passed as reported H. R. 4185, to increase the fees payable to the Patent Office and to expedite prosecution of patent applications. pp. 13095-6
10. EXTENSION WORK. Received a Hawaii legislature resolution requesting that the Morrill Act be amended so as to enable States to invest their grants in corporate equities. p. 13085
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The debt-limit bill was made the unfinished business (p. 13194). The Majority Leader announced that the cigarette labeling bill and the saline water bill will follow. p. 13192

HOUSE

12. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 2089, to provide assistance to Calif., Ore., Wash., Nev., and Idaho, for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters (pp. 1306-12). This bill will now be sent to the President. This bill is the same as S. 327, which was passed and vetoed by the President due to his disapproval of a provision providing for "coming into agreement" with a congressional committee before taking executive action. This provision was omitted in S. 2089.
13. CIGARETTE LABELING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3014, to regulate the labeling and advertising of cigarettes. p. 13201
14. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 242, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to temporary summer employment (H. Rept. 516). p. 13281
Rep. Nelsen criticized the Civil Service Commission for having taken "no corrective action" in the case of "political fundraising functions" in REA. p. 13244
15. FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965 (H. Rept. 517). p. 13281

and address of the taxpayer, amount and type of tax, age of account, taxpayer's payment record, his attitude toward tax liabilities, efforts made to collect, and any information which would indicate the degree of sensitivity. Approval of the national office must be obtained prior to initiation of the levy action.

(3) Whenever mail turned over by the post office in response to a notice of levy is found to have no value for application to the taxpayer's tax liability, it will be promptly forwarded to the addressee. Opening and disposition of all mail received in response to a notice of levy will be witnessed by two Service employees.

(4) Mail of a taxpayer received from the post office in response to a notice of levy as referred to above is not to be confused with mail delivered to a taxpayer and taken by the Internal Revenue Service while the taxpayer's business is under seizure resulting from a levy, form 668-B, action.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the *RECORD* a directive dated May 3, 1965, issued by Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Harding, rescinding the order and instructing all agents that in the future they are not to open such mail.

There being no objection, the directive was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

MAY 3, 1965.

All Regional Commissioners, All District Directors, Internal Revenue Service:

(MSARD). Mail in custody of Post Office Department may not be levied upon under any circumstances. IRM section 5325.7 (1), (2), and (3) is rescinded. Moreover, in cases of type referred to in IRM section 5325.7(4), the post office may deliver the taxpayer's mail as addressed. If mail is delivered to the business premises under seizure and thus comes into possession of the service, it will be handled in accordance with usual procedures. However, if mail is not delivered to business premises, no action will be taken to secure such mail from post office. This means that form 668A, form 668B, form 2433, copies thereof, or any other form or written or oral communication will not be given to any postal official in connection with the mail of any taxpayer.

BERTRAND M. HARDING,
Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I have nothing further to add except to say that I hope the Senate will unanimously approve this amendment so that there will be no question in the minds of future Commissioners of Internal Revenue or Secretaries of the Treasury, as to what Congress intended. Let this be notice to all bureaucrats that Congress does not intend that they shall arbitrarily start to seize taxpayer's mail.

I believe that it would be well for the

bureaucracy of this administration to remember that we are a government of law and not just a government of men. The mere fact that some bureaucrat develops a cockeyed idea that he has a little more power than his predecessor had does not provide him with this power. If he wants that power, let him come to Congress and see whether we want to give it to him. If we do not wish to grant that power we should at least have the chance to refuse. In this instance an arbitrary decision was made without any reference to Congress.

There is nothing in the law that would give any tax agent jurisdiction or the right to intercept first-class mail. Solely because we did not mention it as an exception, presumably they took the attitude that they had the right.

By the same line of reasoning some bureaucrat could come along and say that we do not mention a man's children as an exception and, therefore, they can take them. By the same line or reasoning they may assume that since we do not specify that the Bureau of Internal Revenue cannot shoot a man who does not pay his tax that they have that power. It does not mean that they can do anything they wish just because it is not mentioned as an exception.

I hope the Senate will agree to the adoption of this amendment by an overwhelming majority and thus let it serve as a warning not only to this Department but also to any other agency or agencies which have been a little too overbearing in taking away the rights of American citizens.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 14, 1965, pp. 12911-12912, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as this bill passed the Senate it provided for appropriations totaling \$1,230,802,770 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Bureau of Reclamation and power marketing agencies, and the various related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service.

The conference committee bill provides appropriations totaling \$1,212,739,070 for the programs and activities of these agencies. This total is under the budget estimates of \$1,241,549,500 by \$28,810,430; over the House bill of \$1,184,110,300 by \$28,648,770; and under the Senate bill of \$1,230,802,770 by \$18,063,700.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the conference report does not include the Senate amendment appropriating \$100,000 for stone facing on the new day facility in Paradise Valley, Mount Rainier National Park. Does the Senator from Arizona believe this item would be considered favorably in a subsequent bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The House conferees would not agree to the \$100,000 for this purpose which was added by the Senate. It was indicated, however, that the funds could be approved in a subsequent bill. I feel certain that such a provision can be made—and especially there will be no question if a budget estimate is sent to Congress, perhaps in a supplemental bill which is almost certain to be passed before adjournment.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee. I am sure that, with this explanation, appropriate action will be taken by the Bureau of the Budget to request the funds before Congress adjourns.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have included at this point in the *RECORD*, a tabulation setting out the appropriation for the current year, the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill, 1966 (H.R. 6767)

Item	Appropriations, 1965	Budget estimates, 1966	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House	Senate	Conference	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT								
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT								
Management of lands and resources.....	\$49,222,000	\$46,080,000	\$46,080,000	\$52,080,000	\$49,080,000	+\$3,000,000	+\$3,000,000	—\$3,000,000
Construction and maintenance.....	2,200,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000			
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000			
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(18,625,000)	(8,545,000)	(8,545,000)	(8,545,000)	(8,545,000)			
Range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(1,397,000)	(1,455,000)	(1,455,000)	(1,455,000)	(1,455,000)			
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	53,922,000	51,230,000	51,230,000	57,230,000	54,230,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	—\$3,000,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS								
Education and welfare services.....	97,965,500	106,895,000	105,761,000	106,448,000	105,846,000	—1,049,000	+85,000	—602,000
Resources management.....	41,421,000	42,956,000	42,756,000	42,796,000	42,796,000	—160,000	+40,000	
Revolving fund for loans.....	900,000							
Construction.....	53,919,000	69,675,000	32,855,000	36,296,000	34,513,000	—35,162,000	+1,658,000	—1,783,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	18,000,000	16,900,000	16,900,000	17,605,000	17,445,000	+545,000	+545,000	—160,000
General administrative expenses.....	4,520,000	4,520,000	4,520,000	4,520,000	4,520,000			
Menominee educational grants.....	88,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000			
Payment to the Seneca Nation.....	12,128,917							
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	228,942,417	240,990,000	202,836,000	207,709,000	205,164,000	—35,826,000	+2,328,000	—2,545,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)			
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE								
Management and protection.....	30,127,000	33,215,000	32,228,000	32,596,000	32,366,000	—849,000	+138,000	—230,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	23,650,000	24,660,000	24,660,000	24,660,000	24,660,000			
Construction.....	42,986,600	26,827,000	26,077,000	26,368,000	26,177,000	—150,000	+100,000	—191,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	29,000,000	34,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	—1,000,000		
General administrative expenses.....	2,422,000	2,516,000	2,450,000	2,465,000	2,465,000	—51,000	+15,000	
Total, National Park Service.....	128,185,600	120,718,000	118,415,000	119,089,000	118,668,000	—2,050,000	+253,000	—421,000
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION								
Salaries and expenses.....	2,750,000	3,398,000	3,398,000	3,398,000	3,398,000			
Land and water conservation (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(16,000,000)	(125,000,000)	(125,000,000)	(125,000,000)	(125,000,000)			
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	2,780,000	3,398,000	3,398,000	3,398,000	3,398,000			
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES								
Administration of territories.....	25,345,000	14,579,000	14,579,000	14,579,000	14,579,000			
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.....	17,500,000	17,344,000	17,344,000	17,344,000	17,344,000			
Claims of inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll.....	950,000							
Limitation on administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	(156,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)			
Total, Office of Territories.....	43,795,000	31,923,000	31,923,000	31,923,000	31,923,000			
THE ALASKA RAILROAD								
Payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund.....	1,300,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,200,000	4,100,000	+1,100,000	+1,100,000	—1,100,000
Total, Public Land Management.....	458,925,017	451,259,000	410,802,000	424,549,000	417,483,000	—33,776,000	+6,681,000	—7,066,000
MINERAL RESOURCES								
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY								
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	70,384,000	72,826,000	71,100,000	72,480,870	71,680,870	—1,145,130	+580,870	—800,000
BUREAU OF MINES								
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	31,198,000	31,625,000	31,541,000	31,891,000	31,891,000	+266,000	+350,000	
Health and safety.....	9,537,000	9,507,000	9,507,000	9,507,000	9,507,000			
General administrative expenses.....	1,469,000	1,529,000	1,529,000	1,529,000	1,529,000			
Helium fund:								
Borrowing authorization.....	(14,000,000)	(16,780,000)	(16,000,000)	(16,000,000)	(16,000,000)	(—780,000)		
Annual limitation on contract authorization.....		(12,500,000)				(—12,500,000)		
Appalachian region mining area restoration.....	16,000,000							
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	58,204,000	42,661,000	42,577,000	42,927,000	42,927,000	+266,000	+350,000	
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH								
Salaries and expenses.....	6,836,000	6,945,000	6,945,000	7,595,000	7,220,000	+275,000	+275,000	—375,000
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION								
Salaries and expenses.....	850,000							
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS								
Salaries and expenses.....	704,000	704,000	704,000	704,000	704,000			
Total, mineral resources.....	136,978,000	123,136,000	121,326,000	123,706,870	122,531,870	—604,130	+1,205,870	—1,175,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE								
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE								
Salaries and expenses.....	444,000	444,000	444,000	444,000	444,000			

Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill, 1966 (H.R. 6767)—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1965	Budget estimates, 1966	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House	Senate	Conference	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR—Con.								
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE— Continued								
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES								
Management and investigations of resources.....	\$19, 107, 900	\$21, 218, 000	\$21, 218, 000	\$22, 268, 000	\$21, 838, 000	+\$620, 000	+\$620, 000	—\$430, 000
Management and investigations of resources (appropriation of receipts).....	(2, 125, 000)							
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000			
Construction.....	5, 913, 000	1, 405, 000	1, 905, 000	2, 080, 000	1, 980, 000	+575, 000	+75, 000	—100, 000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	2, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000			
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....		2, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	5, 600, 000	4, 800, 000	+2, 800, 000	+800, 000	—800, 000
General administrative expenses.....	704, 000	674, 000	674, 000	674, 000	674, 000			
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(2, 454, 000)	(2, 454, 000)	(2, 454, 000)	(2, 454, 000)	(2, 454, 000)			
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.....	(302, 000)	(309, 000)	(309, 000)	(309, 000)	(309, 000)			
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	28, 524, 900	30, 597, 000	33, 097, 000	35, 922, 000	34, 592, 000	+3, 995, 000	+1, 495, 000	—1, 330, 000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE								
Management and investigations of resources.....	35, 330, 000	34, 935, 000	35, 324, 300	36, 814, 300	36, 134, 300	+1, 199, 300	+810, 000	—680, 000
Construction.....	9, 257, 800	2, 992, 000	5, 115, 500	7, 943, 700	7, 077, 200	+4, 085, 200	+1, 961, 700	—866, 500
Migratory bird conservation account.....	8, 000, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000			
General administrative expenses.....	1, 443, 000	1, 458, 000	1, 458, 000	1, 458, 000	1, 458, 000			
Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects.....	1, 350, 000							
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	55, 380, 800	46, 885, 000	49, 397, 800	53, 716, 000	52, 169, 500	+5, 284, 500	+2, 271, 700	—1, 546, 500
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	84, 349, 700	77, 926, 000	82, 938, 800	90, 082, 000	87, 205, 500	+9, 279, 500	+4, 266, 700	—2, 876, 500
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER								
Salaries and expenses.....	13, 900, 000	26, 515, 000	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	—6, 515, 000		
Operation and maintenance.....	2, 250, 000	2, 485, 000	2, 485, 000	2, 485, 000	2, 485, 000			
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	16, 150, 000	29, 000, 000	22, 485, 000	22, 485, 000	22, 485, 000	—6, 515, 000		
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH								
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 450, 000	5, 890, 000	5, 890, 000	5, 890, 000	5, 890, 000			
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR								
Salaries and expenses.....	4, 393, 000	4, 479, 000	4, 425, 000	4, 487, 000	4, 487, 000	+8, 000	+62, 000	
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY								
Salaries and expenses.....	4, 365, 000	4, 479, 000	4, 450, 000	4, 454, 400	4, 452, 200	—26, 800	+2, 200	—2, 200
Total, direct appropriations.....	708, 610, 717	696, 169, 000	652, 316, 800	675, 654, 270	664, 534, 570	—31, 634, 430	+12, 217, 770	—11, 119, 700
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	40, 601, 000	137, 454, 000	137, 454, 000	137, 454, 000	137, 454, 000			
Total, borrowing authorization.....	14, 000, 000	16, 780, 000	16, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	—780, 000		
Total, annual contract authority.....		12, 500, 000				—12, 500, 000		
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	763, 211, 717	862, 903, 000	805, 770, 800	829, 108, 270	817, 988, 570	—31, 884, 430	+12, 217, 770	—11, 119, 700
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES								
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE								
FOREST SERVICE								
Forest protection and utilization:								
Forest land management.....	174, 106, 000	162, 378, 000	160, 671, 000	163, 833, 000	162, 318, 000	—60, 000	+1, 647, 000	—1, 515, 000
Forest research.....	35, 514, 000	32, 554, 000	32, 939, 000	38, 777, 000	36, 689, 000	+4, 135, 000	+3, 750, 000	—2, 088, 000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	17, 363, 000	17, 513, 000	17, 513, 000	17, 513, 000	17, 513, 000			
Total forest protection and utilization.....	226, 983, 000	212, 445, 000	211, 123, 000	220, 123, 000	216, 520, 000	+4, 075, 000	+5, 397, 000	—3, 603, 000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	75, 972, 000	78, 672, 000	78, 672, 000	78, 672, 000	78, 672, 000			
Acquisition of lands for national forests:								
Wasatch National Forest.....	150, 000							
Special acts (appropriation of receipts).....	(70, 000)	(70, 000)	(70, 000)	(80, 000)	(80, 000)	(+10, 000)	(+10, 000)	
Cooperative range improvements (appropriation of receipts).....	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)			
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000			
Timber development organization loans and technical assistance.....	1, 000, 000							
Total, definite appropriations.....	305, 105, 000	292, 117, 000	290, 795, 000	299, 795, 000	296, 192, 000	+4, 075, 000	+5, 397, 000	—3, 603, 000
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	770, 000	770, 000	770, 000	780, 000	780, 000	+10, 000	+10, 000	
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	305, 875, 000	292, 887, 000	291, 565, 000	300, 575, 000	296, 972, 000	+4, 085, 000	+5, 407, 000	—3, 603, 000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW								
Salaries and expenses.....	70, 500	71, 500	71, 500	71, 500	71, 500			
COMMISSION ON FINE ARTS								
Salaries and expenses.....	120, 000	123, 000	123, 000	123, 000	123, 000			

Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill, 1966 (H.R. 6767)—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1965	Budget estimates, 1966	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House	Senate	Conference	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Con.								
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE								
Indian health activities.....	\$62,940,000	\$66,093,000	\$66,193,000	\$66,193,000	\$66,193,000	+\$100,000		
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	8,835,000	9,088,000	9,000,000	14,450,000	13,950,000	+4,862,000	+\$4,950,000	—\$500,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	71,775,000	75,181,000	75,193,000	80,643,000	80,143,000	+4,962,000	+4,950,000	—500,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	335,000	347,000	347,000	347,000	347,000			
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	696,000	1,000,000	800,000	888,000	800,000	—200,000		—88,000
Land acquisition, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	2,175,000							
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	550,000							
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	3,421,000	1,000,000	800,000	888,000	800,000	—200,000		—88,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY								
Salaries and expenses.....		490,000				—490,000		
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS								
Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	—100,000		
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	350,000	1,000,000				—1,000,000		
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION								
Salaries and expenses.....	15,540,000	20,865,000	18,465,000	19,211,000	18,468,000	—2,397,000		—743,000
Archeological research and excavation (special foreign currency program).....		1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000			
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,525,000	1,539,000	1,539,000	1,539,000	1,539,000			
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....		2,248,000	2,248,000	2,248,000	2,248,000			
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	2,227,000	2,465,000	2,465,000	2,465,000	2,465,000			
National Air Museum.....	1,364,000							
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....	1,000,000							
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	15,500,000							
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	37,156,000	28,417,000	26,020,000	26,763,000	26,020,000	—2,397,000		
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000			
CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	25,000	35,000	25,000	35,000	25,000	—10,000		—10,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION								
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.....	100,000	1,400,000		1,400,000	1,400,000		+1,400,000	
Total, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.....	125,000	1,435,000	25,000	1,435,000	1,425,000	—10,000	+1,400,000	—10,000
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000			
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA								
Grants.....		6,500,000		6,500,000	4,500,000	—2,000,000	+4,500,000	—2,000,000
FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA								
Salaries and expenses.....		200,000		174,000	174,000	—26,000	+174,000	
ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	33,000							
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO								
Salaries and expenses.....	250,000							
Battle of Lake Erie Sesquicentennial Celebration Commission.....	13,553							
Battle of New Orleans Sesquicentennial Celebration Commission.....	25,000							
Total, direct appropriations.....	418,929,053	407,156,500	393,549,500	416,914,500	409,970,500	+2,814,000	+16,421,000	—6,944,000
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	770,000	770,000	770,000	780,000	780,000	+10,000	+10,000	
Total, title II, related agencies.....	419,699,053	407,926,500	394,319,500	417,694,500	410,750,500	+2,824,000	+16,431,000	—6,944,000
Grand total.....	1,182,910,770	1,270,829,500	1,200,090,300	1,246,802,770	1,228,739,070	—42,090,430	+28,648,770	—18,063,700
Consisting of—								
Direct appropriations.....	1,127,539,770	1,103,325,500	1,045,866,300	1,092,568,770	1,074,505,070	—28,820,430	+28,638,770	—18,063,700
Appropriation of receipts.....	41,371,000	138,224,000	138,224,000	138,234,000	138,234,000	+10,000	+10,000	
Borrowing authorization.....	14,000,000	16,780,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	—780,000		
Annual contract authority.....		12,500,000				—12,500,000		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 856. An act for the relief of the estate of R. M. Clark; and

S. 2089. An act to provide assistance to the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters.

REDUCTION OF EXCISE TAXES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8371) to reduce excise taxes, and for other purposes.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, as I indicated previously, there is no objection, to my knowledge, to the proposal advanced by the Senator from Delaware.

It was my understanding that at some time there had been a more or less concerted effort within the departments to more or less wage war on organized crime, vice, racketeering, or anything of that sort which might be going on in the country. Where there was any interstate aspect, I suppose that included the use of the mails.

It is my impression that the Treasury Department efforts, insofar as the screening of mail was concerned, had to do with the overall departmental effort of resisting crime and vice.

Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Senator in charge of the bill agree that there is merit to the proposal that mail of citizens should not be opened by the Treasury Department, and that there is not sufficient cause for the Treasury Department to justify intercepting and opening the mail of a citizen, even with a meritorious purpose such as that which the Treasury Department may have alleged. Accordingly, I do not resist the amendment. I shall vote for it.

Had the amendment been offered in the committee, I would have voted for it in committee. The Senator explained to me that he did not offer the amendment in the committee because he wanted a departmental response to his proposal before he offered his amendment. Of course, that is a good reason for not offering the amendment at that point.

I shall be perfectly content to support the amendment.

I hope the House will agree to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I thank the Senator.

I could not bring the amendment up in the committee before because I had not been furnished with a list of the cases that were involved. I wanted to examine those cases.

I have a list of the cases before me. They were not cases involving organized

crime. They were cases involving delinquent taxpayers, who should pay their taxes. It involved a 100-percent collection of taxes. It did not involve a question of anything related with organized crime.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I rise to speak on the Williams amendment, of which I am a cosponsor.

I want to make it clear that our Government has been guilty of rifling the mail of private citizens who were not delinquent in their taxes and were not engaged in any enterprise which placed their taxes in question. They were not criminals or suspected of being criminals.

The Government of the United States has intercepted mail between husband and wife, a personal matter which had nothing to do with the Government. Even if it had, it would be a violation of every American principle in our republican system of government.

I urge the approval of this amendment, of which I am cosponsor, to S. 1886. The amendment is designed to accomplish the same purpose—to end an evil which, until a few months ago, few Americans even realized existed—the nefarious practice of the U.S. Government breaching the privacy of our mail.

Hearings have been held by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. At those hearings it was developed that the Internal Revenue Service and the Post Office Department were parties to such a practice.

Spokesmen for the executive attempted to leave the impression that this was a very select business, and that only a few letters had been opened, and then only when officials were convinced that a delinquent taxpayer was receiving money or negotiable securities through the mail. They offered this lame explanation as an excuse for their outrageous and unconstitutional invasion of privacy.

Mr. President, I now have evidence in my hand that this is not a limited practice, but a rather far reaching one. I have received letters dated May 2 and May 29, 1965, from a constituent in Nebraska detailing and documenting his own experience with the Post Office Department and the Internal Revenue Service.

He has supplied me with photostatic copies of an envelope which was opened by the Internal Revenue Service in Los Angeles, Calif., and then carefully scotch-taped and eventually forwarded to him.

The Internal Revenue Service claims the letter was misdirected. This hardly seems feasible. The address is most clear, and it even includes the post office zip code number. It was mailed in a city in California and addressed to a city in Nebraska. There is no possible excuse for saying that the letter might have found its way, by accident, to the Internal Revenue Service in Los Angeles. It was not mailed in Los Angeles or directed there.

My constituent complains—I think most justifiably—that the letter was held by the Internal Revenue Service for 10 or 12 days before it was finally sent on to him.

Mr. President, it is shocking that this Government agency should, first of all, have opened the letter; and, second, have held it so long. The letter, incidentally, was a personal one from the man's wife and could have had absolutely no conceivable interest to the U.S. Government or any of its agents.

My constituent wants to know "if there is a police state in the United States which violates the Constitution by destroying the privacy of the individual citizen like they do in Russia and other Communist countries."

My constituent, who is a retired businessman and is 72 years of age, offers this comment:

I regard this opening as an effort to pry into my mail since I have been active in local and national politics and have often complained about the administration using power tactics.

Mr. President, this is a shocking allegation. From the very depths of my being I hope it is not the case. Despite the evidence, I prefer to believe that a series of mistakes occurred and that the letter did, by some freakish accident, wind up in the office of the Internal Revenue Service. I prefer to believe this because, if there is even the remotest chance that it was otherwise, a dangerous assault has been made upon American freedom.

In reality, however, this is no worse a charge than has been made against the Internal Revenue Service and its willing coconspirator, the Post Office Department. It has been charged that, upon the initiative of an individual, mail addressed to certain individuals has been diverted and this mail has been opened without permission—and without a court order or a warrant. These charges have been substantiated.

Is it any wonder, then, that a private citizen who has done no wrong, who has paid all of his taxes, whose conscience is at peace, should come to this drastic conclusion—the conclusion that, because he is of a different political faith than the men in office, his mail should be held and his most private and intimate personal correspondence between the taxpayer and his wife laid open to the perusal of alien and unfriendly eyes?

Such a conclusion, I believe, would be logical were we to put ourselves in his shoes.

It is up to Congress to take swift action to make sure that the people have no possible ground in the future for such a conclusion.

It is up to us as Members of the U.S. Senate to make positively certain that no such charge can ever again be leveled against the U.S. Government.

We can help insure the sanctity of personal privacy through enactment of this amendment, and thus guarantee to every individual in the United States, when he or she sits down to write a letter, that letter will be read only by the person for whom it is intended, and not by the minions of an all-powerful and all-prying government.

We are commencing to see the truth of the allegation that a government which is strong enough to give the people everything they want is strong enough

to take everything they have away from them; and this Great Society, which will some day be known as a sad society, is taking away one of the most precious liberties of the American people—the right of a citizen to send his mail inviolate through the U.S. mails.

I appreciate the fact that there apparently is no objection to this amendment, but I believe the Senate should order the yeas and nays on it. I believe that we should, with a resounding vote, serve notice on these little people, who have such a poor conception of what freedom is and what America means, that we are not going to stand for any totalitarian tactics.

In closing I again urge prompt and favorable action on this most important amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nebraska for his support. I emphasize again that the mail which was opened had nothing whatever to do with the discovery of crime. While I am not going to put in the RECORD the names of the 27 persons or concerns—they have suffered enough—I merely note that one of them is an advertising agency in Michigan; one is a plastic company; one, a radio broadcasting company; one, a civic reading club; one, an electronic company; and one, a credit service.

There were various types of individuals and operations involved. Perhaps the taxpayers were delinquent or perhaps they were at least considered to be by the Treasury. If they were delinquent the Government should collect their taxes, but the opening of mail is one thing which Congress has never given the right to any public agency to do. If the practice is ever to be changed, it should be done by law and not by a bureaucrat's saying, "We are an all-powerful government, we can do whatever we want." As the Senator from Nebraska has pointed out, the rights of American citizens are paramount. We cannot afford a police state in this country.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I do not know whether it was brought out in the debate, but I think it should be brought out because of the importance of this subject.

We know that the fourth article of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution provides for:

The right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The practice which the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] is directed against, if similar practices are followed in other Departments of the Government, is in effect an attempt to circumvent the 4th article in the Bill of Rights.

Under law, we cannot take possession of a person's effects—which include letters—except by a search warrant; but if some person can obtain a letter and find information upon which some prosecu-

tion can be based without ever disclosing the fact that such letter has been seized, of course it is used to circumvent not only the letter of the law, but also the spirit of the law. The letter itself might not be used, but the facts gained would be used. It is, therefore, a palpable and inexcusable violation of law.

I am glad that the Senator from Delaware has brought this question before the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Since Secretary of the Treasury Fowler has been in office this practice has not been followed. I respect him for that decision. The practice has been stopped. He has stated that under no circumstances would it be reinstituted even without law, although he has no objection to spelling it out in the law in the event at some future date someone should decide to try it again.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Delaware and express my appreciation for the introduction of the amendment to the bill which deals with the opening of mail by the Internal Revenue Service.

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service had already set hearings on a somewhat similar bill for next Thursday. The subcommittee, headed by the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]—and I happen to be a member of that subcommittee—expects to hold hearings.

I believe that this is an opportune time to take action on a matter which deserves the immediate attention of Congress.

I had looked forward to the hearings in the hope that we would get some action under the bill S. 1866, under the leadership of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], who has held extensive hearings on the matter of the opening of mail by the Internal Revenue Service.

This is a dangerous situation, and one which should be stopped.

I sincerely hope that action will be taken this afternoon which will, once and for all, prevent the opening of the mail of our citizens by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I thank the Senator from Kansas. I am in complete agreement with the purposes of the bill to which he has referred. That bill deals with the broad practice now being carried on by other agencies of the Government. What we are trying to deal with today is the one phase as to how the law was administered by the Treasury Department only. That would not lessen the importance of the committee continuing its hearings and actions, and I hope that eventually they will report the bill and that it will be passed by Congress.

In the meantime, adoption of my amendment today not only would cure this violation by the Treasury Department but also would serve as an adequate warning to other agencies of the Government as to how Congress feels about this subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana: I announce the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] are absent on official business.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] is necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 87, nays 1, as follows:

[No. 133 Leg.]

YEAS—87

Aiken	Fulbright	Montoya
Allott	Gruening	Morse
Anderson	Harris	Morton
Bartlett	Hart	Mundt
Bass	Hartke	Nelson
Bayh	Hayden	Neuberger
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Bible	Hill	Pearson
Boggs	Hruska	Pell
Brewster	Inouye	Prouty
Burck	Jackson	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Javits	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Robertson
Cannon	Jordan, Idaho	Russell, S.C.
Carlson	Kuchel	Saltonstall
Case	Lausche	Simpson
Church	Long, Mo.	Smathers
Clark	Long, La.	Smith
Cooper	Magnuson	Sparkman
Cotton	Mansfield	Stennis
Curtis	McCarthy	Symington
Dirksen	McClellan	Talmadge
Dodd	McGovern	Tower
Dominick	McIntyre	Tydings
Douglas	McNamara	Williams, N.J.
Eastland	Metcalf	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Miller	Yarborough
Elvyn	Mondale	Young, N. Dak.
Fannin	Monroney	Young, Ohio

NAYS—1

Gore

NOT VOTING—12

Fong	McGee	Randolph
Holland	Moss	Russell, Ga.
Kennedy, Mass.	Murphy	Scott
Kennedy, N.Y.	Muskie	Thurmond

So the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware was agreed to.

Mr. GORE subsequently said: Mr. President, I did not realize on the last

House, therefore, receded and agreed to authorize \$5,000,000 for this item.

Amendment No. 15: NASA requested \$8,595,000 for construction of facilities at the John F. Kennedy Space Center. The House bill reduced this amount by \$740,600, all in the manned space flight area. The Senate amendment restored \$340,600 for this item. The managers on the part of the House agreed that the House reduction was too severe and receded and agreed to the restoration of the funds recommended by the Senate amendment. The resulting authorization is \$8,195,000.

Amendment No. 19: NASA requested \$4,400,000 for construction of facilities at the Manned Spacecraft Center. The House bill reduced this amount by \$446,700. The Senate amendment restored about 50 percent of this reduction, or \$226,700. The managers on the part of the House agreed that the restored funds would be useful in supporting the manned space flight program and receded and agreed to the restoration of these funds. The resulting authorization is \$4,180,000.

Amendment No. 21: NASA requested \$4,776,000 for construction of facilities at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center. The House bill reduced this amount by \$484,900. The Senate amendment resulted in a further reduction of \$1,981,650, by virtue of accepting a portion of the House reduction on certain projects and by eliminating two complete project proposals. The managers on the part of the House agreed to keep, to a minimum, the construction of additional facilities for engine testing, particularly in view of the operational status of the Mississippi Test Facility, and receded and agreed to the Senate amendment. The resulting authorization is \$2,309,450.

Amendment No. 23: NASA requested \$300,000 for the construction of a storm drainage system at the Michoud Plant. The House bill reduced this request by \$30,500. The Senate amendment restored \$15,250. The managers on the part of the House receded and agreed to the Senate restoration. The resulting authorization is \$284,750.

Amendment No. 25: NASA requested \$2,121,000 for the construction of facilities at the Mississippi Test Facility. The House bill reduced this amount by \$215,400. The Senate amendment restored \$4,850. The managers on the part of the House receded and agreed to the Senate restoration. The resulting authorization is \$1,910,450.

Amendment No. 28: NASA requested \$21,694,000 for the construction of facilities at locations other than at NASA centers. The House bill reduced this amount by \$1,822,600. The Senate amendment proposed the restoration of \$311,300, or one-half of that part of the House reduction which was directed at projects for engine-testing facilities at three locations. The managers on the part of the House agreed to the desirability of maintaining a slightly higher level of engine testing capability and receded and agreed to the Senate amendment. The resulting authorization is \$20,182,700.

Amendment No. 30: NASA requested \$7,500,000 for Facility Planning and Design. The House reduced the request by \$284,300, an adjustment made with regard to future construction in support of the Manned Space Flight Program. The Senate further reduced the request to \$5,000,000.

During its initial review, the House recognized that the request included \$2,050,000 for advanced design of facilities in support of programs which are not firm, but may become critical requirements during fiscal year 1966. Although the Senate amendment is \$166,000 short of the authorization needed to meet firm requirements, the conferees agreed that sufficient flexibility is afforded NASA from prior years' unfunded authorization to meet critical requirements should the need arise. Accordingly, the managers on the part

of the House receded to the Senate position, and agreed to a total authorization of \$5,000,000.

Amendment No. 31: NASA requested an authorization of \$609,400,000 for Administrative Operations. The House approved \$586,048,850, amounting to a reduction of \$23,351,150. The Senate amendment numbered 31 restored \$10,051,150. The managers on the part of the House receded and agreed to limit the restoration to \$5,000,000 making a net reduction of \$18,351,150, and the total amount for Administrative Operations, \$591,048,850.

Amendment No. 32: NASA requested a new provision (section 1e) to permit the award of service type contracts for maintenance and operation of facilities and other services for periods extending beyond the end of the fiscal year for which the administrative operations funds are authorized. The House agreed with the NASA request, but imposed a requirement on NASA for an annual report to assure that adequate controls are exercised. The Senate amendment imposed an additional restriction which limits the period of such contracts to 12 months. Since both measures are intended to preclude unwarranted use of this authority, the conferees agreed upon the further restriction contained in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 35: This amendment is a conforming amendment reflecting the total revised construction of facilities authorization, less facility planning and design, resulting from the actions of the conferees.

Amendment No. 36: The House bill contained language stating that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to the geographic distribution of research and development funds whenever feasible, and that NASA should explore ways and means of distributing its R. & D. funds to achieve this end. The Senate amendment modified the House language to avoid the implication that present Governmental procurement philosophy, derived as a result of years of experience, will be materially altered by an overriding consideration being given to geographic distribution of Government funds. The House recedes.

All other numbered amendments represent line changes only.

GEORGE P. MILLER,
OLIN E. TEAGUE,
JOSEPH E. KARTH,
KEN HECHLER,
JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,
JAMES G. FULTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 137]

Ayres	Hébert	Passman
Bonner	Holland	Pike
Bow	Huot	Pirnie
Bray	Ichord	Powell
Brown, Ohio	Keith	Resnick
Chamberlain	Lindsay	Rivers, Alaska
Clawson, Del	Love	St Germain
Corman	Macdonald	Stafford
Dingell	Mailliard	Toll
Evins, Tenn.	Martin, Ala.	Vivian
Findley	Martin, Mass.	Willis
Fisher	Martin, Nebr.	Wilson,
Frelinghuysen	Mink	Charles H.
Hagan, Ga.	Moeller	Zablocki
Harvey, Ind.	Morton, Md.	

On this rollcall 387 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 6767) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 14, 1965.)

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, in addition to the information contained in the statement of the managers on the part of the House, I wish to make this additional statement regarding the conference report:

The conference total is \$1,212,739,070.

The conference report compared with:

Appropriations, 1965-----	+\$134,736,800
Budget estimates, 1966-----	-28,830,430
House bill-----	+28,648,770
Senate bill-----	-18,063,700

In addition, the bill carries a borrowing authorization for the helium program of \$16 million, a reduction of \$780,000 in the budget estimate.

I would like to point out that included in the amount approved by the conference over the House bill are several items totaling approximately \$6.7 million that undoubtedly would have been included in the House bill had they been in proper order at the time the House considered the budget estimate. This amount includes \$4½ million for transitional grants to Alaska; \$700,000 for construction of the Lower Two Medicine Dam; \$174,000 for Federal development planning committees for Alaska; and \$1,400,000 for the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.

In addition, of the amount added in conference, approximately \$7.1 million represents funding for construction projects for which planning funds had been approved by both Houses of the Congress in 1964 and the plans for these projects are now completed with construction ready to begin.

I believe I can properly state that all of the items in conference received the earnest and extensive consideration of the conferees and the conference report we present to you today while it provides the minimum funds essential for carrying out the various laws and programs approved by the Congress, provides sufficient funding for all of the agencies involved to discharge their obligations in a satisfactory manner.

I would like to further state that the majority of increases approved in the conference truly represents an investment in America. For example, the conference reports an increase of \$3 million for soil and moisture conservation to be used for soil treatment, watershed management, and vegetation restoration in the Bureau of Land Management districts in the States. These are lands owned by the Federal Government and investment of these funds at this time cannot help but enhance their value in the future.

Likewise, \$7 million of the increase approved by the conferees, the greater part of which is for construction of schools and medical facilities, represents continued fulfillment of our obligations to

the Indians. A sizable amount of the increase over the House bill as approved by the conferees, is related to an investment in the forest products and fishery industry which cannot help but improve the economy of these industries in the future, and will undoubtedly also contribute to the welfare of our national economy if properly administered.

Unfortunately, all items are not included in the conference report that various individuals desired. We regret that we cannot please everyone, but of necessity we must draw a line somewhere. One of these items involved expansion of facilities at the McKinney Lake National Fish Hatchery in North Carolina. Our good colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] presented a

forceful plea in conference for approval of this item. However, the conferees followed a policy of approving only the so-called budget dropouts in this category. To have approved this item would have necessitated favorable consideration of many other items of equal priority.

Mr. Speaker, as I have stated previously, I believe the funding program as proposed in this conference report, will provide a well-balanced financial plan for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1966, and merits the approval of the House.

At this point in the RECORD, with your permission, I would like to insert a summary tabulation of the action taken on the various items in this bill.

Summary tabulation, Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill, 1966

	Budget estimates	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
					Budget estimate	House	Senate
Title I—Department of the Interior:							
Public land management.....	\$451,259,000	\$410,802,000	\$424,549,000	\$417,483,000	-\$33,776,000	+\$6,681,000	-\$7,066,000
Mineral resources.....	123,126,000	121,326,000	123,706,870	122,531,870	-604,130	+1,205,870	-1,175,000
Fish and wildlife.....	77,926,000	82,938,800	90,082,000	87,205,500	+9,279,500	+4,266,700	-2,876,500
Office of Saline Water.....	29,000,000	22,485,000	22,485,000	22,485,000	-6,515,000		
Office of Water Resources Research.....	5,890,000	5,890,000	5,890,000	5,890,000			
Office of the Solicitor.....	4,479,000	4,425,000	4,487,000	4,487,000	+8,000	+62,000	
Office of the Secretary.....	4,479,000	4,450,000	4,454,400	4,452,200	-26,800	+2,200	-2,200
Total, definite appropriations.....	696,169,000	652,316,800	675,654,270	664,534,570	-31,634,430	+12,217,770	-11,119,700
Total appropriation of receipts.....	137,454,000	137,454,000	137,454,000	137,454,000			
Total borrowing authority.....	16,780,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	-780,000		
Total annual contract authority.....	12,500,000				-12,500,000		
Total, title I—Interior.....	862,903,000	805,770,800	829,108,270	817,988,570	-44,914,430	+12,217,770	-11,119,700
Title II—Related agencies:							
Department of Agriculture:							
Forest Service:							
Definite appropriations.....	292,117,000	290,795,000	299,795,000	296,192,000	+4,075,000	+5,397,000	-3,603,000
Appropriation of receipts.....	770,000	770,000	780,000	780,000	+10,000	+10,000	
Total, Forest Service.....	292,887,000	291,565,000	300,575,000	296,972,000	+4,085,000	+5,407,000	-3,603,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	71,500	71,500	71,500	71,500			
Commission of Fine Arts.....	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:							
Public Health Service, Indian health activities.....	75,181,000	75,193,000	80,643,000	80,143,000	+4,962,000	+4,950,000	-500,000
Indian Claims Commission.....	347,000	347,000	347,000	347,000			
National Capitol Planning Commission.....	1,000,000	800,000	888,000	800,000	-200,000		-88,000
National Capital Transportation Agency.....	490,000				-490,000		
National Council on the Arts.....	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-100,000		
Public Land Law Review Commission.....	1,000,000				-1,000,000		
Smithsonian Institution.....	28,417,000	26,020,000	26,763,000	26,020,000	-2,397,000		-743,000
Civil War Centennial Commission.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000			
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.....	1,435,000	25,000	1,435,000	1,425,000	-10,000	+1,400,000	-10,000
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000			
Transitional grants to Alaska.....	6,500,000		6,500,000	4,500,000	-2,000,000	+4,500,000	-2,000,000
Federal development planning committees for Alaska.....	200,000		174,000	174,000	-26,000	+174,000	
Total, definite appropriations.....	407,156,500	393,549,500	416,914,500	409,970,500	+2,814,000	+16,421,000	-6,944,000
Total appropriation of receipts.....	770,000	770,000	780,000	780,000	+10,000	+10,000	
Total, title II—Related agencies.....	407,926,500	394,319,500	417,694,500	410,750,500	+2,824,000	+16,431,000	-6,944,000
Grand total:							
Definite appropriations.....	1,103,325,500	1,045,866,300	1,092,568,770	1,074,505,070	-28,820,430	+28,638,770	-18,063,700
Appropriation of receipts.....	138,224,000	138,224,000	138,234,000	138,234,000	+10,000	+10,000	
Borrowing authority.....	16,780,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	-780,000		
Annual contract authority.....	12,500,000				-12,500,000		
Total.....	1,270,829,500	1,200,090,300	1,246,802,770	1,228,739,070	-42,090,430	+28,648,770	-18,063,700

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 5, line 19, insert: "Provided, That not to exceed \$85,000

of this appropriation shall be made available to the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe for maintenance of law and order."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DENTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7. Page 6, line 25, insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$558,000 shall be for assistance to the Dunseith, North Dakota, Public School District No. 1, for construction of an addition to the Dunseith Public School."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DENTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 24, line 6, insert: "Provided, That in addition, any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of the amount appropriated under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DENTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: "Provided, That lands or interests therein needed for the Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota, may be acquired by purchase, or by exchange of lands of approximately equal value."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DENTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS, 89TH CONG., 1ST SESSION

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents the final action by the House and, we presume, by the other body on the first annual appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1966. This final agreement on the first such bill comes 2 weeks earlier this year than was the case last year.

The public works and defense appropriation bills are scheduled for consideration by our full Committee on Appropriations later this week and to be considered in the House next week. This will leave only two additional regular bills—foreign assistance and military construction—and the necessary supplementals. We are ready with the military construction bill but the related authorization bill has not yet cleared Congress so we cannot move the appropriation bill until that happens. We would also have been ready with the foreign assistance bill except for the fact that the foreign aid authorization bill has not cleared Congress.

The defense appropriation bill was ready for committee action in late April but has been delayed until next week on account of lack of authorization. Under

the circumstances, we are moving along about as well as we can with these bills and we hope that all of them can be cleared through the House prior to the first day of the new fiscal year, July 1.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a status report of action by the House and the Senate thus far this session in connection with the appropriation bills.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. The table I am inserting reflects amounts approved in supplemental bills for the current fiscal year 1965 and the regular bills for fiscal 1966.

The House cut the budget requests on the eight regular bills for 1966 by \$1,154 million in addition to reductions of \$250 million from 1965 supplemental requests.

In the two regular bills for 1966 which the other body has cleared, and in which it considered substantial amendatory budget requests sent there after House action, \$1,140 million was added to the House bills but the total of the two was held to about \$61 million below the budget amounts.

As already indicated, the report on this first bill to clear conference carries total appropriations of \$1,212,739,070 plus a loan authorization of \$16 million. The appropriation total is \$28,810,430 below the applicable budget estimates; \$18,063,700 below the Senate total; and \$28,648,770 above the original House bill.

The summary table follows:

The appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 1st sess., as of June 15, 1965

[Does not include back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations ¹ under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Title and bill No.	House			
	Budget estimates to House	Date passed	Amount as passed	Compared with budget estimates
1965 SUPPLEMENTALS				
Agriculture, CCC (H.J. Res. 234).....	\$1,742,209,000	Jan. 26	\$1,600,000,000	—\$142,209,000
Second supplemental bill, 1965 (H.R. 7091).....	2,226,456,933	Apr. 6	2,118,333,083	—108,123,850
Defense (H.J. Res. 447).....	700,000,000	May 5	700,000,000	-----
Total, 1965 supplementals.....	4,668,665,933	-----	4,418,333,083	—250,332,850
1966 APPROPRIATIONS				
District of Columbia (H.R. 6453).....	(387,467,800)	Mar. 23	(356,300,500)	(—31,167,300)
Federal payment.....	53,122,000	-----	44,122,000	—9,000,000
Loan authorization.....	(26,311,900)	-----	(26,311,900)	-----
Interior (H.R. 6767).....	1,240,849,500	Mar. 30	1,184,090,300	—56,759,200
Loan authorization.....	(16,780,000)	-----	(16,000,000)	(—780,000)
Treasury-Post Office (H.R. 7060).....	6,768,510,000	Apr. 5	6,604,404,000	—164,106,000
Labor-HEW (H.R. 7765).....	8,293,814,000	May 4	7,964,034,000	—329,780,000
Independent offices (H.R. 7997).....	14,531,023,000	May 11	14,109,908,000	—421,115,000
Agriculture (H.R. 8370).....	5,815,134,000	May 26	5,717,832,000	—97,302,000
Loan authorizations.....	(787,000,000)	-----	(787,000,000)	-----
State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary (H.R. 8639).....	2,167,735,600	June 1	2,085,689,900	—82,045,700
Legislative (H.R. 8775).....	204,872,222	June 8	150,589,107	—54,283,115
Total, 1966 bills to date.....	39,015,060,322	-----	37,860,669,307	—1,154,391,015
Total, all appropriations to date.....	43,683,726,255	-----	42,279,002,390	—1,404,723,865
Total, loan authorizations.....	(830,091,900)	-----	(829,311,900)	(—780,000)

Footnote at end of table.

The appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 1st sess., as of June 15, 1965—Continued

[Does not include back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations¹ under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Title and bill No.	Senate			Compared with—		Final appropriation		Public law	
	Budget estimates to Senate	Date passed	Amount as passed	Budget estimates	House action	Amount as approved	Final action compared with budget estimates	No.	Date approved
1965 SUPPLEMENTALS									
Agriculture, CCC (H.J. Res. 234).....	\$1,742,209,000	Feb. 3	\$1,600,000,000	—\$142,209,000	-----	\$1,600,000,000	—\$142,209,000	89-2	Feb. 11
Second supplemental bill, 1965 (H.R. 7091).....	2,280,251,327	Apr. 27	2,257,869,415	—22,381,912	+ \$139,536,332	2,227,563,977	—52,687,350	89-16	Apr. 30
Defense (H.J. Res. 447).....	700,000,000	May 6	700,000,000	-----	-----	700,000,000	-----	89-18	May 7
Total, 1965 supplementals.....	4,722,460,327	-----	4,557,869,415	—164,590,912	+139,536,332	4,527,563,977	—194,896,350	-----	-----
1966 APPROPRIATIONS									
District of Columbia (H.R. 6453).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Federal payment.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loan authorization.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Interior (H.R. 6767).....	1,241,549,500	May 26	1,230,802,770	—10,746,730	+46,712,470	1,212,739,070	—28,810,430	-----	-----
Loan authorization.....	(16,780,000)	-----	(16,000,000)	(—780,000)	-----	(16,000,000)	(—780,000)	-----	-----
Treasury-Post Office (H.R. 7060).....	7,749,770,000	June 8	7,698,669,000	—51,101,000	+1,094,265,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Labor-HEW (H.R. 7765).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Independent offices (H.R. 7997).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Agriculture (H.R. 8370).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loan authorizations.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary (H.R. 8639).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Legislative (H.R. 8775).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1966 bills to date.....	8,991,319,500	-----	8,929,471,770	—61,847,730	+1,140,977,470	1,212,739,070	—28,810,430	-----	-----
Total, all appropriations to date.....	13,713,779,827	-----	13,487,341,185	—226,438,642	+1,280,513,802	5,740,303,047	—223,706,780	-----	-----
Total, loan authorizations.....	(16,780,000)	-----	(16,000,000)	(—780,000)	-----	(16,000,000)	(—780,000)	-----	-----

¹ Permanent appropriations were tentatively estimated in January budget at about \$12,300,000,000 for fiscal year 1966.

NOTE.—Bills yet to be reported to the House: Public works; defense; military construction; foreign assistance; and necessary supplementals.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER].

(Mr. WHITENER asked and was given permission to speak out of the regular order.)

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to discuss another tragedy which occurred in the District of Columbia yesterday. This morning I was visited by a very fine lady who is a native of my home county. She is a registered nurse who has spent her life ministering to others. On yesterday she was the victim of a vicious rape and assault at a neighbor's home on Naylor Road SE., in the District of Columbia.

This lady responded to a call for help from the home of her neighbor, an elderly lady, 79 years of age. Her reward for this humanitarian effort was a vicious assault and rape.

The elderly lady, 79 years of age, to whose cry she responded, was pistol whipped and is today lying at the point of death in a hospital here in the District of Columbia. The husband of this 79-year-old victim was a longtime employee of the House of Representatives and is a bedridden invalid and was home at the time the criminal acts occurred.

I think that most of us have read with deep feeling of this assault and the tying up of a laundryman and gagging him and robbing him of \$275 while the misconduct was in progress. He had stopped by the home of the elderly couple in the course of his business.

Mr. Speaker, this fine lady, in talking to me, said, "Can't you folks do something about our laws?" Another statement she made was: "Are we women to be treated like animals here in Washington?"

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the House of Representatives has undertaken to do something about local deplorable crime conditions by the passing of the omnibus

crime bill on two occasions. I would hope that others in Washington and in the Congress would have the same zeal which we have displayed for the protection of people who live in this splendid community but who are today the victims of crimes such as this one, in their homes at 10:45 in the morning.

Final action on the omnibus crime bill is long overdue.

(Mr. WHITENER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include an article reporting the incident.)

The article is as follows:

MAN BEATS WOMAN, 79, RAPES HER NEIGHBOR
(By Alfred E. Lewis, Washington Post staff writer)

A daylight intruder pistolwhipped a 79-year-old Anacostia woman in her home yesterday, raped a neighbor drawn by the moans, and robbed a laundry driver who happened by, police reported.

Investigators said the assailant, wearing a white straw hat, left the rape victim and driver tied in the home and the older woman bleeding and dazed.

Her 84-year-old invalid husband was in another room, unaware of what had happened, police said.

Officers were told the two women had seen the man walk by outside as they hung out clothing in the backyards in the Fairlawn section of Anacostia.

They returned to their homes and the older woman was standing in her dining room when she was struck on the head with a pistol about 10:45 a.m., police said. She turned around, seeing the same man she had noticed earlier, and was struck again.

The man took \$45 from a change purse in her pocket. Then, police said, Ralph H. Jennings, 59, of 1 Beauford Road, Morningside, Md., a driver for Bergmann's Laundry, knocked on the door to tell the 79-year-old woman her draperies were not ready yet.

He was told to come in, Jennings said, then was robbed of \$275 and trussed up in a bedroom with an extension cord and belt and gagged with a handkerchief.

Meanwhile, the next-door neighbor had

heard the commotion and came to see what was wrong. When she saw a man leaning over the older woman, police said, the neighbor exclaimed, "My God, did she fall and hurt herself?"

Then the neighbor woman was ordered at gunpoint to undress and the man attempted to rape her on a living room couch, police continued. He then led her to a hallway and she asked her attacker, "Would you do this to your mother or sister?"

He answered, "Lady, I'm a narcotics addict, and I've got to have money for my contact," she said.

The older woman began to stagger toward them. The man pointed the pistol at her, but the neighbor begged him not to hurt her any more she said.

The man then raped the 54-year-old woman in the hallway, she added, and afterward tied her with a necktie and a belt and gagged her with her slip. Eventually Jennings worked himself free, untied the neighbor woman, and she called police.

The older woman was reported in serious condition at Casualty Hospital with head cuts and a concussion. The 54-year-old woman was treated by her physician.

Police described the intruder as a Negro, 30 to 40 years old, 5 feet 10 to 6 feet, 170 pounds.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and on the several motions was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected in regard to amendment No. 9; on page 12912 in connection with the funds for the improvement of 16 miles of roads on the Colorado River



An Act

79 STAT. 174.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

Department of the
Interior and Re-
lated Agencies
Appropriation
Act, 1966.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$49,080,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition, construction and maintenance of buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and maintenance of access roads, \$3,150,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 906.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treas-

79 STAT. 175.

3 USC 1181f.

ury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

8 Stat. 1270;

61 Stat. 790.

43 USC 315b,

315i.

3 CFR 1954-1958

Comp., p. 424.

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare service for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops; \$105,846,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$85,000 of this appropriation shall be made available to the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe for maintenance of law and order.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights;

advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$42,796,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$34,513,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$558,000 shall be for assistance to the Dunseith, North Dakota, Public School District No. 1, for construction of an addition to the Dunseith Public School.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$17,445,000, to remain available until expended. 72 Stat. 906.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$4,520,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$44,000.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian

employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be available for advances, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and ten passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which one hundred and eighty-six shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

49 Stat. 1458.
5 USC 309,309a.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); and not to exceed \$25,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission, \$32,366,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$24,660,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of water rights; \$26,177,000, to remain available until expended. 54 Stat. 36.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Ringerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland. 72 Stat. 906.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$2,465,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and three passenger motor vehicles of which ninety-four shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed sixty-one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,398,000.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including \$1,440,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed \$125,000,000 of which (1) not to exceed \$84,377,000 shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$21,883,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed \$17,300,000 shall be available to the Forest Service: *Provided*. That in the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through (3) shall be reduced proportionately. 16 USC 4601-4 note.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661(c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095), and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d(e), 1661(c), and 1572e); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170); and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$14,579,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$17,344,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in liquidating its programs as set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1966 budget estimates for such expenses.

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

ALASKA RAILROAD

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

39 Stat. 750.

78 Stat. 400.
5 USC 1113.

PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, \$4,100,000 to remain available until expended.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427); classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); and

5 USC 485 notes;
43 USC 31.

49 Stat. 30.
72 Stat. 700.

2 Stat. 700.

5 Stat. 133.

0 USC app. 2093.

publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$71,680,870, of which \$11,550,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, and \$616,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646), including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration," shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$31,891,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$9,507,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines; \$1,529,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That

the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12(a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$16,000,000, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed. 74 Stat. 923.
50 USC 167j.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$7,220,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$356,000 shall be available for administration and supervision. 30 USC 661-668.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$704,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$444,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$21,838,000.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$1,980,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

6 USC 1401-413.
8 Stat. 1027.
For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in addition, any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of the amount appropriated under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

6 USC 779 note.
For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,800,000, of which not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for program administration and \$400,000 shall be available pursuant to the provisions of section 4(b) of the Act: *Provided*, That the sum of \$4,100,000 available for apportionment to the States pursuant to section 5(a) of the Act shall remain available until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which appropriated.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$674,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

8 Stat. 100.
For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,454,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$309,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$36,134,300.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$7,077,200: *Provided*, That lands or interests therein needed for the Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota, may be acquired by purchase, or by exchange of lands of approximately equal value.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended. 75 Stat. 813.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,458,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only (including sixty-four for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); purchase of not to exceed four aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources. 34 Stat. 690.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 Stat. 628. For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until expended, \$20,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

2 Stat. 1706. For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,485,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administration.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 USC 1961 note. For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329), \$5,890,000, of which not to exceed \$427,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 USC 1001 note. For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$4,487,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$147,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$4,452,200.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Emergency re-construction, etc. SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

Forest or range fires. SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in

addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof.

Sec. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

Operation of
warehouses, etc.

47 Stat. 417.

Sec. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriations Act, 1966 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$200,000; hire, maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Experts or consultants, employment.

60 Stat. 810.

Sec. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

Uniforms or allowances.

68 Stat. 1114;
43 Stat. 175.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$162,318,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$680,000 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds

31 USC 665.

36 Stat. 962.

64 Stat. 85.

appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$36,689,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$17,513,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

72 Stat. 906.

37 Stat. 843.

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, \$78,672,000, to remain available until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 2, United States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SPECIAL ACTS

58 Stat. 227.

For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

64 Stat. 85.

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

70 Stat. 207.

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and nine passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and one shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

58 Stat. 742.

68 Stat. 1114.

58 Stat. 742.

36 Stat. 963.

70 Stat. 1034.

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall these lands be acquired without approval of the local government concerned.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$71,500.

60 Stat. 810.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$123,000.

36 Stat. 371.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed twenty-three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by

42 USC 2001-2004a.

79 STAT. 189.

the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this appropriation), 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$66,193,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); \$13,950,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$347,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$800,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), including payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$490,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisition and construction".

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Council on the Arts, established by Public Law 88-579, approved September 3, 1964, \$50,000.

78 Stat. 905.
20 USC 781
note.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$18,468,000.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out archeological activities under the provisions of section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k), \$1,300,000, to remain available until expended and to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

72 Stat. 275.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, \$539,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

26 Stat. 78;
28 Stat. 384;
37 Stat. 437.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$2,248,000, to remain available until expended.

20 USC 53a.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13,

53 Stat. 577.
20 USC 71-75.

68 Stat. 1114.

1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase, or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$2,465,000.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

36 USC 741-749. For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

36 USC 426. For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended, \$25,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

For planning and constructing a memorial on Corregidor Island, and other expenses, as authorized by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36 U.S.C. 426), \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

78 Stat. 1005. For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$25,000.

60 Stat. 810.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

73 Stat. 151. For grants to the State of Alaska as authorized by section 44 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (75 Stat. 151), as amended, \$4,500,000.

48 USC prec. 21
note.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 CFR, 1964
Supp., p. 194. For necessary expenses of the Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$174,000.

June 28, 1965

- 19 -

Pub. Law 89-52

79 STAT. 192.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

The per diem rate paid from appropriations made available under this title for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law, shall not exceed \$83.

60 Stat. 810.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1966".

Short title.

Approved June 28, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 205 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 513 (Comm. of Conference).

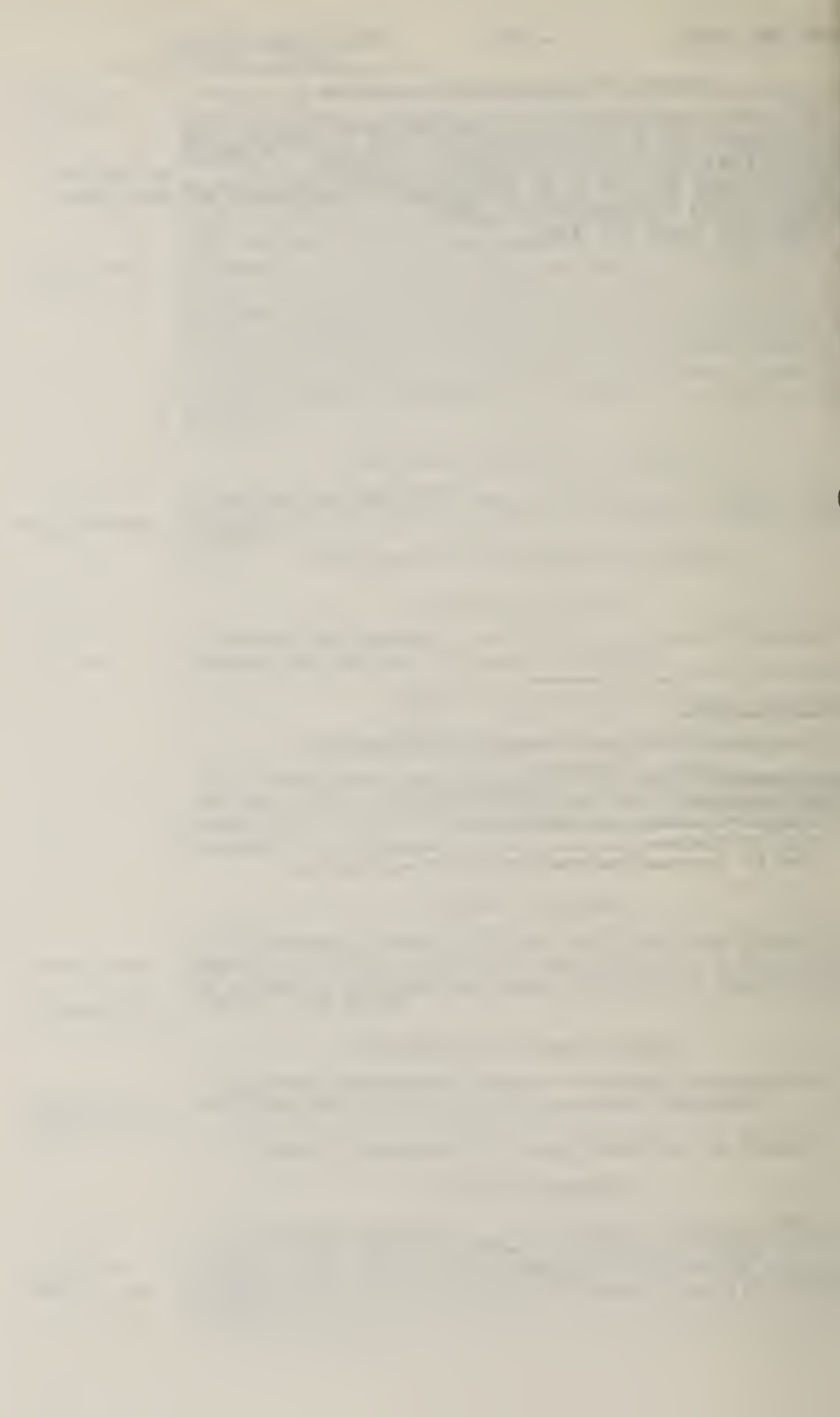
SENATE REPORT No. 172 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):

Mar. 30: Considered and passed House.

May 26: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

June 15: House and Senate agreed to conference report.



Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

- 1 On page 13, line 6, after the word "proportionately"
- 2 insert: "*: Provided further, That no part of this appropria-*
- 3 *tion shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand*
- 4 *Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming*".

Amdt. No. 127

Amdt. No. 127

Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H. R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 6, line 21, after the word "Reclamation" insert:
- 2 "*: Provided further, That not to exceed \$558,000 shall be*
- 3 *for assistance to the Dunseith, North Dakota, Public School*
- 4 *District No. 1, for construction of an addition to the Dunseith*
- 5 *Public School*".

★Amdt. No. 128

89TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 6767

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 23, line 8, after the word "expended" insert:
- 2 ": *Provided*, That in addition, any unobligated balance as
- 3 of June 30, 1965, of the amount appropriated under this
- 4 head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be
- 5 transferred to and merged with this appropriation".

Amdt. No. 129

**89TH CONGRESS
1ST Session**

H. R. 6767

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 25, line 2, after the figure insert: “: *Provided,*
- 2 That lands or interests therein needed for the Wildlife Re-
- 3 search Center, Jamestown, North Dakota, may be acquired
- 4 by purchase, or by exchange of lands of approximately equal
- 5 value”.

Amdt. No. 130

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 6, line 21, after the word "Reclamation" insert:
- 2 ": *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$450,000 shall be
- 3 for assistance to the Tularosa, New Mexico, School District
- 4 Numbered 4, for construction of junior high school and high
- 5 school facilities".

Amdt. No. 131

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 5, line 17, after the figure insert: “: *Provided,*
- 2 That not to exceed \$85,000 of this appropriation shall be
- 3 made available to the San Carlos Apache Indian Tribe for
- 4 maintenance of law and order”.

Amdt. No. 132

Amdt. No. 132

Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H. R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 159

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 41, line 22, after the figure insert: “ ,
- 2 to be available from January 1, 1965”.

Amdt. No. 133

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6767

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 6767, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

APRIL 30, 1965

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed